

جواب سوال (۱۰) ← اکثف متوسطا $f(x) = \sin \cos 2x$ در بازه دارد شده حساب می کنیم :

۱۳۵

$$m_f = \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{-4}{\pi}$$

$$\text{اکثف متوسطا} \rightarrow m_g = \frac{g(\frac{\pi}{4}) - g(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x}{-\cos 2x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m_f}{m_g} = \frac{-\frac{4}{\pi}}{\frac{4}{\pi}} = -1 \rightarrow \text{جواب} \checkmark$$

عین بنایی

جواب سوال (۸)

$$x = f^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1}\right) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{-2}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times (f^{-1})'\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1}\right)$$

$$(f^{-1})'(2) = ? \rightarrow \sqrt{x} + 1 = 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \rightarrow x = 9$$

$$1 = \frac{-2}{(2-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (f^{-1})'(2) \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(2) = -12 \checkmark$$

$$\text{نیم مماس است} \Rightarrow f(x) = (4x-3)\sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4\sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'_+\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 4\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}a} = 2\sqrt{3a}$$

$$\text{نیم مماس است} \Rightarrow f(x) = -(4x-3)\sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -4\sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow f'_-\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = -4\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}a} = -2\sqrt{3a}$$

$$\text{اختلاف سبب ها} \rightarrow \left| f'_+\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - f'_-\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \right| = 2\sqrt{6} \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3a} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{3a} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{4} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark$$

جواب سوال (۹) اکثف متوسطا تغییر $f(x) = (x^3+1)^3(ax+1)$ در بازه $[-1, 0]$ برابر است :

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -11 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - 1(-a+1)}{1} = -11 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 3(x^3+1)^2(2x)\left(-\frac{1}{2}x+1\right) + (x^3+1)^3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -2a \\ x &= -2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow f'(-2a) = f'(1) = 3 \times 4 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{-1}{2} = 12 - \frac{1}{2} = 11 \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

جواب سوال ۵

$$\begin{cases} vy - x = a \rightarrow y = \frac{x+a}{v} \\ y = \frac{ax-1}{3x+1} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{تقاطع}} \frac{x+a}{v} = \frac{ax-1}{3x+1}$$

$$\rightarrow (x+a)(3x+1) = v(ax-1) \rightarrow 3x^2 + (14-va)x + 12 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Delta=0} (14-va)^2 - 4(3)(12) = 0 \rightarrow (14-va)^2 = 144 \rightarrow 14-va = \pm 12 \quad \begin{cases} a = 4 \\ a = \frac{4}{v} \end{cases}$$

این می تونه باشه چون در این صورت $x = -2$ میشه و این افق توابعه اول پس $a = 4$ قبوله

$$a = 4$$

جواب سوال ۴

$$y = -ax + 2$$

$$f(x) = y(x) = -ax + 2 \quad f'(x) = -a$$

$$f(x) + f'(x) = -ax + 2 - a = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow f'(x) = -a = -\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \text{جواب آخر}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \sqrt{2} \cos x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{4}} 1 + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 2$$

$$g'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = f'(2) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$g'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3f'(2) = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

مین رضایی

سوال ۱۲

$$f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) - rg'\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = (f - rg)'\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\cos(\cos u - r)}{-\cos^2 u - r} \right)' = -(\cos u)' = \sin u \xrightarrow{u = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = \frac{-1}{r}$$

سوال ۴

$$\begin{cases} f(r) = 0 \rightarrow a + b = 0 \\ f'(r) = 0 \rightarrow r^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow r + b = -a \xrightarrow{a = -r} b = -14$$

$$b - a = -14 - (-14) = -14$$

سوال ۱۷

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times \cos(x^r) \times (r x^{r-1})}{(r \sin^r \frac{x}{r})^m} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^r)^n n (x^r)^{n-1} \times r x^{r-1}}{(r (\frac{x}{r})^r)^m} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r n x^{rn+r-1}}{(r \frac{x^r}{r})^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r n x^{rn+r-1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} x^{rm}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} r^{m+1} n x^{rn+r-1-rm} \rightarrow \text{با قدر اولی به قدر دوم می بینیم که توان منفی می آید}$$

$$\begin{cases} rn - rm - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{rm+1}{r} \\ r^{m+1} n = r^m \sqrt{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{rm+1}{r} = r^m \sqrt{r} \rightarrow (rm+1) r^m = r^m \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} \quad rm+n=9$$