

۲۳ سبک

۱۵۱ - دوازدهم

$$g(x) = f(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{2} \cos x) \rightarrow g'(x) = \underbrace{2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x)}_u - \sqrt{2} \sin x \cdot \underbrace{f'(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{2} \cos x)}_{f'(v)} \quad (1)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2} = 2 f'(v) \rightarrow f'(v) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x + 2}{2 - \cos x} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow (f - 2g)(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x}{2 - \cos x} \\ = \frac{-\cos x (2 - \cos x)}{2 - \cos x} = -\cos x \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

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

$$\rightarrow (f - 2g)'(x) = \sin x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{4}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (2)$$

مشتق کامل گرفته شود

$$x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^+ \rightarrow f(x) = (x - \pi) \sqrt{a} \rightarrow f'(x) = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} a$$

مشتق کامل گرفته شود

$$x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^- \rightarrow f(x) = (\pi - x) \sqrt{a} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\sqrt{a}$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} a$$

$$\rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} a = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} a = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} a = \frac{4}{\pi} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow y = -ax + 2 \xrightarrow{x=\pi} (\pi, 2 - \pi a) \in f$$

$$\hookrightarrow y' = -a$$

$$f(\pi) + f'(\pi) = 2 - \pi a - a = -1 \rightarrow 2a = \pi$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(\pi) = -a = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{ax - 1}{\pi x + 1} = \frac{x + 2}{\sqrt{v}} \rightarrow vax - v = \pi x^2 + 1\pi x + 2 \rightarrow \pi x^2 + (1\pi - va)x + 1\pi = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a + \pi}{(\pi x + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \rightarrow va + \pi = 2x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$\pi x^2 + (1\pi - va)x + 1\pi \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} (1\pi - va)^2 - 4(\pi)(1\pi) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ a = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\pi x^2 + (1\pi - va)x + 1\pi \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1\pi + va}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pi \rightarrow x = \pi \\ a = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$(1,0) \rightarrow 2a - b + 1 = 0 \rightarrow b - 2a = 1 \rightarrow (b = -1) \quad (6)$$

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

$$b - a = -1 - (-2) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = n \sin^{n-1}(x^2) \times \cos x^2 \times 2x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{\sin^2(x^2) \cdot n \sin^{n-1}(x^2) \times \cos x^2 \times 2x}{(1 - \cos x)^m}$$

(جواب با این روش)

$$f^{-1}(x) : \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow f(x) : \begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 3 \rightarrow x = 9$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}-1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=9} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} \times 4}{2^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}}{4} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{4} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$m^{-1} = -6$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow f(x)=1 \\ x=-1 \rightarrow f(x)=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow -11 = 1a - 2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2(x^2+1)^2 \times 2x + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+1)^2 = 1$$

$$y = \sin x \cos 2x : \frac{-1}{\frac{11}{2}} = -\frac{2}{11}$$

$$f = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -\cos 2x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{11}{2}} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(a^r) \times n \sin^{n-1}(a^r) \times \cos(a^r) \times (r a^{r-1})}{(r \sin^r \frac{a}{r})^m} \xrightarrow{\text{Simp}} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^r)^n \times n (a^r)^{n-1} \times r a^{r-1}}{(r (\frac{a}{r})^r)^m} =$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{r n a^{rn+r-1}}{(r^m (\frac{a}{r})^m)} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{r n a^{rn+r-1}}{\frac{r^m}{r^m} a^m} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} r^{m+1} n a^{rn-rm-1} \rightarrow \text{بالطريقة الأولى نجد أن } rn-rm-1 > 0 \text{ فإن } a^{rn-rm-1} \rightarrow 0$$

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