

(27) كتاب المنهج

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نونا (المستوى) - دوايز دقتا

$$f(x) = \cos^x(x) + ax^2 + b$$

$$\rightarrow a + b = 1 + (-1) = 0$$

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \gamma \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin(x) \cos^x(x) + 2ax}{x} = \gamma$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^0(0) + 0 + b = 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$a + b = \gamma \rightarrow a - 1 = \gamma \rightarrow a = \gamma + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \gamma \rightarrow f'(x) = -x^x \sin(x) \cos^x(x) + 2ax \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^x \sin(x) \cos^x(x) + 2ax}{x} = \gamma \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = \gamma \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^x - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = x^x \ln x + 1 \rightarrow m = x^x, m' = x^x \ln x \rightarrow mm' = -1 \rightarrow -x^x \ln x = -1$$

(2)

$$\rightarrow x_1^x = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{x}$$

(2)

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

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x^x - 1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(0)(x^x - 1) - (a)(x^x)}{(x^x - 1)^2} = \frac{-ax^x}{(x^x - 1)^2}$$

(3)

$$\left| \frac{y_1}{y_2} \right| = \frac{-1}{-1} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y = 4x - 9$$

$$\rightarrow A) 4x - 9 = \frac{a}{x^x - 1} \rightarrow y = 9 = \frac{a}{x^x - 1} \rightarrow a = -x^x$$

(2)

$$\rightarrow B) \frac{-ax^x}{(x^x - 1)^2} = \frac{1}{x^x} \times a = \frac{-x^x}{(x^x - 1)^2} \rightarrow \frac{4x - 9}{x^x - 1} = -x^x \rightarrow -4x + x^x = 4x - 9 \rightarrow x^x = 8x - 9 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-x^x}{x^x - 1} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{-1}{1 - 1} = \frac{-1}{0} = \frac{-1}{0}$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{4a}{a + 1} = 1 \rightarrow y = x + b \rightarrow x + b = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$$

(4)

$$y' = \frac{(1)(ax + 1) - (x + a)(a)}{(ax + 1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{a + 1 - a - a^2}{(a + 1)^2} = \gamma \rightarrow \frac{1 - a^2}{a^2 + 2a + 1} = \gamma \rightarrow \frac{1 - a^2}{a^2 + 2a + 1} = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\rightarrow a - b = \frac{1}{x} + 1 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{x}$$

(2)

s.a.m

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x \rightarrow \tan x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \text{Marken } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x + b \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{14} + b \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{7}\right) \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{7}\right) \quad \begin{matrix} y=0 \\ \text{mit } x \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{7} - 1}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 12x^2 - 8x - 12 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 - 4 \\ x=2 \rightarrow f(2) = -29 \end{matrix} \quad m_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-4)}{1 - 2} = \frac{5}{-1} = -5 \quad (9)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-3V}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow 4x^3 - 4x - 12 = \frac{-3V}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow 4x^3 - 4x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 1}}{12} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{15}}{12}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{bei } 2}$$

(2)

سوال ۸

$$y = Kx^{\mu} + (K+1)x^{\nu} \rightarrow y' = \mu Kx^{\mu-1} + \nu(K+1)x^{\nu-1} \rightarrow y'' = \mu(\mu-1)Kx^{\mu-2} + \nu(\nu-1)(K+1)x^{\nu-2} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-K-1}{\mu K} \xrightarrow{\text{فرض کنیم}} -\frac{K+1}{\mu K} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1} \rightarrow K < -1, K > 0 \text{ (I)}$$

(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow K > 0

$$\rightarrow -\frac{K+1}{\mu K} K + K + 1 > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{K+1}{\mu} + K + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\mu K + \nu}{\mu} > 0 \rightarrow K > -1 \text{ (II)}$$

طبق مقدار ضرایب و منفی نیست

سوال ۹

$$\frac{1}{\mu} x = -\frac{b}{\mu a} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{\mu} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{\mu} = -1 \rightarrow a = \mu$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\mu}{a}$$

$$-1 = -1 + \mu - b - 1 \rightarrow b = \mu$$

سوال ۱۰

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow (x)^{\mu} + a(x) + b(x) + c = x \rightarrow c = x$$

$$f'(x) = \mu x^{\mu-1} + a + b \rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = \mu(x)^{\mu-1} + a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^{\mu} + ax^{\nu} + x \rightarrow f'(x) = \mu x^{\mu-1} + \nu ax^{\nu-1} = 0 \rightarrow x(\mu x^{\mu-\nu} + \nu a) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ a = -\frac{\mu}{\nu} \end{cases}$$

x	0	$-\frac{\nu a}{\mu}$
y'	+	-
y	↗	↘

min

$$\rightarrow f(-\frac{\nu a}{\mu}) = 0 \rightarrow (-\frac{\nu a}{\mu})^{\mu} + a(-\frac{\nu a}{\mu})^{\nu} + x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-\nu a^{\mu}}{\mu} + \frac{\nu a^{\mu}}{\mu} + x = 0 \rightarrow a^{\mu} = -\nu x \rightarrow a = -\mu$$

$$x = -\frac{\nu a}{\mu} \rightarrow x_{min} = \frac{-\nu(-\mu)}{\mu} = \nu$$

سوال ۱۱

$$f'(x) = \mu x^{\mu-1} - 12x = 0 \rightarrow x(\mu x^{\mu-2} - 12) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \pm \sqrt{\mu} \end{cases}$$

x	$-\sqrt{\mu}$	0	$\sqrt{\mu}$
y'	-	+	-
y	↘	↗	↘

min max min

$$A(-\sqrt{\mu}, -12), B(\sqrt{\mu}, -12) \rightarrow M_{AB} = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \mu(\mu-1)x^{\mu-2} - 12 = 0 \rightarrow \mu(\mu-1)x^{\mu-2} = 12 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \rightarrow \text{نقاط بحر} \rightarrow C(1,0), D(-1,0) \rightarrow M_{CD} = 0$$

دو خط AB و CD موازی اند. زاویه بین آنها صفر است