

۱۶،۲۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: کوروش شیرازی فر پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۲ کلاس: دوازدهم ۱۶،۲۵

$$y = a + \sqrt{x^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} y' = 1$$

$$y = b \sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{b \times 2}{3 \sqrt[3]{x^1}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x^2} \rightarrow a + |x| \\ b \sqrt[3]{x^2} \end{cases} \end{array} \right\} \frac{2b}{3 \sqrt[3]{1}} = 1 \Rightarrow 2b = 3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (II)}$$

مشتق ناپذیر است $x=0$ ، مشتق در $x=1$ ناپذیر است

$$\xrightarrow{x=1} a+1=b \rightarrow a-b=-1 \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I, II}} a - \frac{3}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow b+a = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f \rightarrow |2n-4| = 2|n-2| \xrightarrow{n=1} |n-2| = -n+2 \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{2(2-n)}{3 \sqrt[3]{n^2}} = \frac{2(2-n)}{3 \sqrt[3]{n^2}}$$

$$f'(n) = 2 \left| -n^{-\frac{1}{3}} + (2-n) \left(-\frac{1}{3} n^{-\frac{4}{3}} \right) \right| \xrightarrow{n=1} f'(1) = 2 \left| -1 - \frac{2}{3} \right| = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$g \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2-4n+4} = |n-2| \xrightarrow{n=1} |n-2|=1 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{|n-2| + \sqrt[3]{n}}{3 \sqrt[3]{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n=1} g(1) = \frac{1+1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow g'(n) \xrightarrow{n=1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = -\frac{1}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} = -\left(f(1) - 2g(1) \right) = -\left(\frac{2}{3} - 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4n+4} + \sqrt[3]{n}}{3 \sqrt[3]{n^2}} = \frac{|n-2| + \sqrt[3]{n}}{3 \sqrt[3]{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{(-1+2) + \sqrt[3]{1}}{3 \sqrt[3]{1}} \rightarrow g(1) = \frac{(-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}) - \frac{2}{3}(1+\sqrt[3]{3})}{1} = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{یو لنگس} \rightarrow ba+c = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{مشتق ها} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\} -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$ac = a \times \frac{2}{a} = 2$$

برای نقطه گوشه ای لازم است که مشتق چپ با مشتق راست برابر نباشند

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b & ; x < a \\ b + (x-a)^m & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow y' = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

فقط برای $m=0$ این عبارت مشتق ناپذیر است و در نقطه (a, b) نقطه گوشه ای دارد زیرا در تغییر حالات m مشتق چپ و راست تابع برابر نخواهد بود (در نقطه a)

$m=0 \rightarrow f'(a) = f'_+(a) \times \infty$

$$g(-\sqrt[3]{2}) \xrightarrow{x < 0} |n^3| = |-\sqrt[3]{2}^3| = |-2| = 2 \quad f'(n) = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{n-(1-n)}} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{2n-1}}$$

$$= (2n)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(n) = -\frac{1}{3} (2n)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \times 2 = -\frac{2}{3} \times (2n)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \xrightarrow{n=-\frac{1}{2}} f'(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$g'(n) \xrightarrow{x < 0} g(n) = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{n}} = \frac{1}{3} n^{-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow g'(n) = -\frac{1}{9} n^{-\frac{4}{3}} \xrightarrow{n=-\sqrt[3]{2}} n^{\frac{4}{3}} = 2 \sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) = -\frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{2 \sqrt[3]{2}} = -\frac{1}{18 \sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) \cdot f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{2})) = \left(-\frac{1}{18 \sqrt[3]{2}} \right) \left(-\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{27}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log(n) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3}}\right)^3}} = 2 \rightarrow f \circ g(n) = 2 \rightarrow (f \circ g(n))' = 1$$

$$g(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u-1}} = (u-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(u) = -\frac{1}{2} (u-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2u = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 (u-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}$$

$$y = -a\lambda - \omega \rightarrow y' = -a \xrightarrow{\text{برابر بودن مشتق}} f'(\lambda) = -a \quad g' = g'\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) f'(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \times 4\lambda = 4 \times (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \sqrt{\lambda})$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\lambda} y = -\lambda a - \omega \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی بودن}} f(\lambda) = -\lambda a - \omega$$

$$f'(\lambda) - f(\lambda) = 2 \Rightarrow -a + \lambda a + \omega = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda a = -2 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{f(\lambda)}{f'(\lambda)} = \frac{-\lambda a - \omega}{-a} \xrightarrow{a = -\frac{2}{\lambda}} \frac{+ \frac{2}{\lambda} - \omega}{\frac{2}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\lambda}} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$g\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \rightarrow g\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = 2$$

$$\left[\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right] \xrightarrow{m=2} \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right] = \lambda \quad \text{طرف} \rightarrow f(m) = (\lambda + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}})^2 + 1 = 1 + 4\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow f'(\lambda) = 2\lambda \rightarrow f'(\lambda) = 4\lambda \quad \xrightarrow{x=\lambda} g(\lambda) = (\lambda^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda (\lambda^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x = \frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}}} (\lambda^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times -\frac{1}{2} \lambda = 1 \times -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{v} \quad (f \circ g)' = g'(\lambda) \times f'(g(\lambda))$$

$$= 4\lambda \times (-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{v}) = -2\lambda \sqrt{v} \rightarrow$$

برابر ۲

$$g'(\lambda) = f'(\lambda + 1) + f'(\lambda + 1) \times \lambda \xrightarrow{\lambda = -2} g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 2f'(-1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\omega = f'(\lambda) = f'(-1) = 2} f'(\lambda) = f'(-1) = 2$$

$$g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 2f'(-1) = 3f'(-1) = 3 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

۲

$$\frac{(f(a-h)-1)(f(a-h)-2)}{h(a-h)}$$

$$f(a) = a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{f(a-h)-2}{h} \times \frac{f(a-h)-1}{a-h} \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h)-1}{a-h} = \frac{2-1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{f(a-h)-2}{h} = -f'(a) \quad f(m) = (m-1) \times (m+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(m) = (m+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} (m-1) (m+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{1\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{2a}{1\sqrt{2}}\right) \times \frac{1}{a} = \left[-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right] = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = y - 1 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{(y-1)^2} \rightarrow \frac{d\lambda}{dy} = -\frac{2}{(y-1)^3}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{2}{(y-1)^3} \rightarrow \lambda^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{4}{(y-1)^3} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{(y-1)^2}$$

$$y = 1$$