

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = f'(2) = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

ب) $m_A > m_B$

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نادرست

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$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x+1)}{x-1} = -1$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \quad (1/25) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 2x - 3}{x - 1} \quad (1/25) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)}{(x-1)} \quad (1/25) = 4 \quad (1/25)$$

$$y - 1 = 4(x-1) \Rightarrow (1/5)y = 4x + 1$$

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مسائل صفحه ١٧٤

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y' = 3x^2 - 2 \\ y = x \rightarrow m = 1 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{(1/5)} 3x^2 - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \xrightarrow{(1/25)} \begin{cases} x = 1 \rightarrow y = -4(1/25) \\ x = -1 \rightarrow y = 4(1/25) \end{cases}$$

$$y' = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow m = \frac{3}{2} \times 1 = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow m' = \frac{-2}{3} \quad x = 2 \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{2}{2} \right)^2 - 1 = 1$$

$$y - y_1 = m'(x - x_1) \rightarrow y - 1 = \frac{-2}{3(x-2)} \rightarrow 3y = -2x + 4$$

$$f'(2^{\sqrt{2}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x - 2^{\sqrt{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{x - 2^{\sqrt{2}}}{(x - 2^{\sqrt{2}})(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2^{\sqrt{2}}}$$

نقاط : $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$

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نقاط : $A(0, 1), B(-1, 2)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A|_1 \Rightarrow f'(0) = -1 \Rightarrow y = -x + 1 \\ B|_{-1} \Rightarrow f'(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2 \end{cases} \\ y = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y' = 2x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A|_1 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\ B|_{-1} \Rightarrow f'(-1) = -2 \Rightarrow y = -2x \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

ب)

الف)

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$$A(4, 25) \Rightarrow 1/\Delta = \frac{y_B - 25}{\Delta - 4}$$

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$$B(\Delta, 26/\Delta), C(3, 23/\Delta)$$

$$y - 3 = 1(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = x + 1$$

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$$f'(2) = \frac{3 - 1}{2 - 1} = 1$$

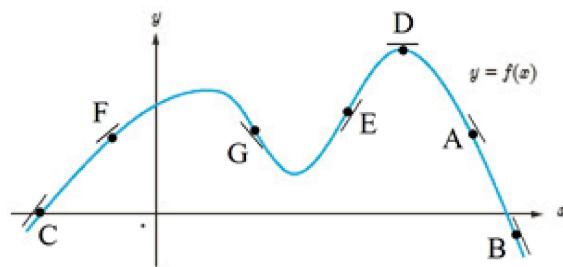
نمودار (ب) (۰/۲۵). سهمی نمودار داده شده ماکزیمم دارد. پس ضریب x^3 منفی است. (۰/۲۵) لذا در مشتق تابع ضریب x^2 منفی خواهد بود. در نتیجه نمودار مشتق، خطی با شیب منفی است. (۰/۲۵)

$$f'(b) > 0, f'(a) < 0, f'(d) > 0, f'(c) = 0$$

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x	a	b	c	d
f'(x)	-+/5	+/5	2	0

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پ) $f(x) = 0, f'(x) > 0$

ت) $f'(x) = 0$

ث) $f'(x_1) = f'(x_2)$

گ) $f(x) > 0, f'(x) < 0$

$$f'(4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^3 - 4^3}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x^2 + 4x + 16) = 4 + 4 + 16 = 24$$

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$$y' = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x = 1, x = -3 \quad (0/5) \Rightarrow \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right), \left(-3, \frac{1}{4}\right) \quad (0/5)$$

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$$A(4, 1), m(\text{ماس}) = 1/5$$

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$$y = \frac{1}{5}x + b \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{5}(4) + b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow B(0, -\frac{1}{5})$$

$$x = \gamma \Rightarrow y = f(\gamma) = -\gamma^2 + 10 = -\gamma + 10 = \delta \Rightarrow A(\gamma, \delta)$$

19

$$\begin{aligned}f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \Rightarrow f'(\gamma) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \gamma} \frac{f(x) - f(\gamma)}{x - \gamma} \Rightarrow f'(\gamma) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \gamma} \frac{(-x^2 + 10) - \delta}{x - \gamma} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \gamma} \frac{-x^2 + \delta}{x - \gamma} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \gamma} \frac{-(x^2 - \delta)}{x - \gamma} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \gamma} \frac{\cancel{(x-\gamma)}(x+\gamma)}{\cancel{(x-\gamma)}} = -(\gamma + \gamma) = -\gamma\end{aligned}$$

$$f(-1) = -1$$

20

$$\begin{aligned}f'(-1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1 + \delta}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x+1} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x - 1) = -2\end{aligned}$$