

۱۹ آزمون

رادر محقق

۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow b = a + 1$ تابع f در $x=0$ گوشه داشته مشتق ندارد
پس در نقطه $x=1$ مشتق دارد

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2}} & ; x < 1 \\ b \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{3} b \rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{3}$$

۲) $f'(1) - 2g'(1) = (f(x) - 2g(x))' \Big|_{x=1}$

$$h(x) = (f - 2g)(x) = \frac{2|x-2|}{\sqrt{x^2}} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{(x-2)^2} + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

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

۳) $f(x) = \begin{cases} bx + c & ; x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow R \text{ پیوسته است} \rightarrow R \text{ مشتق پذیر}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) \rightarrow ba + c = \frac{1}{a} \left\{ \begin{aligned} f'_+(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a}}{x - a} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \\ f'_-(a) &= b \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{ba} + ac = 1 \rightarrow ac = \underline{\underline{+1}}$$

۴) $f(x) = \begin{cases} b & ; x < a \\ b + (x-a)^m & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0$
 $f'_+(a) = \left(m(x-a)^{m-1} \right) \Big|_{x=a}$

$$\rightarrow m \geq 1 \rightarrow f'_+(a) = 0$$

$$m < 1 \rightarrow f'_+(a) = \text{ناشمار} \rightarrow m = 1 \rightarrow f'_+(a) = \underline{\underline{m = 1}} \text{ فقط}$$

a) $\log(x)$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^r - |x|^r} = \frac{1}{x^r \cdot x^r} = \frac{1}{x^r} x^{-r}$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow g(x) < 0$$

(1, 0)

$$\rightarrow f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x - |x|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x + x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{2x}} x^{-\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$h(x) = \log(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{2}} (g(x))^{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x^r} x^{-r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = 1 \rightarrow h'(-\sqrt[r]{2}) = 0$$

4) $f'(r) - f(r) = r$

$$y = -ax - a \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(r) = -ra - a \\ f'(r) = -a \end{cases} \rightarrow -a + ra - a = r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{ra + a}{a} = r + \frac{a}{a} = r - \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

v) $g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}\right) = r \rightarrow f(x) = x^r \cdot \left[x^r + \frac{1}{r} \right]^r + 1 = 19x^r + 1$
 $\xrightarrow{r \text{ of } x} \rightarrow f'(x) = 19x$

$$(f \circ g(x))' = g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x)) \quad \begin{cases} g'(x) = \left((x^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \right)' = -\frac{1}{r} (rx) (x^r - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \\ g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}\right) = -\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^{-\frac{r}{r}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(f \circ g)\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}\right)}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

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

$$x = -r \rightarrow x+1 = -1$$

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

9) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(a-h)-1)}{h} \cdot \frac{f(a-h)-r}{a-h} = \frac{f(a)-r}{a} \cdot (-f'(a)) = -\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{-10}{r} = \frac{10}{r}$

$$f(x) = (x-a) \sqrt{x+a} \cdot \sqrt{x+r} \rightarrow f'(a) = \left(\sqrt{x+r} + \frac{1}{r} (x+r)^{\frac{r}{r}} \right) \Big|_{x=a} = r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{10}{r}$$

10) $y = (x-2)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y' = 2x - 4$

$4x - 2x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$ مقلوب $\rightarrow m' = -2 = 2x - 4 \rightarrow x_0 = 1$

$y_0 = (1-2)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y_0 = 2 \rightarrow$ A 1
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) \leadsto a+1=b \quad f(n) = \begin{cases} a+|n| & n < 1 \\ b\sqrt[n]{n} & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \leadsto b \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1 \rightarrow b \times \frac{1}{1} = 1 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a = b - 1 \rightarrow a = 0 \leadsto a + b = 1 = 1$$

نکته: $x=0$ در مشتق تاثیر ندارد.
است (نقطه کوفته) پس در مشتق مداخله نمی‌کند.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$-\frac{2a}{\sqrt[3]{a+3}} \times \frac{2-1}{a} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{a+3}}}$$

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