

$$g'(u) = f'(\tan^2 u + \sqrt{2} \cos u) (2(1 + \tan^2 u)(\tan^2 u) - \sqrt{2} \sin u)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(2) = g'(u) = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+} \frac{(\varepsilon x - \sqrt{a})\sqrt{ax} - 0}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+} \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{ax}}{1} = 2\sqrt{3a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \frac{(3 - \varepsilon x)\sqrt{ax} - 0}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} -\varepsilon \sqrt{ax} = -2\sqrt{3a}$$

$$2\sqrt{3a} - (-2\sqrt{3a}) = \varepsilon \sqrt{3a} = 2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 12a = 3 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = 2 - ax \xrightarrow{x=\varepsilon} f(\varepsilon) = 2 - \varepsilon a \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -a$$

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

$$f'(\varepsilon) = a\varepsilon = -\frac{3}{\varepsilon}$$

$$y = \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{ax-1}{3x+1} \rightarrow 3x^2 + (1-\sqrt{a})x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$(1-\sqrt{a})^2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow 1-\sqrt{a} = \pm 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(1-\sqrt{a})}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } a = \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{if } a = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad x = 2 \quad \text{بجای } \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } a = \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{if } a = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad x = -2 \quad \text{قبولی}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + 2a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -14 \quad f'(x) = y' \rightarrow 3x^2 + a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = -12 \quad b - a = -14 - (-12) = -2$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sin^n x)^n (n \sin^{(n-1)} x) (x \cos x^n)}{(1 - \cos x)^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n x^n x^n (x^{n-1})}{x^n x^n}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+1} x^n (x^{n-1})}{x^n} = x^2 \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{n-1} = x^m \\ x^{m+1} = x^2 \sqrt{x} = x^{2.5} \end{cases}$$

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$$\rightarrow m = \frac{5}{2} \quad x^{m+1} = x^{2.5} = x^2 \sqrt{x}$$

$$\rightarrow n = 2 \quad x^{m+1} = x^{2.5} = x^2 \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$- \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}-1)^2 = -\sqrt{2} (\sqrt{2}-1)^2 = \varepsilon - 3\sqrt{2}$$

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$$\text{تغير} = \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = 1 - (1 - a) = 1a - 1 = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -2a = 1 \quad f'(x) = 3(x^2+1)^2 (2x)(a x+1) + a(x^2+1)^3 \rightarrow$$

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$$f'(1) = 3(2a+2) = 2\varepsilon - 14 = 1$$

$$\frac{[f_1(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f_1(\frac{\pi}{8})] \times [\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}]}{[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}] [f_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f_2(\frac{\pi}{8})]} = \frac{(-1-0)}{1-0} = -1$$

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