

۱۸/۲۵

نام و نام خانوادگی ریاضی پطانی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۲ کلاس دوازدهم تجربی B

$$a+1=b$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2}} & x < 1 \\ \frac{2x \times b}{3\sqrt{x^3}} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$f'(1) \rightarrow$ باید موجود باشد

$$f'(1) = f'(1-1) \rightarrow \frac{2b}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a+b = 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2} + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{|x-1| + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \quad x=1 \rightarrow \frac{-x+1 + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})(\sqrt{x^2}) - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2}}(1-x+\sqrt{3x})}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{(-1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})(1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(1-1+1)}{1} = \frac{-4}{3} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \quad x=1 \rightarrow \frac{-2x+1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2(\sqrt{x^2}) - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2}}(-2x+1)}{(x^2)} \quad x=1 \rightarrow \frac{-2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}(-2+1)}{1} = \frac{-10}{3}$$

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = \frac{-10}{3} - 2(-\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{-10}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

چون گفتند از این هر مقدار a ، و a یک را می دهیم

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx+c & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow b+c=1$$

$$f'(1) = f'(1-1) \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow c = 2 \quad ac = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$f(a) \neq f(a-) \rightarrow f'(a-) = 0 \neq m(x-a)^{m-1}$$

از این هیچ عددی چپین چپین امکان پذیر نیست چون در هر صورت عدد صفر خواهند شد

$$f'(-\sqrt{2}) \cdot f'(f(-\sqrt{2})) = (f' \circ f'(-\sqrt{2}))'$$

$$\log_{(x)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - |x^3|} - |x^3 - |x^3||} \quad x = -\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2^3} - |2x^3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-2 + 8} - |-2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6} - 2}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6} \times x} \rightarrow (f' \circ f'(-\sqrt{2}))' = \frac{-\sqrt[3]{6}}{\sqrt[3]{6} \times x} = \frac{-1}{x} = \frac{-1}{-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(y) = a &= \text{ثابت} \\ f(y) = g(y) &= -ry - a \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -a - (-ry - a) = r \rightarrow ry + a = r \rightarrow a = \frac{r-y}{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{f(y)}{f'(y)} = \frac{\frac{r}{r} - a}{\frac{r-y}{r}} = \frac{\frac{-1}{r}}{\frac{r-y}{r}} = \frac{-1}{r-y} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{r}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \left(x \left[\frac{r}{x} + \frac{r}{x} \right] \right)^r + 1 \rightarrow f(x) = rx^r + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = rx^{r-1} \\ g'(x) &= \frac{-rx}{x^2(x^r-1)^r} \quad \left\{ g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = r \right. \\ (\log f(x))' &= g'(x) f'(g(x)) = \frac{-rx}{x^2(x^r-1)^r} \times f'(r) = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{x}} \times \ln x r = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}} \times \ln x r \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1 \times \sqrt{x} \times \ln x}{-1 \times \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}} = \frac{r}{r} \quad f'(-1) = f'(1) = f'(a) = f'(1/a) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$g'(a) = f'(x+1) + r f'(rx+1) \xrightarrow{x=-r} g'(-r) = f'(-1) + r f'(1) = f'(-1) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - r f(a-h) + r}{ah - hr} \quad \text{Hop} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r f(a-h) f(a-h) + r f(a-h)}{a-h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-r f(a) f(a) + r f(a)}{a} = \frac{-r \times \frac{r}{1r} \times r + r \times \frac{r}{1r}}{a} = \frac{-r + r}{a} = \frac{0}{a} = \frac{-r}{a \times \frac{r}{1r}} = \frac{-1}{r} \\ f(a) &= 1 \times \sqrt{a} = r \quad f'(a) = \sqrt{a+r} + (a-r) \frac{1}{r \sqrt{a+r}} \\ \rightarrow f'(a) &= r + \frac{1}{1r} = \frac{r}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a \times a' = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}x a' = -1 \rightarrow a' = -r$$

$$y' = rx - r \rightarrow -r = rx - r \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 - r + a = r$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ r \end{array} \right|$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{-2(\sqrt[3]{1}) - \frac{2}{3}(1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2}})}{\sqrt[3]{1}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$g'(1) = -1 + \frac{1\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = -\frac{5}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\text{نقطهٔ کُشی} \rightarrow f_+(a) = f_-(a)$$

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$$m=0 \rightarrow \text{مشتق هر تابع است} \times$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0, f'_+(a) = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow m=1$$

$$m > 1 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0, f'_+(a) = m(\underbrace{x-a}_{a-a=0})^{m-1} \times$$

$$g(-\sqrt[3]{2}) = \frac{1}{(-\sqrt[3]{2})^3 - 1(-\sqrt[3]{2})^3} = \frac{1}{-2-2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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$$f(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} = (-\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -(\varepsilon)^{-1 \times -\frac{1}{3}} = -\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ g(x) = x$$

$$g'(x) \times f'(g(x)) = (x)' = 1$$

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

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$$f'(a) = \sqrt[3]{a+3} + \frac{a-1}{\sqrt[3]{(a+3)^2}} \rightarrow -f'(a) = -(\sqrt[3]{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}) = r + \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{r^3}{r^2}$$

$$-\frac{r^3}{r^2} \times \frac{r-1}{a} = \boxed{-\frac{a}{r^2}}$$

تعريف مشتق $\rightarrow \frac{f(h) - f(a-h)}{h} = f'(a)$

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

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$$g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{\lambda} - 1}} = r \rightarrow g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}) \times f'(r)$$

$$g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}) = -\frac{1}{r} (a^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \times r a = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a}} \times -\frac{1}{r} \times (\frac{a}{\lambda} - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} \times (r^{-\frac{1}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{r^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \sqrt{r}}{r} = -\lambda \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$f(n), n=2 \rightarrow f(n) = n[\varepsilon]_{+1}^r = n n_{+1}^r \rightarrow f'(r) = r r(r) = 4r$$

$$\frac{-\lambda \sqrt{r} \times 4r}{-1 \times \lambda \sqrt{r}} = \boxed{r}$$