

AC(0,1) B(2,0)

$$m_{AB} = \frac{0-1}{2-0} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{x}{2}$$

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AC(-1,0) B(2,2)

$$m_{AB} = \frac{2-0}{2-(-1)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow 3\sqrt{ax-1} = x + 2$$

$$\rightarrow 9(ax-1) = x^2 + 4x + 4 \rightarrow x^2 + (4-9a)x + 4 - 9a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (4-9a)^2 - 4(4-9a) = 0 \rightarrow (4-9a)^2 = 100$$

$$4-9a = 10 \rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$4-9a = -10 \rightarrow a = \frac{14}{9} = 2 \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x-1} \rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \checkmark$$

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$$y = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x + 3} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x+m)(x+3) - (x^2+mx+1)}{(x+3)^2} \rightarrow y'(1) = \frac{(2+m) \cdot 4 - (1+m+1)}{4^2} = \frac{4m}{16} = \frac{m}{4}$$

$$f_y - 3x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow m = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow f(m+3) - 2 - m = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 3m = 9 \rightarrow m = 3$$

$$m + n = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x + 3} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1+2+1}{1+3} = 1 \rightarrow AC(1,1) \rightarrow$$

$$1 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow n = 1$$

این نقطه روی خط هم قرار دارد

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{-\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^2} \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{9}{4}} = -\frac{2}{9}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3})(\frac{3}{2}) - \sqrt{3}(\frac{3}{2})}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$g'(x) \times f'(g(x)) = (f \circ g)'(x)$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}, x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}\right) = -\sqrt{2x}$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \left[ 2g'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}\right) - f'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}\right) \right] = \frac{-1}{(2-\sqrt{2x})^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2x}}{(2-\sqrt{2x})^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} + 2\sqrt{2x}}{(2-\sqrt{2x})^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} + 2\sqrt{2x}}{4-2\sqrt{2x}}$$

$$f'(g(x)) - f'(f(x)) = (f \circ g)'(x) - f'(f(x))$$

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

$$\rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow (f \circ g)'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{-4\sin x}{(1+\sin^2 x + 2\sin x)x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4\sin x}{(1+\sin^2 x + 2\sin x)x} \rightarrow \sin x \sim x$$

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

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$f'(x) \neq f'(c-x) = -1 \rightarrow (c-2x)(2x) = -1$   
 $f(x) = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = -2x \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $f(x) = f(c-x) = -x^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{5}{4}$

ضابطه مترسبه ای نیست به معنای  $y = -x^2 - 1$   
 خط افقی  $l$  شود از تابع را در دو نقطه به طول های  $x$  و  $-x$  قطع می کند و بنا بر فرض  $x$  های  $\frac{1}{2}$  و  $-\frac{1}{2}$  در این نقطه بر هم عمودند.

معادله خط  $l$  به صورت  $y = -\frac{5}{4}$  نامیده است.

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$f(x) = 4\sqrt{x} (x^2+3) = mx \rightarrow 12x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} = mx$   
 $f'(x) = 20x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = m$   
 $\textcircled{1} \cdot \textcircled{2} \rightarrow 12x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} = (20x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}})x \rightarrow 12x^2 + 4x = 20x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 12x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$   
 $\rightarrow 4\sqrt{x} (3x-1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$   
 $x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$   
 $m = 20 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = 20 \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20+2}{3} = \frac{22}{3}$

خط  $l$   $y = mx$   
 مقادیر  $0$  و  $\frac{1}{3}$  قابل قبول نیستند زیرا برابر ازای  $x=0$  نیستند  
 وجود ندارد و  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  نیز در دامنه نمی نهد  $x = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3}$

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$\sqrt{x} = t \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{t^2}{-2t^2 + t^2 + 1}$   
 $\frac{t}{-2t^2 + t^2 + 1} = a + t^2 \rightarrow -2at^2 + at^2 + at + 1 = 0$   
 $\rightarrow -at^2 + at^2 + at + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -a(1+t^2 - 2t) = 0$   
 $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{-2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

معادله خط  $l$   $y = ax$   
 $l$  و  $f$  در نقطه  $A$  همگام هستند و  $t$  از  $l$  این نقطه برابر است  
 و عرض  $A$  نیز برابر است.

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$(f \circ g(x))' = g'(x) \times f'(g(x))$   
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} = (2x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}^3}$   
 $\rightarrow g(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \times (\frac{1}{2})^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \sqrt{5} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$   
 $x \rightarrow (\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{5}{2})-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

شتق می گیریم و تابع در نقطه  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  بوده است.

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$z \rightarrow z^2 \rightarrow [z^2] = z \rightarrow f(x) = (2x)^2 = 4x^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \times 2x = 4x$   
 $f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})) \times g'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = 4 \times (-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = -2\sqrt{5}$

با  $z$  برابر  
 تابع  $f$  از  $z$   
 $z^2$  مشتق می گیریم