



نقطه‌های مماس $f'(c)$ است؟ ①

خط مماس $f'(c)$

$$\begin{matrix} 10 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

جواب: 2 ②

مسئله $\frac{r-1}{r-(-1)} = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرجی ضرب}} y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{6}{r}$ ②

$$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{6}{r} \rightarrow ax-1 = \left(\frac{x+6}{r}\right)^2$$

$$ax-1 = \frac{x^2+12x+36}{r} \rightarrow 9ax-9 = x^2+12x+36$$

$$\rightarrow x^2+12x-9ax+45 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{D.S.}} (1-9a)^2 = 100 \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{2x-1} \rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt{-1} = \text{imaginary}$$

جواب: 2 ③

$$y = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x + 2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x+m)(x+2) - x^2 - mx - 1}{(x+2)^2}$$
 ③

$$y'(1) = \frac{(2+m) \cdot 3 - (1+m+1)}{16} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow r(m+2) - 2 - m = 14$$

$$rm + 2r - 2 - m = 14 \rightarrow rm = 4 \rightarrow m = 2$$
 ②

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x + 2} \xrightarrow{m=1} y = \frac{1+2+1}{1+2} = 1 \Rightarrow (1, 1) A$$

$$(r \times 1) - (2 \times 1) = n \Rightarrow n = 1 \quad m+n = 2+1 = 3$$
 جواب: 3

$$\psi g' \left(\frac{\partial M}{\psi} \right) - f' \left(\frac{\partial M}{\psi} \right) = (\psi g - f)' \left(\frac{\partial M}{\psi} \right) \quad (K)$$

$$\frac{\psi \times \psi}{\psi + \sin m} - \frac{\psi \psi - \sin^2 m}{q - \sin m} = \frac{q}{\psi + \sin m} - \frac{(c - \sin m)(q + \sin^2 m + \psi \sin m)}{(c - \sin m)(\psi + \sin m)}$$

$$\rightarrow (\psi g - f)(m) = \frac{q - q - \sin^2 m + \psi \sin m}{\psi + \sin m} = \frac{-\sin m (c + \sin m)}{\psi + \sin m} \stackrel{\text{sin}}{\sim}$$

$$(\psi g - f)(m) = -\sin m \quad \frac{\partial \sin m}{\partial m} \rightarrow (\psi g - f)'(m) = -\cos m \quad (P)$$

$$\xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\psi}} (\psi g - f)' \left(\frac{\partial M}{\psi} \right) = -\cos \frac{\partial M}{\psi} \rightarrow -1 \times \frac{1}{\psi} = \left(\frac{-1}{\psi} \right)$$

$$g'(\sqrt{x}) f(g(\sqrt{x})) \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) \quad (Q)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + |x^2|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$f(m) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{|m+1|}} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2m}}$$

$$f \circ g(x) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2(\frac{1}{2x^2})}} \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = -x \quad (P)$$

$$f \circ g'(x) = -1 \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = -1$$

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{\sin n - 1}{\sin n + 1} \right)^n = \frac{\sin^n n - 2^n \sin n + 1}{\sin^n n + 2^n \sin n + 1} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\sin^n n - 2^n \sin n + 1 - \sin^n n - 2^n \sin n - 1}{(\sin n + 1)^n} = \frac{-2^n \sin n}{(\sin n + 1)^n} = ng(n)$$

$$g(n) = \frac{-2^n \sin n}{n(\sin n + 1)^n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n) = \frac{-2^n \sin n}{n(\sin n + 1)^n} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2^n}{n(n+1)^n} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{رنگ ابی} \\ \text{رنگ سبز} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{(n+1)^n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\frac{\infty}{\infty}} \frac{-x}{1} = \frac{-x}{1} = -x \quad (3)$$

$$y = x^2 + 1 \xrightarrow[\text{کو، مو}]{\text{قریب نسبت}} y = -(x^2 + 1) \quad (4)$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) = -x^2 - 1 \quad f'(x) = -2x$$

$$f'(a) f'(-a) = -1 \rightarrow (-2a)(2a) = -1 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a > 0} a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right) = -\frac{5}{4}$$

دنباله نقطه‌ای $A\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{4}\right)$ ← سین ضرایب آن به صورت $y = -\frac{5}{4}$ است (5)

و فاصله‌ی آن از مبدأ مختلف برابر $\frac{5}{4}$ است

دنباله جواب برابر می‌شود برابر $\frac{5}{4}$

$$f(x) = p\sqrt{x} (kx^r + c)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{x\sqrt{x}} (kx^r + c) + (1/x) x p\sqrt{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{kx^r + c}{\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right) p\sqrt{x} \rightarrow \frac{p(kx^r + c)}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$m_s \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta m} \rightarrow \frac{p\sqrt{a} (ka^r + c)}{a} = \frac{p(ka^r + c)}{\sqrt{a}} \text{ SM}$$

$$\frac{mra}{mra} \rightarrow f'(a) = \frac{p(ka^r + c)}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow f'(a) \text{ SM}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{p(ka^r + c)}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{p(ka^r + c)}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow 1 \cdot ka^r = k \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \text{ or } a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{(1 \times \frac{1}{r}) + c}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}} = \sqrt{r} \times \Lambda = \boxed{\Lambda \sqrt{r}}$$

$$m \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-ra^r + a + 1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times (-ra^r + a + 1) - (\sqrt{x} \times (-ra^r))}{(-ra^r + a + 1)^2}$$

$$m_s \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta m} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{-ra^r + a + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a(-ra^r + a + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}(-ra^r + a + 1)}$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{-ra^r + a + 1}{2\sqrt{a}} - \frac{a a^r + ra}{2\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow m = f'(a) \Rightarrow \frac{a a^r - a + 1}{2\sqrt{a}(-ra^r + a + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}(-ra^r + a + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a^r - a + 1 = -ra^r + a + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a^r - ra^r = 2a \Rightarrow a(a^r - r a^r) = 2a \Rightarrow a^r(1 - r) = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{c}{a}\right) \text{ also } d \rightarrow y = ax \quad A(x, ax)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-ra^r + a + 1} = ax \rightarrow a\sqrt{x}(-ra^r + a + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -ra^r x^{\frac{1}{2}} + ax^{\frac{1}{2}} + ax^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} a r x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a} -\frac{1}{2} r x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}}{-r(\frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

