

ایستایی برای  $\alpha > 0$   
 $g(x) = \frac{a}{x}x + 1$  ,  $f(x) = g(x)$  (2)

$M = \frac{p-1}{p+1} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{a}{p}$   $\Rightarrow f(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p}x + \frac{a}{p}} = \frac{a}{\frac{1}{p}x + \frac{a}{p}}$   $\Rightarrow a > 0$   
 $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{p}x + \frac{a}{p}} = \sqrt{ax-1}$   $\Delta = 0$

$\Rightarrow x + \frac{a}{p} = \sqrt{ax-1} \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{2a}{p}x + \frac{a^2}{p^2} = ax - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + (\frac{2a}{p} - a)x + \frac{a^2}{p^2} + 1 = 0$  (2)  
 $(\frac{2a}{p} - a)^2 - 4(\frac{a^2}{p^2} + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4a^2}{p^2} - 4a + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow -4a + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$   $\Delta = 0$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = x$  ✓

خطاب این صفت

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x + p}$   $g(x) = \frac{p}{x}x + \frac{m}{x}$   
 $f(g(x)) = g(x)$   
 $\frac{(x^2 + mx + 1)(x + p)}{x + p} = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x + p}$   
 $\frac{1 + \epsilon m - p - m}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{m - p}{\frac{1}{x}} = 4$   
 $\Rightarrow m = 4$   
 $f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow \frac{p + m}{\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \Delta = 0$  (2)

$f(x) = \frac{p \cdot \sin^2 x}{q \cdot \sin x} = \frac{(p \cdot \sin x)(q + p \sin x + \sin^2 x)}{(p \sin x)(q + p \sin x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x + p \sin x + q}{\sin x + p}$  (1, 175)  
 $(g(x) - f(x))' = p g'(x) - f'(x) \Rightarrow \frac{q - \sin^2 x + p \sin x - q}{p + \sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - p \sin x}{p + \sin x} = -\sin x$   
 $\Rightarrow h'(\frac{\Delta x}{p}) = -\cos(\frac{\Delta x}{p}) = \frac{1}{p}$   $(\cos - p)'(\frac{\Delta x}{p}) = -\cos(\frac{\Delta x}{p}) = \frac{1}{p}$

$-f = g^{-1}$   $f \circ g(x) = -x$   $\Rightarrow (f \circ g(x))' = -1 \Rightarrow f'(g(x)) = -1$  ✓

$f(x) = g(x)$   $g(x) = x \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow f(0) = g(0) = x$   $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\cos x (\sin x + 1) - (\cos x) (\sin x)}{(\sin x + 1)^2}$  (2)  
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow g(x) = -x$

$y = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow y = -x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y = -1x^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-y}}$   
 $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-y}}$

$f(\frac{1}{p}) = \frac{a}{\frac{1}{p}} = a \Rightarrow a = -\frac{a}{\frac{1}{p}} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{a}{\frac{1}{p}}$  ✓

(2)

9-5

تابع در  $x=0$  معاسن قائم دارد  

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (8x^2 + 2) + (1-x)(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}) =$$

پس شیب برای خط مماس در  $x=0$  تعریف نمی شود

(جواب پایین صفحه)

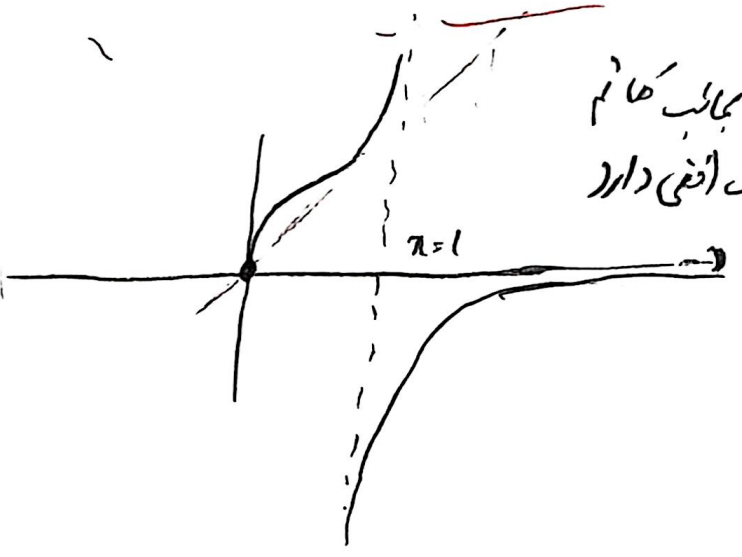
چون هر دو تابع از مبدأ می گذرند پس نقطه تماس آنها همان مبدأ است

9-6

عرفت نقطه A به این صورت است

تابع در  $x=1$  مماس قائم دارد در  $x=0$  مماس افقی دارد

(جواب پایین صفحه)



تابع در  $x=0$  مماس افقی است در  $x=1$  مماس قائم است خط مماس عمود بر خط مماس در  $x=0$  بر شیب داده معاسن است اگر مماسها شیب داشته باشند

$$(1, \frac{r+m}{r}) \rightarrow y' = \frac{(r+m)^r - (r+m)}{1r} = \frac{r(r+m)}{1r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow m=r$$

$$m+n = r+1 = r$$

سؤال 3

$$y = \frac{r}{r}x + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r+m}{r} \rightarrow m-n=1 \rightarrow n=1$$

$$f(x) = x g(x) + 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = f'(0)$$

سؤال 7

$$f(x) = \left( \frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^r \rightarrow f'(x) = r \left( \frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x) - \cos x (-1 + \sin x)}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \right) \times \left( \frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(0) = r \times \left( \frac{r}{1} \right) \times (-1) = -r$$

$$f(x) = r\sqrt{x} (r\alpha^r + r) = r\alpha^r \sqrt{x} + r\sqrt{x} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{r}{2} \alpha^r x^{-1/2} + \frac{r}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{r(\alpha^r + 1)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

سؤال 18

$$y - r\sqrt{x} (r\alpha^r + r) = \frac{r(\alpha^r + 1)}{2\sqrt{x}} (x - \alpha) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \alpha} -r\sqrt{\alpha} (r\alpha^r + r) = \frac{r(\alpha^r + 1)}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} (-\alpha)$$

$$\rightarrow r(r\alpha^r + r) = \frac{r(\alpha^r + 1)}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \alpha \rightarrow 11\alpha^r = r \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$m = \frac{r(\frac{1}{r}) + r}{\frac{1}{r}} = -r\sqrt{r}$$

$$\text{الدالة} \rightarrow y = a\alpha^x \quad A(x, a\alpha^x)$$

سؤال 9

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1} = a\alpha^x \rightarrow a\sqrt{x} (-r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{تمسك}} -r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\div a}{x r \sqrt{x}} \rightarrow -r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{a} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}}{-r(\frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$(f \circ g \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \right))' = g' \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \right) \times f' \left( g \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \right) \right)$$

سؤال 10

$$g(x) = (x^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{r} (x^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}-1} \times r x^{r-1} \rightarrow g' \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^{-1} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{-1} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{-1} - 1} = r^+$$

$$f'(r^+) = ((r^+)^r)' = (1r^+)' = r r^+ = r^+ \times r$$

$$\rightarrow g' \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \right) \times f' \left( g \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \right) \right) = -r\sqrt{a} \times r^+ \times r \rightarrow \frac{r^+ \times r \times (-r\sqrt{a})}{-r\sqrt{a}} = \wedge$$