

تمرینات مروری فصل ۳

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)(\sin x \cosh + \cos x \sinh) - x \sin x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x \cosh + x \cos x \sinh + h \sin x \cosh + h \cos x \sinh - x \sin x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + xh \cos x + h \sin x + \cancel{h} \cos x - x \sin x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} x \cos x + \sin x + h \cos x \Rightarrow \Rightarrow f'(x) = x \cos x + \sin x$$

(۵)

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sin(\cos^x x) \cdot \cos(\sin^x x) \\ y' &= -\sin^x x (\sec^x x) \cos(\sin^x x) + \\ &\quad (-\sin^x x \sin(\sin^x x)) \sin(\sec^x x) \\ y' &= \cancel{x} \sin x \cdot \cos(\cos^x x) \cdot \cos(\sin^x x) - \\ &\quad \cancel{x} \sin x \cdot \sin(\sin^x x) \cdot \sin(\cos^x x) \\ y' &= (\cos^x x)' \cos(\cos^x x) \times \cos(\sin^x x) - \\ &\quad (\sin^x x)' \sin(\sin^x x) \\ y' &= -\sin^x x (\cos(\cos^x x) \cos(\sin^x x) + \\ &\quad \sin(\sin^x x) \sin(\cos^x x)) \end{aligned}$$

(۶)

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sin[\cos^x(\tan^x x)] \\ y' &= [\cancel{x}(1 + \tan^x x) \tan x] \cancel{x} [(-\sin x)(\cos x)] \\ &\quad \cos[\cos^x(\tan^x x)] \\ y' &= [\cancel{x}(1 + \tan^x x) \tan x (-\sin x)(\cos x)] \\ &\quad \cos[\cos^x(\tan^x x)] \end{aligned}$$

(۷)

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \text{Arc sin} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} + \frac{x}{(1+x^x)(\cancel{x} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}})} \\ &\quad + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cancel{x} \sqrt{x}}}{(\cancel{x} \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x}})(1+x - \sqrt{x})} \end{aligned}$$

(۸)

$$f(x) = x^r + \circ x + \varepsilon$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^r + \circ(x+h) + \varepsilon - x^r - \circ x - \varepsilon}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{r} x^r h + \cancel{r} h^r x + h^r + \Delta h}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cancel{r} x^r + \cancel{r} h x + h^r + \circ \quad f'(x) = \cancel{r} x^r + \circ$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\xi - x}{\cancel{r} + x} \quad a \text{ مشتق در نقطه } (۲)$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\xi - x - \xi + a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cancel{r} + x - \cancel{r} + a}{x - a} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cancel{r} + x}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cancel{r} + x}{\cancel{r} + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-\cancel{r}}{\cancel{r} + x} = \frac{-\cancel{r}}{(\cancel{r} + a)^r} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-\cancel{r}}{(\cancel{r} + x)^r}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\cancel{r} - \circ x} \quad f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(a) - f(x)}{x - a}$$

(۳)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{\cancel{r} - \Delta x} - \sqrt{\cancel{r} - \Delta a}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-\Delta}{\sqrt{\cancel{r} - \Delta x} - \sqrt{\cancel{r} - \Delta a}}$$

$$= \frac{-\Delta}{\cancel{r} \sqrt{\cancel{r} - \Delta a}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-\Delta}{\cancel{r} \sqrt{\cancel{r} - \Delta x}}$$

(۴)

$$f(x) = x \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h) \sin(x+h) - x \sin x}{h}$$

$$y' = \omega(-\sin \omega t + \frac{\sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t}) \cos(\cos \omega t + \sec \omega t)$$

(١٥)

$$x = \text{Arc sin } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

$$y = \text{Arc cos } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

$$y'_t = -\frac{1}{1+t^2} \quad x'_t = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{-x't}{yt} = 1 \quad y' = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

(١٦)

$$y' = \frac{-\xi x^{\xi} \text{Arc cos}(x^{\xi})}{\sqrt{1-x^{\xi}} \text{Arc}(\cos^{\xi}(x^{\xi}))^{\xi}}$$

راه حل دوم $y = \frac{1}{\text{Arc cos}^{\xi} x^{\xi}} \rightarrow$

$$y' = \frac{-\xi x \times \frac{\xi x}{\sqrt{1+x^{\xi}}} \times \text{Arc cos } x^{\xi}}{\text{Arc cos}^{\xi} x^{\xi}}$$

(١٧)

$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^{\xi}}} + (1 + \cot^{\xi} x) \cdot (\cot^{\xi}(\cos x + \cot x))$$

(١٨)

$$y' = \xi x \tan x + x^{\xi} (1 + \tan^{\xi} x) - \frac{\xi x \sin^{\xi} x^{\xi} \cos^{\xi} x}{\sin x^{\xi}}$$

(١٩)

$$y' = \frac{(x^{\xi} - 1)(\frac{1}{x^{\xi}}) - \xi x \text{Arc cos}(\frac{1}{m})}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^{\xi}}}}$$

$$\times \frac{\text{Arc cos}(\frac{1}{m})^{\frac{m-1}{m}}}{(x^{\xi} - 1)}$$

(٢٠)

$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{\xi} + 1} \times \sqrt{\xi x^{\xi}}}$$

$$y' = \sin \xi x (f'(\sin^{\xi} x) - f'(\cos^{\xi} x))$$

(٩)

$$y' = \frac{\xi \sin \xi x}{1 - \sin \xi x} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x})^{\xi}}$$

(١٠)

$$y' = f'(\frac{1-x^{\xi}}{1+x^{\xi}}) - \frac{\xi x^{\xi}}{(1+x^{\xi})^{\xi}} f'(\frac{1-x^{\xi}}{1+x^{\xi}})$$

(١١)

$$y' = \frac{\xi x \cos x^{\xi}}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^{\xi} x^{\xi}}} - \frac{+\xi x \cos x^{\xi}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^{\xi} x^{\xi}}}$$

(١٢)

$$y = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \dots + \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x+y} \Rightarrow y^{\xi} = x+y$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{\xi} - y - x = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\xi y - 1}$$

$$\xi y y' - y' - 1 = 0 \quad y'(\xi y - 1) = 1 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\xi y - 1}$$

راه حل دوم

$$y = x^{\frac{1}{\xi}} + x^{\frac{1}{\xi}} + x^{\frac{1}{\xi}} + \dots + x^{\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\xi} x^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} + \frac{1}{\xi} x^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} + \frac{1}{\xi} x^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\xi} x^{-\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

$$a > b \geq 0 \quad (١٣)$$

$$y' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{\xi} - b^{\xi}}} - \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} (1 + \tan^{\xi} \frac{x}{\xi})}{1 + \frac{a-b}{a+b} \tan^{\xi} \frac{x}{\xi}}$$

(١٤)

$$y' = -\sin \omega t + \frac{\sin \omega t}{\cos^{\xi} \omega t} \cos(\cos \omega t + \sec \omega t)$$

راه حل دوم

$$y = \sin(\cos \omega t + \sec \omega t) \Rightarrow \sin u = u' \cos u$$

$$y' = (\cos \omega t + \sec \omega t)' \cos(\cos \omega t + \sec \omega t)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{\xi \cos \xi x \cdot g' \sin \xi x \cdot f'(g(\sin(\xi x)))}{\cos^2(x - \cos x)} \quad (21)$$

$$y' = ma(ax + b)^{m-1} \times (\text{Arc cos } \sqrt{x})^x + \quad (22)$$

$$y' = \frac{(1 + \sin x) \sin(x - \cos x)}{\cos^2(x - \cos x)} \quad (23)$$

$$(ax + b)^m (-b) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} (\text{Arc sin } \sqrt{x})^{-x-1}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{1 + (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2} \quad (24)$$

$$y' = -\frac{15x^7}{|13x^5| \sqrt{-1+9x^4}} \quad |x| > 1 \quad (25)$$

$$f(x) = \sin(\text{Arc}(\sin x)) \quad (26)$$

$$g(x) = \text{Arc sin}(\sin x) \quad (27)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \cos(\text{Arc sin } x) \quad (28)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|} \quad f' \neq g' \quad (29)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x(g(x)) + x^2 g'(x) \quad (30)$$

$$f(x) = g(x^2) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2xg'(x^2) \quad (31)$$

$$f'(\tan x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan 2x \quad (32)$$

$$y = f(\sin x) \Rightarrow y' = \cos x f'(\sin x) \quad (33)$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x \quad (34)$$

$$f(x) = x^a g(x^b) \quad (35)$$

$$f'(x) = ax^{a-1} g(x^b) + x^a \times b \times x^{b-1} \times g'(x^b) \quad (36)$$

$$f(x) = g(g(x)) \quad (37)$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x)g'(g(x)) \quad (38)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\xi x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad (39)$$

$$f(x) = g(\tan \sqrt{x}) \quad (40)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{x}) g'(\tan \sqrt{x}) \quad (41)$$

$$y = \frac{\text{Arc sin } x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (1-x^2)y' - xy = 1 \quad (42)$$

$$y' = \frac{1 + \frac{x \text{Arc sin } x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} \Rightarrow \quad (43)$$

$$1 + \frac{x \text{Arc sin } x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{x \text{Arc sin } x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 \quad (44)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x^{-2} \quad f \Big|_1 \quad f^{-1} \Big|_1 \quad (45)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^{-1} + 1 \quad f'(1) = 2 \quad (46)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{g'(x)f'(x) + f'(x)g'(x)}{(f(x) + g(x))^2} \quad (47)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x)}{g'(x)} \quad (48)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{\sqrt{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}} \quad (49)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x^{-2} \quad f \Big|_1 \quad f^{-1} \Big|_1 \quad (50)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^{-1} + 1 \quad f'(1) = 2 \quad (51)$$

$$f'(\cdot) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{x^{\sqrt{\sin \frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} \frac{\sin}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} \\ f'(\cdot) = 1 \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cdot & x \leq \cdot \\ x^h & x > \cdot \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cdot & x \leq \cdot \\ nx^{n-1} & x > \cdot \end{cases}$$

شرط لازم مشتق پذیری به پیوستگی است $n > 0$
 $n > 1 \leftarrow$ به ازای این مقدار تابع مشتق پذیر است.

(45)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cdot & x = \cdot \\ x \operatorname{Arc tan} \frac{1}{x} & x \neq \cdot \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cdot & x = \cdot \\ \operatorname{Arc tan} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} & x \neq \cdot \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ در $x = \cdot$ پیوسته است.

(46)

الف) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin x & x \geq \cdot \\ x \sin x & x < \cdot \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + x \cos x \\ 1 - \sin x - x \cos x \end{cases}$$

پس مشتق پذیر است $f'(\cdot)^- = f'(\cdot)^+ = f'(\cdot) = \cdot$

ب) $x \sin x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x$

پس مشتق پذیر است $f'(\cdot)^- = f'(\cdot)^+ = f'(\cdot) = 3$

ج) $y = \sqrt[3]{x(1 - \cos x)}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}(1 - \cos x) + \sin x \sqrt[3]{x}$$

پس مشتق پذیر است $f'(\cdot)^+ = f'(\cdot)^- = f'(\cdot)$

(47)

$$(f^{-1})' = \frac{1}{\xi} \quad y - 1 = \frac{1}{\xi} x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\xi} x + 1$$

(40)

$$g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2} \quad h(x) = f(g(x))$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} \quad \begin{cases} g'(\cdot) = \cdot \\ g(\cdot) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$h'(x) = g'(x)f'(g(x)) \Rightarrow h'(\cdot) = \cdot \times f'(3) = \cdot$$

(41)

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 - 2x & -x > -1 \\ x^2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & x < -1 \\ 2x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(42)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} & x \neq \cdot \\ \cdot & x = \cdot \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \sin x - 1 + \cos x}{x^2} & x \neq \cdot \\ \cdot & x = \cdot \end{cases}$$

$$f'(\cdot) = \lim_{x \geq \cdot} \frac{x}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x < \cdot, x \rightarrow \cdot} = \frac{\cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{x \sin x - 1 + \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x - \sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

پس $f'(\cdot)^- = f'(\cdot)^+$ مشتق پذیر است.

(43)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\sqrt{\sin \frac{1}{x}}} & x \neq \cdot \\ \cdot & x = \cdot \end{cases}$$

(۵۰) ریشه داخل قدرمطلق است و تابع مشتق پذیر نیست زیرا این نقاط زاویه دار هستند و تابع پیوسته نیست.

(۵۱)

$$y = |x-1| + |x+2|$$

در همه نقاط به جزء ۲- و ۱- و

(۵۲)

$$x^r + y^r = 1$$

$$rx^r + ry^r y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-x^r}{y^r}$$

$$rx + ry y' + ry^r y'' = 0$$

$$y'' = \frac{-r(x + yy'')}{ry^r} = \frac{r}{y^r} \left(x + \frac{x^r}{x^r} \right)$$

(۵۳)

$$x^2 + 6xy + y^2 = 8$$

$$2x + 6y + 6xy' + 2yy' = 0$$

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

$$2 + 6y' + 6y''x + 2y' + 2yy'' = 0$$

با جایگذاری y'', y' بدست می آید.

(۵۴)

$$y = \begin{cases} \sin x & x < \pi \\ mx + b & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$m\pi + b = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -m\pi \\ m = \frac{-b}{\pi} \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \cos x & x < \pi \\ m & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$m = -1 \quad b = +\pi$$

(۵۵)

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{x}{|x|}$$

$$D_f = R - \{0\}$$

(۵۶)

$$f'(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1}$$

$$\frac{xf(x_1) - x_1 f(x)}{x - x_1} = f(x) - xf'(x)$$

$$x_1 f'(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{x_1 f(x) - x_1 f(x_1)}{x - x_1}$$

$$f'(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1}$$

$$f(x_1) = x_1 f'(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} f(x) - \frac{x_1 f(x) - x_1 f(x_1)}{x - x_1}$$

$$f(x_1) - x_1 \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \right) = \frac{xf(x_1) - x_1 f(x)}{x - x_1}$$

پس از مخارج مشترک گرفتن و ساده کردن به عبارت خواسته شده می رسیم.

(۴۸)

$$g(x) = |x^2 - 4| - |x^2 - 9|$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 5 & x < -3 \\ -5 & -2 < x < 2 \\ 2x^2 - 13 & -3 < x < -2 \\ 2x^2 - 13 & 3 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > +3 \\ 0 & x < -3 \\ 0 & -2 < x < 2 \\ 4x & -3 < x < -2 \\ 4x & 3 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

(۴۹)

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 6| + |x + 8|$$

$$h(x) = |x^2 - 6| + |x| + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{تابع زوج} \left\{ |x^2 - 6x + \delta| \quad x > 0 \right.$$

(۶۳)

الف) $(fgh)' = f'gh + fg'h + fgh'$

$(h(fg)) = (fg)'h + h'(fg)$

$(fg)' = f'g + g'(f)$

$\Rightarrow (h(fg))' = f'gh + g'fh + g'fh'$

با استفاده از فرمول مشتق قابل حل است. (ب)

$x_{mAB} = \frac{x}{2}$

$xy = c \quad y = \frac{c}{x}$

$y' = \frac{-c}{x^2}$ ← شیب

$y_{mAB} = \frac{y}{2}$

$y - \frac{c}{x} = \frac{-c}{x^2}(x - x_0)$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{x} \left(\frac{-x}{x} + 2 \right)$

$A \left| \begin{matrix} 2x_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right. \quad B \left| \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ 2c \\ x_0 \end{matrix} \right.$

$x_{mAB} = x_0 \quad y_{mAB} = \frac{c}{x_0} \quad M_{AB} \left| \begin{matrix} x_0 \\ c \\ x_0 \end{matrix} \right.$

(۶۴)

$f(x) = |x|$

$g(x) = -|x|$

$(f + g)(x) = |x| - |x| = 0$

مشتق این تابع در تمام نقاط صفر است

(۵۷)

$f(x) = (x-1)[x] \quad [0, 2]$

$f'(1)^- = 0 \quad f'(1)^+ = 1$

وجود ندارد $f'(1)$

(۵۸)

$y = (x-a)[x] \quad y' = [x]$

$f'(a)^- = a - 1$

$f'(a)^+ = a$

$f'(a)^- + 1 = f'(a)^+$

(۵۹)

$f(x) = \text{sgn}(x) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

(ب)

(۶۵)

$F = \frac{f}{g}$

$F' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}$

$f = Fg \rightarrow f' = F'g + g'F$

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = 0$

(۶۰)

$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0}$

$g'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

$f(g(x_0))' = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + g'(x_0)f(x_0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} \times g(x_0)$

(۶۶) ممکن است درست باشد زیرا پیوستگی شرط

لازم مشتق پذیری می باشد. مانند $y = |x|$ که در

صفر پیوسته است اما مشتق ندارد.

(۶۷) درست است از فرمول مشتق پذیری استفاده شده

(۶۸) غلط است

پس این تابع پیوسته و مشتق پذیر است.

(۶۱)

$f(b) \cdot f(a+b) = f(a)$

(۷۶)

(۶۹) غلط است

$$dv = \frac{m^r}{\min} \quad r = 2 \quad dr = ?$$

$$v = \frac{\xi}{3} \pi r^2 \Rightarrow dv = \frac{\xi}{3} \pi r^2 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 - \xi \pi r dr$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

(۷۷)

پس درست نیست

(۷۱)

$$pv - c = 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{dp} = \frac{-p}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{dp} = \frac{-3 \dots}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow dp = \frac{-1}{200}$$

(۷۸)

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{زیرا} = \frac{f'(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} |x^2 + x| = \frac{2x+1}{|x^2 + x|}$$

$$\text{زیرا} = \frac{(2x+1)(x^2 + x)}{|x^2 + x|}$$

غلط است

(۷۲) درست است

(۷۳)

$$pv^{\frac{1}{2}} - c = 0 \quad \frac{dv}{dp} = \frac{-p}{v^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}} = \frac{-\xi \dots}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}} = \frac{1600}{c}$$

$$dv = \frac{-12800}{c} \quad \text{در حال کاهش}$$

$$\xi \sqrt[3]{v} = c \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{v} = \frac{c}{\xi}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \left(\frac{c}{\xi}\right)^3$$

(۷۹)

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a) - f(a - \Delta x) + f(a)}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} \right] + \frac{f(a - \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$$

درست است

(۷۴)

$$T = 0.1(400 - 4t + t^2)$$

$$T = 40 - 4t + 0.1t^2$$

$$T' = -4 + 0.2t$$

$$\text{الف) } T(5) = 22/5 \quad T(6) = 19/6$$

$$T(6) - T(5) = 2/9$$

$$T = 0.1(400 - 4t + t^2) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$\text{آهنگ متوسط} = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t} = \frac{T(6) - T(5)}{6 - 5} = -2/9$$

$$\text{آهنگ لحظه‌ای} = \frac{dT}{dt} = 0.1(-4 + 2t) \rightarrow$$

$$y |_{(-4 + 10)} = -3$$

(۸۲)

$$y = 3x + 8x^2 - x^3 \quad y' = 3 + 16x - 3x^2$$

$$y'(10) = -137 \quad y(10) = -170 \quad y(18) = -33$$

$$\text{تعداد قاب‌های رنگ کرده} = \frac{-33 + 170}{1} = 137$$

(۷۵)

$$\text{الف) } y = |x^2 - 9| \quad x = \pm 3$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} 2x & x > 3 \text{ یا } x < -3 \\ -2x & -3 < x < 3 \\ 0 & x = -3, 3 \end{cases}$$

در همه مقادیر به جزء $x = 1, -3$ مشتق پذیر است

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r & x < 1 \\ ax^r + b + c & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} rx^{r-1} & x < 1 \\ rax^{r-1} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} rx^{r-2} & x < 1 \\ ra & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (3) \quad \begin{aligned} 1: a+b+c=1 \\ 2: r=ra+b \\ 3: ra=6 \end{aligned}$$

$$a=3 \Rightarrow b=-3 \quad c=1$$

$$2r = h \rightarrow r = \frac{h}{2}, v = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{\pi}{12} h^3$$

$$\frac{dv}{dh} = \frac{3}{12} \pi h^2, h=1 \rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (1 \cdot \dot{h})^2 = 25\pi \quad (84)$$

الف) $v = \pi r^2 \frac{h}{3}$

$$dv = \pi \frac{r^2}{3} dx$$

ب) $h = \cot \theta$ ثابت

$$v = \pi r^2 \frac{h}{3} \Rightarrow dv = \frac{h\pi}{3} (2r dr) \quad dv = \frac{2}{3} h \pi r dr$$

(87)

$$F(x) = [g(x)]^r [h(x)]^s$$

$$g(x) = j(x) \cdot i(x)$$

$$f'(x) = v [g(x)]^{r-1} [g(x)] \times [h(x)]^s + [g(x)]^r \times s [h(x)]^{s-1} [h(x)]$$

(93)

$$h = f \circ g \rightarrow h' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f' \circ g \cdot g'(x),$$

$$h'' = (h')' = (f' \circ g \cdot g'(x))' =$$

$$g'(x) \cdot f' \circ g + g(x) \cdot (f' \circ g)'$$

(94)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2 + \cos x}, f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x}{2\sqrt{2 - \cos x}},$$

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

$$f''(\pi) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(96)

$$d = \frac{1}{l} \times \frac{dl}{dt} \quad dt = \frac{dl}{l\alpha} \quad v = l^r \quad dv = rl^r dl$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{v} \times \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{dv}{dl} l\alpha \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta = \frac{dv}{v} \times \frac{l}{dl} \times \alpha \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{rl^r}{l^r} \times l \times \alpha \Rightarrow \beta = r\alpha$$

(97)

