

۱.۱-۱.۲

$$y = 3 - e^x \Rightarrow e^x = 3 - y \Rightarrow x = \ln(3 - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \ln(3 - x)$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x f'(x)} = \sqrt{x \ln(3 - x)}$$

$$x \ln(3 - x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{I} & x \geq 0 \text{ \& } \ln(3 - x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 - x \geq 1 \\ \text{II} & x \leq 0 \text{ \& } \ln(3 - x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3 - x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\text{III} \leftarrow x \leq 0 \text{ \& } \ln(3 - x) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \quad \text{IV}$$

$$\text{III} \cap \text{IV} = \emptyset$$

در اینجا جواب برابر [۰، ۲] می شود!

راه دوم: به از حل نامعادله $x \ln(3 - x) \geq 0$ با توجه به آنیزهمی توان با عددنوار حل کرد! $x = 0$ در فاکتور صفر می باشد بنابر این آنیزه ۱و ۲ رد می شود. همچنین $x = 2$ در این نامعادله صفر نمی شود بنابر این آنیزه ۲ رد می شود و جواب آنیزه ۱ است

$$2^2 - 2(a-2)8 + 14 - a = 0$$

۱.۲ - نتیجه ۲

بدان اینکه هر دو ریشه مثبت باشند، باید حاصل جمع و حاصل ضرب این ریشه‌ها مثبت باشد. در نتیجه داریم:

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2(10-2)}{1} > 0 \Rightarrow a > 2$$

$$P > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{14-a}{1} > 0 \Rightarrow a < 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 < a < 14$$

۱.۳ - نتیجه ۳

$$f(2) = a + \log_2(b \cdot 2 - 4)$$

$$f(2) = 2 \Rightarrow a + \log_2(2b - 4) = 2 \quad (I)$$

$$f(12) = 1 \Rightarrow a + \log_2(12b - 4) = 1 \quad (II)$$

$$(II) - (I) \Rightarrow \log_2(12b - 4) - \log_2(2b - 4) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2\left(\frac{12b - 4}{2b - 4}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{4b - 2}{b - 2} = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4b - 2 = \frac{1}{2}(b - 2) \Rightarrow 8b - 4 = b - 2 \Rightarrow 7b = 2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$(I), (II) \Rightarrow a + \log_2(4 - 4) = 2 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

باتوجه به شکل، دوره ریباب تابع برابر π است. بنابراین داریم:

$$\frac{2\pi}{|m|} = \pi \Rightarrow m = \pm 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cos m\alpha \quad \xrightarrow{m=\pm 1} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$\cos(\pm \alpha) = \cos \alpha$

$$y\left(\frac{14\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

۱.۵-۱.۵

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} y - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4}} \Rightarrow y^2 + \frac{1}{4} y - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{16} + 4 = \frac{65}{16} \quad y = \frac{-\frac{1}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{65}{16}}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -1} \rightarrow A(-1, \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}) \\ y = -3 \quad \times \end{cases}$$

$= (-1, 3)$

جواب: $\sqrt{(-1+1)^2 + (3-1)^2} = 2$

$$2x^2 - (m+1)x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = \frac{m+1}{2} \\ p = \frac{1}{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = 2 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta + 2\sqrt{p} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow m+1 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x-x^2} \Rightarrow D_g = [0, 1]$$

$$x-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \mid 0 \leq \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 1\}$$

$$\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ 1-x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{gof} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} - \{ -1 \} \mid x \neq 0 \} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -1, 0 \}$$

مسئله ۱.۸

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)\right) \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

مسئله ۱.۹

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sin 10} - \frac{1}{\cos 10} &= \frac{\cos 10 - \sin 10}{\sin 10 \cos 10} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{(\cos 10 - \sin 10)^2}}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20} \\ \frac{\cos 10 > \sin 10}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin 20}}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20} &= \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

مسئله ۱.۱۰

$$\sin 2 \sin 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 4\alpha - \cos 2\alpha \} = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cos 4\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 4\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos 3\alpha \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 3\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 3\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \textcircled{I} \\ \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \textcircled{II} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \text{ (الف) صفر}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \text{ و } \textcircled{II} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos^3 x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{\cos^3 x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^3 x - \cos x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{9x^3}{2} - x + \frac{2^3}{2}}{2x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{9}{2}x^2}{2x^2} = -\frac{9}{4}$$

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$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{16}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\sqrt{12}) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 + \frac{12}{16}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})\right)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{10}{4}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a_{r_n} = \left[\frac{(-1)^{r_n}}{r_n} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{r_n} \right] \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{r_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{r_n} \right] = [0^+] = 0$$

$$a_{r_{n+1}} = \left[\frac{(-1)^{r_{n+1}}}{r_{n+1}} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{r_{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{r_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{-1}{r_{n+1}} \right] = [0^-] = -1$$

چون ۲ زیر دنباله از دنباله a_n همگرا به مقادیر متفاوتی هستند، لذا دنباله a_n واگراست.

۱۱۴ - کلاس ۲

$$\text{پس داریم: } \begin{cases} [n] + [-n] = 0 & n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ [n] + [-n] = -1 & n \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

بنابراین تابع $f(n)$ فقط در نقاط صحیح $n=k$ ممکن است تابع پیوسته باشد:

$$f(k) = a \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow k} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow k} ([n] + [-n]) = -1 \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \text{ و } \textcircled{II} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon x - 2}{x-1}}$$

$$y_{\text{مماسه}} = mx + h \quad \begin{cases} m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\ h = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx) \end{cases}$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon x - 2}{x-1}}}{x} = 2$$

$$h = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon x - 2}{x-1}} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x (\sqrt{\varepsilon x - 2} - 2\sqrt{x-1})}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$\times \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon x - 2} + 2\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon x - 2} + 2\sqrt{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x (\varepsilon x - 2 - \varepsilon x + 4)}{\sqrt{x-1} (\sqrt{\varepsilon x - 2} + 2\sqrt{x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x} (2\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x})}$$

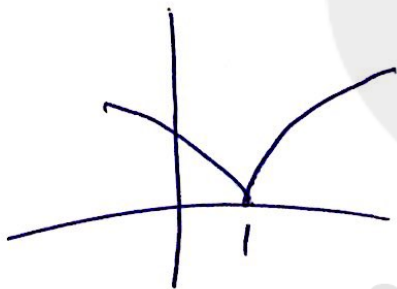
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\varepsilon x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{27} - 1 + 1 > 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{27} - \frac{4}{3} + 1 = \frac{8}{27} - \frac{1}{3} < 0$$

در بازه $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ ریشه دارد $\Rightarrow$ قضیه مقدار میان



بارم نمودار $y = |\ln x|$ داریم:

به درجه ۱ / $x=1$ همواره درست را حباب

می کشیم!

$$m_1 = f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|\ln x| - |\ln 1|}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H.o.P}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{HOP}}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} - \frac{1}{x} = -1$$

$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right| = \left| \frac{y}{0} \right| = \infty$$

۱۱۸- حضرت زین العابدین

چون در حد $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(\lambda)+v}{\lambda-4}$ ، مخرج به ازای $\lambda=4$ صفر شود و این حد

موجود ہے، لہذا صورت نیز جائز ہے۔ بنایا ہے:

$f(14) = -7$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) + v}{x - c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} = f'(c) = -\frac{u}{f}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x)}{x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{\varepsilon f'(x) - f(x)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon \times (1 - \frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + x}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = x + \ln x \rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \Rightarrow x = f(x) \Rightarrow x + \ln x = x \\ \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\rightarrow A(1, 1)$$

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

مماس: $y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \Rightarrow 2y - 2 = x - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2y - x = 1}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 3xy - 3 = 0 \quad A(1, 2) \quad \text{فصل ۱۲۰}$$

$$y' = - \frac{f'_x}{f'_y} = - \frac{2x - 3y}{2y - 3x}$$

$$\rightarrow y'(1, 2) = - \frac{2 - 6}{4 - 3} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$\rightarrow m_{\text{مماس}} = 4 \rightarrow \text{معادله: } y - 2 = 4(x - 1) \\ x = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{y = -2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = v$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = ?$$

$$R = r$$

$$v = \frac{5}{4} r R^r \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{5}{4} r R^r \times \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 4 \frac{5}{4} r \frac{dR}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{v}{4 \frac{5}{4} r}$$

$$s = \frac{5}{4} r R^r \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{5}{4} r R^r \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{5}{4} r \times \frac{v}{4 \frac{5}{4} r} = \frac{v}{4}$$

مراجعة - 122

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x - x \cos x \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \sin^2 x + x \sin x = -2 \sin x (\cos x - 1) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [0, \pi] \quad \textcircled{I}$$

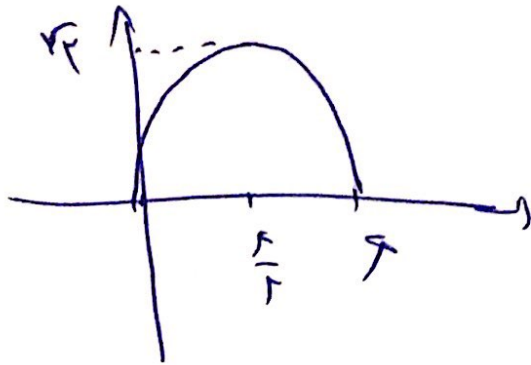
$$f''(x) = -2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x \leq 0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x - \cos x \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \pi \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ \pi \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{4\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{2}, \frac{4\pi}{2} \right) \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$\textcircled{I}, \textcircled{II} \Rightarrow x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{2}, \pi \right)$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} = \sqrt{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x)} = \sqrt{2} |\sin x|$$



$$S = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} \sin x dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\sqrt{2} (-1 - 1) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 |1 - \sqrt{x}| dx = \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x}) dx + \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - x \right) \Big|_1^4$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{14}{3} - 4 - \left(\frac{2}{3} - 1 \right) = 2$$