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سنتا برای

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① $f(x) = a, f'(x) = ?, g(x) = a, g'(x) = a$ (عرفتیبیل است) $g(x) = ax$ در $g(x) = ax$ $g'(x) = a$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) = a = \frac{1}{x}$ ✓

② $dim = \frac{y-1}{y-1} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow y-1 = \frac{1}{y}(x-y)$ $A(x, f(x))$ در $A(x, f(x))$ $g(x) = f(x)$ $g'(x) = f'(x)$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{1}{2f(x)}$

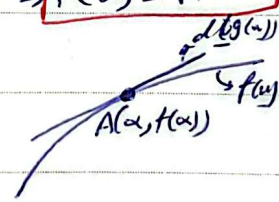
$\Rightarrow dim = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2f(x)} \Rightarrow y = 2f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{y}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{y}{2}} = \frac{1}{y}$ ✓

$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{a}{2f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{ya}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{ya}{2}} = \frac{1}{ya} \Rightarrow ya = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{y}$

$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{ya}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a(\frac{1}{y}x-1)} = \frac{ya}{2} \Rightarrow a(\frac{1}{y}x-1) = \frac{y^2 a^2}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{ax}{y} - a = \frac{y^2 a^2}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{ax}{y} - a - \frac{y^2 a^2}{4} = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = 2 \vee a = -\frac{2}{y} \Rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow f(2) = \sqrt{2-1} = 1$ ✓

$f(x) = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = 2$



③ $f(x) = \frac{x^m + n + 1}{x + m} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(m+n)(x+m) - (x^m + n + 1)(1)}{(x+m)^2} = \frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2 - x^m - n - 1}{(x+m)^2} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2 - 1 - n - 1}{(1+m)^2} = \frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2 - 2 - n}{(1+m)^2}$

$f'(1) = \frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2 - 2 - n}{(1+m)^2} = \frac{1}{1+m} \Rightarrow m^2 + 2mn + n^2 - 2 - n = 1 + m \Rightarrow m^2 + 2mn + n^2 - m - 3 - n = 0$

$\Rightarrow m = 1, n = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x + 1} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{2 + 2 - 2 - 1}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$

④ $f(x) = \frac{x^m - \sin x}{x - \cos x} = \frac{(m-x)(1 + \cos x + \sin x)}{(x - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1 + \cos x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x}, g(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos x}$

$(f-g)'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} - \frac{1 + \cos x + \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1 + \cos x - 1 - \cos x - \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$

$\Rightarrow (f-g)'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{-\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{(1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}))^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+0)^2} = -1$ ✓

Scubó

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$; $x > 0$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$; $x > 0$

$(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$
 $(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$
 $\Rightarrow (f \circ g)(x) = (g \circ f)(x) = x$

$g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{x})^2 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^{-2})^2 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{-4} - 1}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^{-4})^2 - (x^{-4})^0}{x^{-4} - (x^{-4})^0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4x^{-5}}{-4x^{-5}} = -1$

$f(x) = -x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2x$



چون خط مماس به تابع f را در نقطه α قطع کردیم با شیب m باید تا نقطه α تا مجموع مساحت این دو مثلث در نقطه α برابر باشد.

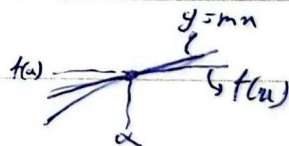
$\tan \alpha = \frac{m - (-1)}{1 - (-\alpha)} = \frac{m+1}{1+\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{1+m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + 1 = 1 + m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (m-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m=1 \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = -2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{5}{4}$
 $f(\alpha) = -2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = -(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{4}$

$d: y = mn \Rightarrow y' = m$, $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 14\alpha\sqrt{x}$

$m = \frac{f(\alpha)^2 + 3}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + 14\alpha\sqrt{\alpha} \Rightarrow m\alpha = \sqrt{\alpha}(f(\alpha)^2 + 3) + 14\alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha}$
 $\Rightarrow f(\alpha)^2 + 3 + 14\alpha^2 = 2(f(\alpha)^2 + 3) + 14\alpha^2$

$14\alpha^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}$

$m = \frac{f(\alpha)^2 + 3}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + 14\alpha\sqrt{\alpha} = 14\sqrt{3}$



$d: y = mn \Rightarrow y' = m$, $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2x^2 + x + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(-2x^2 + x + 1) - \sqrt{x}(-4x + 1)}{(-2x^2 + x + 1)^2}$

$m = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) - \sqrt{\alpha}(-4\alpha + 1)}{(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)^2}$
 $m\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) + \sqrt{\alpha}(4\alpha - 1)}{(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)^2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) + \sqrt{\alpha}(4\alpha - 1) = \sqrt{\alpha}$

