

۱۹۱۵ آفرین

نام و نام خانوادگی آفرین پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۲ کلاس

$$a+1=b$$

نکته در تقلا منفرجه مستند بزرگتر نیست

$$a+|x| \rightarrow a+x \xrightarrow{\text{مستند}} 1$$

$$b \sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow \text{مستند} \Rightarrow \frac{2b}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b = \frac{3}{2} \text{ و } a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a+b = 2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{پ}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2-x+\sqrt{x}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad f(x) = \frac{4-2x}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(-2)(\frac{2}{3}) - \frac{2(4-2x)}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(1) - 2g'(1) = \\ -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{پ}$$

$$ab+c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \text{پ} = ac$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\text{مشتق می‌گیرد است مشتق} \rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0$$

در جای بزرگتر مستند دارد

$$f'_+(a) = m(x-a)^{m-1} \rightarrow m=1 \Rightarrow f'_+(a) = 1 \quad \text{پ}$$

نکته در تقلا ✓

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

$$(f \circ g)'(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+|x|} - \frac{1}{-x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{x}} = x = -\sqrt{2} \quad \text{پ}$$

۱۵

$$y = -ax - a \xrightarrow{x=r} -r^2 - a$$

$$\hookrightarrow -a$$

$$y'(r) = -a = \frac{r}{r^2} \quad -a + ra + a = -ra + a = r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$f(r) = -ra - a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \checkmark$$

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

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}\right) = r \quad g'(x) = \frac{rx}{r^2 \sqrt{(x^2-1)^2}} = -\frac{rx}{r^2} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$f(r) = (rx)^{r+1} \rightarrow f'(r) = rrx = 4x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int \frac{-2a\sqrt{a}}{-1/r\sqrt{r}} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + r f'(rx+1)$$

$$g'(-r) = f'(-1) + r f'(1) \Rightarrow g'(-r) = r f'(-1) = (4)$$

$$\text{نست } \Rightarrow f(-1) = f(1)$$

$$f'(-1) = f'(1)$$

$$\text{نست } \Rightarrow f'(a) - r f(a) + r = 0 \rightarrow f(a) = r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-r f(a-h) f'(a-h) + r f'(a-h)}{a - rh} = -\frac{f'(a)}{a} = -\frac{r_0}{1r} = \left(-\frac{a}{1r}\right)$$

$$\frac{x}{r} + \frac{1}{4} = g \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow m = -r$$

$$rx - r = -r \rightarrow \boxed{x=1, y=r}$$

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

5

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

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

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