

۱- برای این که f روی R مشتق پذیر باشد، باید در $x = 2$ نیز مشتق پذیر باشد. ضمناً اگر تابعی در نقطه ای مشتق پذیر باشد، در آن نقطه پیوسته نیز است.

الف) $f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \Rightarrow a - b = 2$

ب) $f'_-(2) = f'_+(2) \Rightarrow a = 4, b = 6$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{|x - 2|} - 0}{x - 2} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\sqrt{x - 2}}{x - 2} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\sqrt{-x + 2}}{x - 2} = -\infty \end{cases} \quad -2$$

پس f' در $x_0 = 2$ وجود ندارد.

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

$$\begin{cases} f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x - 1) \sqrt{x + 2}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{x + 2} = \sqrt{3} \\ f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-(x - 1) \sqrt{x + 2}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-\sqrt{x + 2}) = -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

لذا f در $x_0 = 1$ مشتق پذیر نیست.

$$f(2) = 3 \quad f(2 + \Delta x) = 5(2 + \Delta x) - 1 = \sqrt{5\Delta x + 9} \quad -4$$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2 + \Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5\Delta x + 9} - 3}{\Delta x} \times \frac{\sqrt{5\Delta x + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{5\Delta x + 9} + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5\Delta x + 9 - 9}{\Delta x (\sqrt{5\Delta x + 9} + 3)} \Rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$f(x) = (x + 1)[x] \quad \text{در نقطه } x_0 = -1$$

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$$f'(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)[x] - 0}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [x] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_{(-1)^+} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} [x] = [(-1)^+] = -1 \\ f'_{(-1)^-} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} [x] = [(-1)^-] = -2 \end{cases}$$

f در نقطه $x_0 = -1$ مشتق پذیر نمی باشد.

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 3x| \quad x_0 = 3$$

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$$f'(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x^2 - 3x| - 0}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x(x - 3)|}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x| \cdot |x - 3|}{x - 3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x| \cdot |x - 3|}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x| \times (x - 3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} |x| = |3| = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x| \cdot |x - 3|}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x| \times (-(x - 3))}{x - 3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} |x| = -|3| = -3 \end{cases}$$

لذا f در نقطه $x_0 = 3$ مشتق پذیر نمی باشد.

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{[x](x - 1)}{(x - 1)} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [x] = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} [x] = 1 \end{cases}$$

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بنابراین چون $f'_1 \neq f'_{-1}$ پس تابع مشتق پذیر نیست.

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2(x+2)} - 0}{x - 1}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1| \sqrt{x+2}}{x-1} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1) \sqrt{x+2}}{(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{x+2} = \sqrt{3} = f'_{1^+} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-(x-1) \sqrt{x+2}}{(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-\sqrt{x+2}) = -\sqrt{3} = f'_{1^-} \end{cases}$$

چون مشتق چپ و مشتق راست برابر نیستند، پس تابع مشتق پذیر نیست.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sqrt{x+1} - 0}{x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sqrt{x+1}}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x \sqrt{x+1}}{x} = -1 \end{cases} \quad -9$$

چون $f'_+ \neq f'_-$ پس در $x = 0$ مشتق پذیر نیست.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(9) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(9+\Delta x) - f(9)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+\Delta x} - 3}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{9+\Delta x} - 3)(\sqrt{9+\Delta x} + 3)}{\Delta x (\sqrt{9+\Delta x} + 3)} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{9+\Delta x} + 3)} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned} \quad -10$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad \text{یا از راه:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^2 - 2(x+\Delta x) - x^2 + 2x}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x\Delta x + \Delta x^2 - 2x - 2\Delta x - x^2 + 2x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x(2x + \Delta x - 2)}{\Delta x} = 2x - 2 \end{aligned} \quad -11$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 0$$

$$\text{راه ۲: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^2 + 1 - x^2 - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x\Delta x + \Delta x^2 - x^2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x(2x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 2x \end{aligned} \quad -12$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} \quad -13$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \Delta x) - 2(1 + \Delta x) - (1^2 - 2 \times 1)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = (1 + \Delta x) \frac{\Delta x^2}{\Delta x} = f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x = 0$$

$$f'_+(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2x^2 + 1 - 16}{x - 2} = -\infty \quad (0/25) \quad -14$$

$$f'_-(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{8x - 16}{x - 2} = 8 \quad (0/25)$$

۱۵- خیر، چون مشتق چپ و راست مساوی نیست. (یا چون f در $x = 2$ پیوسته نیست.) (0/25)

$$f'(\cdot) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f(x) - f(\cdot)}{x - \cdot} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sqrt{(x+2) \sin^2 x}}{x} \quad -16$$

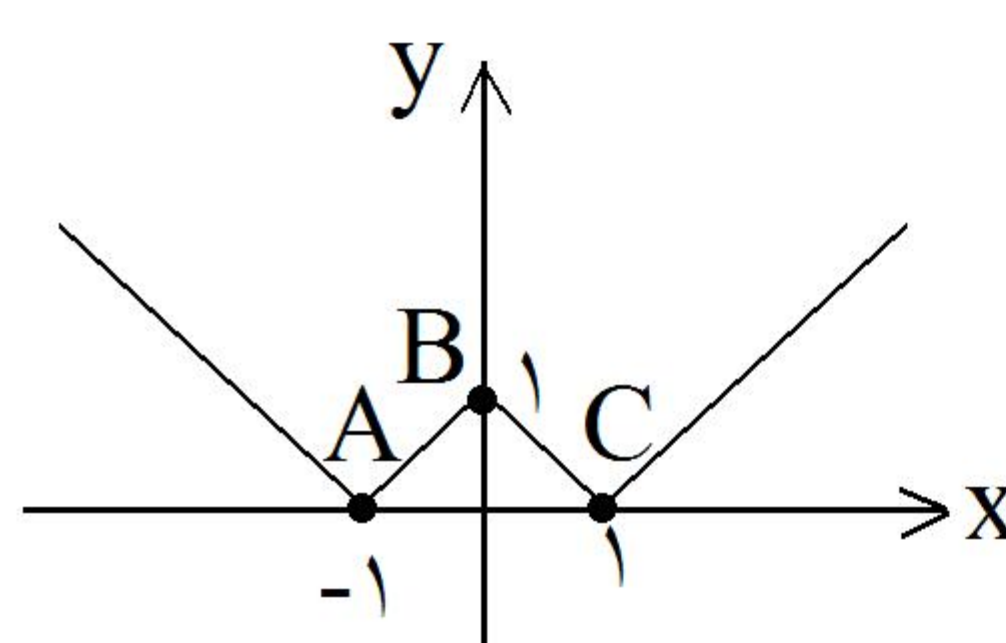
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{|\sin x| \sqrt{x+2}}{x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+2} = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

f در $x_0 = \cdot$ مشتق پذیر نیست.

$$f(x) = ||x| - 1|$$

$$x = \cdot \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$|x| - 1 = \cdot \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \cdot$$



این تابع در سه نقطه A ، B و C یا در نقاطی به طول ۱، -۱ و صفر مشتق پذیر نیست.

۱۸- اولاً باید f در $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ پیوسته باشد.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} a - b = ,$$

ثانیاً مشتق چپ و راست تابع f در $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ باید مساوی باشند.

$$\begin{cases} f' - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \\ f' + \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 = a \Rightarrow b = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + \Delta x)^2 + 3(x_0 + \Delta x) - x_0^2 - 3x_0}{\Delta x} \quad -19$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x(2x_0 + \Delta x + 3)}{\Delta x} = 2x_0 + 3 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2(1) + 3 = 5$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \quad \text{یا از راه}$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) = , \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-(x-1)(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-(x-1)) = , \end{cases} \Rightarrow \quad -20$$

f در $x_0 = 1$ مشتق پذیر است.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|3x - x^2|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x||3 - x^2|}{x} \quad -21$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \frac{|3 - x^2|}{x} = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x) \frac{|3 - x^2|}{x} = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0) \Rightarrow f' \text{ در } x_0 = 0 \text{ وجود ندارد}$$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \quad -22$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)[x] - 0}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [x] = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x] = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [x] = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{مشتق پذیر نیست}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(1) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{((1 + \Delta x)^2 - 2(1 + \Delta x)) - (-1)}{\Delta x} \quad (0/0) = \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x (\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \quad (0/0) = 0 \quad (0/0) \end{aligned} \quad -23$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2 + \Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = \Delta x + 2 = 2 \quad -24$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = f'(2) \quad (0/0) \Rightarrow f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4 \quad (0/0) \quad -25$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad (0/0) \Rightarrow f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 1 - (2^2 - 1)}{x - 2} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \quad -26 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 2+2=4 \quad (0/0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - 2}{x - 2} \quad (0/0) = 0 \quad (0/0) \quad -27$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - 1}{x} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-x-1}{x+1}}{x} \quad (0/0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{x(x+1)} \quad (0/0) = -1 \quad (0/0) \quad -28 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad \text{یا از راه}$$

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

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$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1}}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{-x+2}{3(x+1)}}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{3(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$f(1) = 2(1)^3 - 1 = 1 \quad (0/25)$$

$$y' = 6x^2 - 1 \quad (0/25)$$

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$$m = -\frac{1}{f'(1)} = -\frac{1}{5} \quad (0/25)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \rightarrow y - 1 = -\frac{1}{5}(x - 1) \quad (0/5)$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} \quad (0/5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad (0/25) \text{ وجود ندارد.}$$

-۳۱ خیر (0/25)

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \quad (0/25) \rightarrow$$

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$$f'(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{6 - 2x}{3x}}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-2}{3x} \quad (0/25) = -\frac{2}{9} \quad (0/25)$$

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

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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x\sqrt{x+1}}{x} \\ f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x\sqrt{x+1}}{x} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0)$$

f در نقطه‌ی $x_0 = 0$ مشتق پذیر نیست.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4-x-\Delta x} - \sqrt{4-x}}{\Delta x} \times \frac{\sqrt{4-x-\Delta x} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{4-x-\Delta x} + \sqrt{4-x}} \quad -34$$

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

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} - 0}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases} \quad -35$$

(محاسبه یکی از حدود چپ یا راست کافی است)

f در $x_0 = 1$ مشتق پذیر نیست. (0/25)

$$f'_+(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 + 1 - 0}{x+1} = 3 \quad -36$$

$$f'_-(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^3 - 1 - 0}{x+1} = -2$$

چون $f'_-(-1) \neq f'_+(-1)$ پس تابع f در $x = -1$ مشتق پذیر نیست. (0/25)

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x \quad (0/5), \quad a = -2 \quad (0/25) \quad -37$$

$$y = (3x - 4)(2 - 5x)^4 \Rightarrow y' = 3(2 - 5x)^4 + 4(2 - 5x)^3 (-5)(3x - 4) \quad -38$$

$$y = 2 \sin^3 x + \cos^4 x \Rightarrow y' = 2 \times 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x - 4 \sin^4 x \quad -39$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{-\cos x(1 + \cos x) + \sin x(1 - \sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \quad -40$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \rightarrow y' = \frac{\frac{x-2-x-1}{(x-2)^2}}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}} = \frac{-3}{2(x-2)^2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}} \quad -41$$

$$y' = \frac{0 \times (x^2 + 3x + 2) - (2x + 3) \times 1}{(x^2 + 3x + 2)^2} = \frac{-2x - 3}{(x^2 + 3x + 2)^2} \quad (الف - 42)$$

$$y' = \frac{2x - 4}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 4x}} = \frac{x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x}} \quad (ب)$$

$$y' = 3\cos 3x \times \cos 2x - 2\sin 3x \times \sin 2x \quad (پ)$$

$$y' = 5 \times 2 \times \operatorname{tg} 5x \times (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 5x) = 10 \operatorname{tg} 5x \times (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 5x) \quad (ت)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (2x^2 + 3) = 2(-1)^2 + 3 = 5 \quad -43$$

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

حد چپ و راست تابع در نقطه $x = -1$ با هم برابر نیستند پس در این نقطه حد ندارد.

$$y' = 3 \times 2x \times \operatorname{tg}^2(x^2)(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x^2)) \left(\frac{0}{5}\right) + \left[-5 \sin\left(5x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] \left(\frac{0}{25}\right) \quad -44$$

$$y' = \frac{5 \times 2(2x+1)^4 x \sqrt{x} - \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}x\right)(2x+1)^5}{(x\sqrt{x})^2} \quad -45$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x - 5}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 5x)^2}} \cdot \sin(3x) + 3 \cos(3x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 5x}$$

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$$g'(x) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{1 - (5x)^2}} - \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \left(1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\text{ب)} \quad y' = (10x - 1) f'(\sqrt{5x^2 - x}) = (10x - 1) \sqrt{(5x^2 - x)^2 + 1}$$

(۴۷- الف)

$$۱) \quad y' = \frac{5(2 - 3x^2)(2x - x^3)^4(\sqrt{x} - 1) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(2x - x^3)^5}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}$$

$$۲) \quad y' = 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x - 4 \left(\frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right)$$

$$۳) \quad 3x^2 + 2y + 2xy' + 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-(3x^2 + 2y)}{2x + 2y}$$

(ب)

$$f'(x) = (6x - 2) g'(3x^2 - 2x) \Rightarrow f'(1) = 4$$

(۴۸- الف)

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{2x - 5}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 5x)^2}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-(-2)}{1 + (1 - 2x)^2} + 4(2 - 3x^2)(2x - x^3)^3$$

(ب)

$$f'(x) = 3 \cos x + \sin x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times f'(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (3 \cos \sqrt{x} + \sin \sqrt{x})$$

$$\text{الف) } y' = \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

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$$\text{ب) } f'(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{-1 - 2x}{2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}$$

$$\text{پ) } y' = \frac{-4x(x^3 + x - 1) - (3x^2 + 1)(3 - 2x^2)}{(x^3 + x - 1)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 + 2}{5\sqrt[5]{(x^2 + 2x)^4}}$$

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$$y' = 3(2 - 5x)^4 + 4(2 - 5x)^3(-5)(3x - 4)$$

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$$y' = 6\sin^2 x \cos x - 4\sin 4x$$

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$$y' = \frac{2x(3x + 5)^2 - 2(3x + 5)3x(x^2 - 1)}{(3x + 5)^4}$$

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$$y' = 3\sin^2 x \cos x \cdot \cotg 2x + (-2)(1 + \cotg^2 2x)(\sin^3 x)$$

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

-۵۵

$$y' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} (2x-1)^5 + 5 \times 2(2x-1)^4 \times \sqrt[3]{x} \right) (x^3 - 4x) - (3x^2 - 4) \sqrt[3]{x} (2x-1)^5}{(x^3 - 4x)^2}$$

-۵۶

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

-۵۷

$$y' = \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin \sqrt{x} \quad -58$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} (\sin^2 x - 2 \cos x) + (2 \sin x \cos x + 2 \sin x) \sqrt[3]{x} \quad -59$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2(5x^2) - 10x(x^2 + 2)}{(5x^2)^2} \quad -60$$

$$y' = 5 \sin^4 x \cos x + \frac{2}{x^3} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \quad -61$$

(0/25) (0/5)

$$y' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} (x^2 - 1)^3 + \sqrt{x} \times 2x(x^2 - 1)^2 \sqrt[3]{x} \quad -62$$

(0/25) (0/25)

$$y' = \frac{6x(x^2 + 2) - 3x^2(3x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 2)^2} \quad -63$$

(0/25) (0/5)

$$y' = 3x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \quad -64$$

(0/5)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2} - 2 \Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \quad -65$$

$$f'(x) = 4(3x^2 - 2)(x^3 - 2x + 1)^3 + \frac{-2}{(2x + 1)^2} \quad -66$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x} \times \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x \times \sin \sqrt{x} \quad -67$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} \times x^3 - 3x^2(\sqrt{4-x^2})}{x^6} \quad -68$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-a}{x^2} + 1 \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{(1)^2} + 1 = 3 \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow a = -2 \quad (0/25) \quad -69$$

$$S = \pi r^2 \Rightarrow r = 2 \quad -70$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt} = 2\pi r \times 3 = 12\pi$$

$$R_1 = 2, R_2 = 4 \quad S = \pi R^2 \quad \text{مساحت دایره} \quad -71$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta R} = \frac{S(R_2) - S(R_1)}{R_2 - R_1} = \frac{\pi(4)^2 - \pi(2)^2}{4 - 2} = \frac{12\pi}{2} = 6\pi$$

$$S(t) = t^2 + 3t + 1 \quad V(t) = S'(t) \rightarrow V(t) = 2t + 3 \quad -72$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = \frac{s(t_2) - s(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{(4^2 + 3(4) + 1) - (2^2 + 3(2) + 1)}{4 - 2} = \frac{29 - 11}{2} = 9 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{سرعت متوسط}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 2t + 3 \xrightarrow[t=3]{\text{به ازای}} 2(3) + 3 = 9 \quad \text{سرعت لحظه‌ای}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{مساحت دایره: } S = \pi R^2 \rightarrow S(R) = \pi R^2 \rightarrow \frac{dS}{dR} = 2\pi R \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dR} = 2\pi(20) = 40\pi \\ \text{قطر دایره: } 2R = 40 \rightarrow R = 20 \end{cases} \quad -73$$

$$S = \pi R^2 \rightarrow S'(R) = 2\pi R \xrightarrow{R=4} \frac{dS}{dR} = 8\pi \quad -74$$

۷۵- اگر متغیر t را زمان فرض کنیم و شعاع را تابعی بر حسب زمان در نظر بگیریم پس:

$$S(R) = \pi R^2 \quad \text{مساحت} \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dR} \times \frac{dR}{dt} = 2\pi R \times \frac{dR}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = 2\pi \times 3 \times 2 = 12\pi$$

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dt} = 2 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}, R = 3\text{cm} \right)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{\frac{ds}{dr}}{\frac{dr}{dt}} = \frac{ds}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt} \quad (0/25) = 8\pi \times 5 \times (-3) \quad (0/25) = -120\pi \quad (0/25) \quad -76$$

$$S = \pi R^2 \Rightarrow S' = 2\pi R \Rightarrow S'(2) = 4\pi \quad -77$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dR} \times \frac{dR}{dt} = 4\pi R^2 \times 0.3 = 4\pi(5)^2 \times 0.3 = 3\pi \quad -78$$

$$S = 4\pi R^2 \Rightarrow S' = 8\pi R \Rightarrow S' = 8\pi(3) = 24\pi \quad -79$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \Rightarrow V' = 4\pi R^2 \Rightarrow V' = 4\pi(3)^2 = 36\pi$$

$$S = x^2 \quad \frac{ds}{dp} = \frac{ds}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dp} = 2x \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{x}{2} \quad -80$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \quad -81$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dR} \times \frac{dR}{dt} = 4\pi R^2 \times 0.3 = 12\pi$$

$$S = \pi R^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_1 = 2 \Rightarrow S_1 = 4\pi \\ R_2 = 3 \Rightarrow S_2 = 9\pi \end{cases} \quad (0/5) \quad -82$$

$$\text{آهنگ تغییر} = \frac{S_2 - S_1}{R_2 - R_1} = \frac{9\pi - 4\pi}{3 - 2} = 5\pi \quad (0/25)$$

$$s = x^2, p = 4x \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{4} \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow s = \frac{p^2}{16} \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow s' = \frac{p}{8} \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow s'_{(16)} = 2 \quad (0/25) \quad -83$$

$$6x \frac{dx}{dt} - 2y \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y \frac{dx}{dt} + 2x \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow (6x + 2y) \frac{dx}{dt} + (2x - 2y) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow (10 \times (-2)) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -10 \quad (0/25) \quad -84$$

۸۵- اگر ضلع مربع را X در نظر بگیریم و مساحت را با S و محیط را با P نشان دهیم آن گاه:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s = x^2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{s} \\ P = 4x \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow P(s) = 4\sqrt{s} \quad (0/5) \rightarrow P'(s) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} \quad (0/25) \rightarrow P'(9) = \frac{2}{3} \quad (0/25)$$

$$S = \pi r^2, P = 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi} = r$$

-۸۶

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1/29 - 7}{0/3} = 4/3 \quad (0/75)$$

-۸۷

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5 - 2}{25 - 4} = \frac{3}{21} \quad (1)$$

-۸۸

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3, \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \times 0/9 = 2/6\pi \times 0/25 = 0/9\pi \quad (0/25)$$

-۸۹

$$s(P) = \frac{P}{4\pi} \Rightarrow s'(P) = \frac{P}{2\pi} \Rightarrow s'(\pi) = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

-۹۰

$$S'P = \frac{d_s}{d_p} = \frac{\left(\frac{d_s}{d_r}\right)}{\left(\frac{d_p}{d_r}\right)} = \frac{S'_r}{P'_r} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi} = \frac{P}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

راه دوم

$$S = \pi r^2, P = 2\pi r \quad \frac{S'}{P'} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi} = r \rightarrow \frac{S'(\pi)}{P'(\pi)} = \pi \quad (0/25)$$

-۹۱

$$x: \text{ضلع قاعده} \Rightarrow V = x^2 \cdot h \quad (0/25)$$

-۹۲

$$V'(t) = 2x \cdot h \cdot x'(t) + x^2 \cdot h'(t) \quad (0/5)$$

$$100 = 2 \times 5 \times 10 \times 0/1 + 25 \times h'(t) \quad (0/25)$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{18}{5} \text{ متر در ثانیه} \quad (0/25)$$

$$y'_t = \frac{(-x^2+1)x'_t}{(x^2+1)^2} \Rightarrow y'_t = \frac{-6}{5}$$

-۹۳

$$g'(x) = 6 \cos x \sin^2 x - 2x \sin x^2$$

-۹۴

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x+5}{2\sqrt{x^2+5x}}$$

(۹۵- الف)

$$g'(x) = 5(2)(4x^3-3)(x^4-3x+2)^4$$

(ب)

$$h'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x - 5 \sin 5x$$

(ب)

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

-۹۶

$$y' = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{-\sin x}{5\sqrt[5]{\cos^4 x}}$$

$$y' = 5(x^2-x+1)^3 + 3(x^2-x+1)^2(2x-1)5x$$

$$y' = (x^2-3x)' f'(x^2-3x) \Rightarrow y' = (2x-3) \frac{x^2-3x}{x^2-3x-1}$$

-۹۷

$$f'(x) = 2x - 5$$

-۹۹

$$y = f(\cos x) \rightarrow y' = (\cos x)' f'(\cos x) = -\sin x (2 \cos x - 5)$$

-۹۸

$$y = \text{Arc Sin} \frac{x-1}{x+1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{\frac{1(x+1) - 1(x-1)}{(x+1)^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2}}$$

-۱۰۰

مختصات A در مشتق

$$\rightarrow m \text{ مماس} = \frac{2}{(1+1)^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1-1}{1+1}\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D: y - y_A = m (x - x_A) \rightarrow D: y - 0 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \Rightarrow D: y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$

$$y = \text{Arc Cos}(x^2 - x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-(2x - 1)}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 - x)^2}}$$

-۱۰۱

$$y' = \cos x \cdot f'(\sin x) = \cos x (\sin^2 x + \sin x)$$

-۱۰۲

$$g'(x) = (f(x^3 + x - 1))' = (3x^2 + 1)f'(x^3 + x - 1) \Rightarrow g'(0) = (3 \times 0 + 1)f'(0 + 0 - 1) = 1 \times f'(-1) = 12$$

-۱۰۳

$$y' = 5 \times 2 \times \sin 5x \times \cos 5x \Rightarrow y' = 5 \sin 5x \cos 5x$$

(الف -۱۰۴)

$$y' = 3 \times 2x \times (x^3 - 4x) + 3x^2 \times (3x^2 - 4)$$

(ب)

$$= 6x^4 - 24x^2 + 9x^4 - 12x^2 = 15x^4 - 36x^2$$

$$y' = \frac{0 \times (x^2 + 4x - 5) - 1 \times (2x + 4)}{(x^2 + 4x - 5)^2} = \frac{-2x - 4}{(x^2 + 4x - 5)^2}$$

(پ)

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 - 3}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 3x + 5}}$$

(ت)

$$y' = \cos x \cdot f'(\sin x) \text{ (۰/۲۵)} = \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x \text{ (۰/۲۵)}$$

-۱۰۵

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = \frac{12x - 1}{2\sqrt{6x^2 - x - 4}}$$

-۱۰۶

$$\text{ب) } g'(x) = 6 \cos x \sin^2 x - 2x \sin x^2$$

$$\text{ج) } h'(x) = 3 \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right] \left[\frac{2}{x} + \sqrt{x} \right]^2$$

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = \frac{\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} \times x^3 - 3x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}}{x^6}$$

-۱۰۷

$$\text{ب) } g'(x) = 2(-2x) \cos(1-x^2) \sin(1-x^2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times (1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{x})$$

$$\text{ج) } h'(x) = 3(-12x^2)(7-4x^3)^2$$

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} + 3(\sqrt{x})^2 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

-۱۰۸

$$\text{ب) } g'(x) = \frac{6-6}{4\sqrt[4]{(3-2x)}}$$

$$\text{ج) } h'(x) = 6 \cos 2x \sin^2 2x - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \cot^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = 4(15x^2 - 2)(5x^2 - 2x + 1)^3$$

-۱۰۹

$$\text{ب) } g'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x + \frac{\sin x}{2}$$

$$\text{ج) } h'(x) = \frac{\frac{3(x+2) - 3x}{(x+2)^2}}{2 \times \sqrt{\frac{3x}{x+2}}}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x}} \times f'(\sqrt{2x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} \times (\sqrt{2x})^2 = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x}} = \sqrt{2x}$$

-۱۱۰

$$y' = \frac{2x}{1 + (x^2)^2} - 2(3) \cos 3x \sin 3x \quad -111$$

$$y' = 3(\text{Arc Cotg } x)^2 \times \frac{-1}{1 + x^2} \quad -112$$

$$y' = 2\left(\frac{2}{x} - \sqrt{x}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) + \frac{2}{1 + (2x - 5)^2} \quad -113$$

$$y' = \frac{-(2x - 3) \quad (0/25)}{1 + (x^2 - 3x)^2 \quad (0/25)} \quad -114$$

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = \frac{(x+1) - (x-1) \quad (0/25)}{(x+1)^2 \quad (0/25)} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \quad (0/25) \quad -115$$

$$\text{ب) } g'(x) = 2 \cos x \quad (0/25) - \sin x \quad (0/25)$$

$$\text{ج) } h'(x) = \frac{2x + 3 \quad (0/25)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} \quad (0/25)}$$

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = \frac{(2x+5)(2x-1) \quad (0/25) - 2(x^2+5x) \quad (0/25)}{(2x-1)^2 \quad (0/25)} \quad -116$$

$$\text{ب) } y' = 2(3 \sin^2 x \cos x) \quad (0/25) + 4(2 \cos x (-\sin x)) \quad (0/25)$$

$$\text{ج) } f'(x) = \frac{-2x \quad (0/25)}{2\sqrt{9-x^2} \quad (0/25)}$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad y' = \frac{9x^2 - 4 \quad (0/25)}{2\sqrt{3x^2 - 4x + 5} \quad (0/25)}$$

-۱۱۷

$$\text{ب)} \quad y' = 2(1 + \tan^2 2x) \quad (0/25) - \sin x \quad (0/25)$$

$$\text{پ)} \quad y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}(-3) \quad (0/5)}{(\sqrt{x})^2 \quad (0/25)}$$

$$\text{ت)} \quad y' = 3(2)(2x-1)^2(x^2-x) \quad (0/5) + (2x-1)(2x-1)^2 \quad (0/25)$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad y' = \frac{2x-2 \quad (0/25)}{2\sqrt{x(x-2)}}$$

-۱۱۸

$$\text{ب)} \quad y' = \frac{\cos x(1 + \cos x) - (-\sin x)(\sin x) \quad (0/75)}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$\text{پ)} \quad y' = 12(2x-4)(x^2-4x)^{11} - \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (0/75)$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad 2\left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{6}\right)\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right)' \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) = 2\left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{6}\right)\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right)$$

-۱۱۹

$$\text{ب)} = 3\left[\frac{x-2}{3x}\right]^2 \left[\frac{3x-3(x-2)}{9x^2}\right]$$

$$\text{ج)} \quad \frac{-\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad (0/75)$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad f'(x) = 2\left(\frac{2x+1}{3x+2}\right)\left(\frac{2(3x+2)-3(2x+1)}{(3x+2)^2}\right) \quad (0/75)$$

-۱۲۰

$$\text{ب)} \quad g'(x) = 2x(1 + \tan^2(2x^2+1)) \quad (0/25) \sin x + \tan(2x^2+1) \cos x \quad (0/25)$$

$$\text{ج)} \quad h'(x) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+3}} \quad (0/5)$$

$$V(x) = x^3 \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow V(2) = 8, \quad V(5) = 125 \quad (0/25)$$

-۱۲۱

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x} = \frac{V(5) - V(2)}{5 - 2} = \frac{117}{3} = 39 \quad (0/25)$$

$$\text{الف) } f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + 2x}} \quad (0/5)$$

-۱۲۲

$$\text{ب) } g'(x) = -6 \sin 3x \cos 3x - 2 \cos 2x \quad (0/75)$$

$$\text{ج) } h'(x) = 3 \left(\frac{5}{(2x+3)^2} \right) \left(\frac{x-1}{2x+3} \right)^2 \quad (0/75)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3(6x)(3x^2-1)^2(x+1) - (1 \times (3x^2-1)^3)}{(x+1)^2} \quad (0/75)$$

-۱۲۳

$$g'(x) = \frac{6 \sin 3x}{2\sqrt{1-2 \cos 3x}} \quad (0/75)$$

-۱۲۴

$$k'(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{4}{x^2} \quad (0/75)$$

-۱۲۵

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+5}} \cos \sqrt{2x+5} \quad (0/5) \quad (0/25)$$

-۱۲۶

$$g'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(2x+1)^3 - 3(2)(2x+1)^2\sqrt{x}}{(2x+1)^6} \quad (0/5) \quad (0/25)$$

-۱۲۷

$$k'(x) = (1 + \tan^2 x) \cos^{-1} x + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1 + \tan x) \quad (0/5) \quad (0/5)$$

-۱۲۸

$$y' = 3 \tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

-۱۲۹

(۰/۵)

(۰/۵)

$$y' = \frac{(5x^4 + 2 \sin 2x)}{3 \sqrt{(x^5 - \cos 2x)^2}}$$

-۱۳۰

(۰/۵)

(۰/۵)

$$y' = 3 \times 4 \times 2 \times (2x-5)^3 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

-۱۳۱

(۰/۵)

(۰/۵)

$$y' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x} \right) (1+x^2) - (2x) (\sin \sqrt{x})}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

-۱۳۲

(۰/۵)

(۰/۵)

(۰/۲۵)

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow g'(1) = 3$$

-۱۳۳

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

$$(f \circ g)'(1) = g'(1) \times f'(g(1)) = 3 \times f'(0) = 3 \times 4 = 12$$

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

$$(3, a) \in f^{-1} \Rightarrow (a, 3) \in f \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + 1} = 3 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

-۱۳۴

(۰/۲۵)

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \Rightarrow f'(2) = 2 \quad (f^{-1})'(3) = \frac{1}{f'(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad y-2 = \frac{1}{2}(x-3)$$

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

(۰/۲۵)

$$y' = 5(2x+3)^4 (2) (\sin x) + (\cos x) (2x+3)^5$$

-۱۳۵

(۰/۵)

(۰/۵)

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

-۱۳۶

(۰/۵)

(۰/۵)

$$y' = \frac{10x}{\sqrt[3]{(5x^2 - 1)^2}} \quad \begin{matrix} (0/25) \\ (0/5) \end{matrix} \quad -137$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} 2 \\ a \end{matrix} \right. \in f^{-1} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{matrix} a \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right. \in f \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{a^3 + 3} = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad -138$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3}} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{3}{4} \quad m = (f^{-1})'(2) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{شیب مماس}$$

$$\Rightarrow m' = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \text{معادله ی قائم } y - 1 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} -2 \\ a \end{matrix} \right. \in f^{-1} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{matrix} a \\ -2 \end{matrix} \right. \in f \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2a^3 + 6a} = -2 \Rightarrow a^3 + 3a + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad -139$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(2x^3 + 6x)^2}} \Rightarrow f'(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(-2) = \frac{1}{f'(-1)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{معادله مماس } y + 1 = 1(x + 2) \Rightarrow y = x + 1$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} -1 \\ a \end{matrix} \right. \in f^{-1} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{matrix} a \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right. \in f \Rightarrow \frac{a - 5}{a + 1} = -1 \Rightarrow a - 5 = -a - 1 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad -140$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{6}{(x + 1)^2} \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(-1) = \frac{1}{f'(2)} = \frac{1}{\frac{6}{9}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x^2 - x + 3 = 3 \Rightarrow x(x - 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 & \text{ق ق غ} \\ x = 1 & \text{ق ق ق} \end{cases} \rightarrow A' \Big|_1^3 \quad -141$$

$$(f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)}, f'(x) = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1 \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(3) = 1$$

$$A \Big|_4^a \quad a^3 + 2a + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow a^3 + 2a - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad A' \Big|_1^4 \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 \quad -142$$

$$m = (f^{-1})'(4) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow m' = -5 \Rightarrow y - 1 = -5(x - 4)$$

$$y' = f'(\sin x) \times \cos x = 2 \sin x \times \cos x \quad -143$$

$$b=f(a) \Rightarrow 2=a+a^3 \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow a=1 \quad (0/25)$$

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$$(f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} = \frac{1}{1+3a^2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (0/25)$$

(0/25)

(0/25)

$$g(0)=1 \quad (0/25), \quad g'(x)=3x^2+3 \quad (0/25)$$

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$$(f \circ g)'(0) = f'(g(0)) \times g'(0) = 2 \times 3 = 6 \quad (0/25)$$

(0/25)

$$(1, b) \in D_f \Rightarrow (b, 1) \in D_{f^{-1}} \Rightarrow b=f(1)=4 \quad (0/25), \quad f'(x)=3x^2+3 \quad (0/25)$$

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$$m=(f^{-1})'(4) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow m=\frac{1}{6} \quad (0/25) \Rightarrow m'=-6 \quad (0/25)$$

$$(0/25) \frac{1}{3} - 147$$

$$\begin{cases} B(\alpha, -\alpha^2 + 1) \\ y' = -2x \end{cases} \quad \text{مماس در } B \quad m = -2\alpha \Rightarrow y - (-\alpha^2 + 1) = -2\alpha(x - \alpha)$$

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$$2 + \alpha^2 - 1 = -2\alpha + 2\alpha^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow m_{\text{مماس}} = -2(1 \pm \sqrt{2}) = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$