

۱۲

سنتها برای

۱) $f(x) = a, f'(x) = ?$, $g(x) = a$ و $g'(x) = a$ (معرفی است) $g(x) = ax$ و $g'(x) = a$

$\Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{q}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{q}{p} = a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p}x = a - \frac{q}{p} \Rightarrow x = p(a - \frac{q}{p}) = pa - q$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) = a = \frac{q}{p}$

۲) $dim = \frac{p-1}{p-1} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow y - \frac{1}{p}(x - p) = \frac{1}{p}x - \frac{1}{p}(x - p)$

$g(x) = f(x), g'(x) = f'(x)$ در $A(x, f(x))$

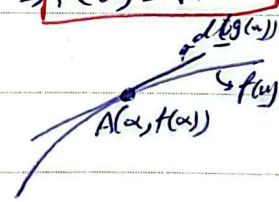
$\Rightarrow dim = \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{q}{p} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{p}, f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{1}{2f(x)}$

$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{2f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{p}{2}$ و $\frac{1}{p}x + \frac{q}{p} = \sqrt{x-1} = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{q}{p} = \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow x + q = pa - p \Rightarrow x = pa - p - q$

$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{pa}{p} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a(\frac{p}{p}a - 1) - 1} = \frac{pa}{p} \Rightarrow a(\frac{p}{p}a - 1) - 1 = \frac{9a^2}{p} = \frac{9}{p}a^2 - pa - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{p}a^2 - pa - 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = 2$ و $a = -\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow f(2) = \sqrt{2-1} = 1$

$f(x) = \frac{pa}{p} \Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{2a}{2} = a = 1$



۳) $f(x) = \frac{x^{p+m} + 1}{x+p} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(p+m)(x^{p+m}) - (x^{p+m} + 1)(1)}{(x+p)^2} = \frac{p x^{p+m} - x^{p+m} - 1}{(x+p)^2} = \frac{(p-1)x^{p+m} - 1}{(x+p)^2}$

$\Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{p-1}{(1+p)^2}$

$f_y = x^{p+m} \Rightarrow y = \frac{p}{p}x + \frac{q}{p} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{p}{p} = 1 \Rightarrow y' = f'(1) \Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{(1+p)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow p-1 = (1+p)^2 \Rightarrow p-1 = 1+2p+p^2 \Rightarrow p^2 + p + 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow m+n = 3$

$\Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{p}{p}(1) + \frac{q}{p} = \frac{p+q}{p} = 1 \Rightarrow p+q = p \Rightarrow q = 0$

۴) $f(x) = \frac{x^p - \sin x}{x - \sin x} = \frac{(p - \sin x)(x^{p-1} + \sin x)}{(x - \sin x)(x + \sin x)} = \frac{p x^{p-1} + \sin x^p}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}, g(x) = \frac{p}{x + \sin x}$

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

$\Rightarrow (f-g)'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{p g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f'(\frac{\pi}{2})}{p} = -C \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} = -\frac{1}{p}$

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

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

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

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



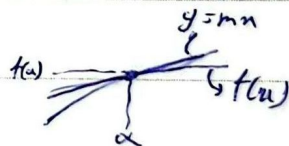
چون خط مماس به تابع f را در نقطه α قطع کردیم با شیب m باید تا به این که $f'(\alpha) = m$ باشد تا مماس باشد. پس $f'(\alpha) = -2\alpha = m$ و $f(\alpha) = -\alpha^2 - 1 = y$

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

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

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

$14\alpha\sqrt{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{14\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{14}$



$m = \frac{f(\frac{1}{14})^2 + 3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{14}}} + 14(\frac{1}{14})(\frac{1}{14}) = 14\sqrt{2}$

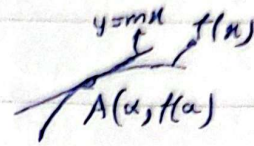
$d: y = mn \Rightarrow y' = m$, $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2x^2 + x + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(-2x^2 + x + 1) - \sqrt{x}(-4x + 1)}{(-2x^2 + x + 1)^2}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\alpha^2+\alpha^2+1}} + \alpha(1\alpha-1) \right) = -2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \alpha^2 - 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \quad \alpha = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

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



(10) g در نقطه $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ بر x -ا محور است و f نیز در $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ از y -ا محور است.

پس $f \circ g$ در $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ از y -ا محور است.

$$(f \circ g)' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = g' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \times f' \left(g \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = g' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) f' \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = (x^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2x) = -x (x^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{x}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Rightarrow g' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (f \circ g)' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2 \times \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left(1 + \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right) \Rightarrow \text{پاسخ: } 2 \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left(1 + \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right)$$