

(٢)

$$y = \frac{n^2 + mn + 1}{n + 2}$$

$$fy - 2msn \Rightarrow fy = 2n + n \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{f}n + \frac{n}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{f} \leq \frac{3}{f}$$

* سب خط لاس، $\sigma = \frac{2}{f}$ بلان $m \leq 1$

$$y' = \frac{(2n+m)(n+2) - 1(n^2 + mn + 1)}{(n+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(1) = \frac{(2+m) \times 2 - (1+m+1)}{2^2} = \frac{2}{f} \Rightarrow 2(m+2) - 2 - m \leq 1 \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m + 4 - 2 - m \leq 2 \Rightarrow m \leq 4 \Rightarrow m \leq 2$$

(٢)

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

بلا $fy - 2msn$ بلان $n \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 2 \leq n \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \Rightarrow \underline{m + n \leq 2 + 1 \leq 3}$$

سوال ٢

$$f'g'(\frac{\Delta x}{\mu}) - f'(\frac{\Delta x}{\mu}) = (fg(x) - f(x))'(\frac{\Delta x}{\mu})$$

$$\rightarrow (fg - f)(x) = \left(\frac{4}{2 + \sin x} - \frac{4 - \sin^2 x}{4 - \sin^2 x} \right) = \frac{4}{2 + \sin x} - \frac{(2 - \sin x)(2 + \sin x + 2 \sin x)}{(2 - \sin x)(2 + \sin x)} = -\sin x$$

$$\rightarrow (fg - f)(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow (fg - f)'(\frac{\Delta x}{\mu}) = -\cos(\frac{\Delta x}{\mu}) = \frac{-1}{\mu}$$

$$g'(n) \times f'(g(n)) = (f \circ g)'(n)$$

Ⓐ

$$n > 0 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}, \quad n > 0 \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}}} \Rightarrow (f \circ g)(n) = -n$$

Ⓑ

$$(f \circ g)'(n) = -1 \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt[n]{n}) = -1$$

$$f(x) = x g(x) + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{f'(0)}{1} = f'(0)$$

سؤال ٦

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^x \rightarrow f'(x) = x \left(\frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x) - \cos x (-1 + \sin x)}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \right) \times \left(\frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(0) = x \left(\frac{x}{1} \right) \times (-1) = -x$$

۱) خط مماس به منحنی $y = mn$ (۱)

$$\begin{cases} f(n) = 2\sqrt{n}(4n^2 + 3) = mn \Rightarrow 8n^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4n^{\frac{1}{2}} = mn & (1) \\ f'(n) = 20n^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3n^{-\frac{1}{2}} = m & (2) \end{cases}$$

① و ② $\Rightarrow 8n^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4n^{\frac{1}{2}} = (20n^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3n^{-\frac{1}{2}})n$
 $8n^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4n^{\frac{1}{2}} = 20n^{\frac{5}{2}} + 3n^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow 12n^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3n^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{n}(4n^2 - 1) = 0$ ↗ $n = 0$
↘ $n = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ (۲)

* $n = 0$ و $n = \frac{1}{2}$ غلط اند چون مماس به منحنی خط مماس وجود نیست و $n = \frac{1}{2}$ در راستای منحنی $n = \frac{1}{2}$ است.

② $\Rightarrow m = 20\alpha(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3\alpha(\frac{1}{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 20\alpha \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 3\sqrt{2}$
 $= 10\sqrt{2}$ ✓

④ معادله خط $y > am$ د

$$t \leq \sqrt{m} \Rightarrow f(m) \leq \frac{t}{-2t^2 + t^2 + 1}$$

* چين f و d در نقطه A با هم برابرند
 با هم برابرند شیب آنها

این نقطه برابر است و عرض آنها A می باشد

$$\frac{t}{-2t^2 + t^2 + 1} = at^2 \Rightarrow -2at^3 + at^2 + at - 1 = 0$$

تقسیم بر t $\rightarrow -2at^2 + at + a = 0 \Rightarrow -a(2t^2 - 3t - 1) = 0$

$$t^2 = \frac{3+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad \text{و}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad \text{و}$$

②

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{-2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$g(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 - 1}} = (m^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(m) = -\frac{1}{2} (m^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2m \Rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} a \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} a \sqrt{a} = -\frac{1}{2} a^{\frac{3}{2}} r^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$n \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)^{-} \Rightarrow g(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-}} = r^+$$

$$n \rightarrow r^+ \Rightarrow [r^+] = r \Rightarrow f(m) = (rm)^r = r^r m^r \Rightarrow f'(m) = r^r f m^{r-1}$$

$$f'(r^+) = r^r a^r$$

تقدیر فوق جب تابع $f \circ g$ در $n = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}$ (11)

$$f'(g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)) \times g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) = r^r a^r (-\frac{1}{2} a^{\frac{3}{2}} r^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} (-r^r a^{\frac{5}{2}})$$

$$y = x^2 + 1 \xrightarrow[\text{مختار}]{\text{قرینه نسبت}} y_1 = -(x^2 + 1) = -x^2 - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y'_1 = -2x$$

مسئله 17

خط L_1 و L_2 را در نقطه A و B تقاطع کنید چون خط d موازی هر دو است \leftarrow نقاط A, B \leftarrow عرض یکسان و طول قرینه دارند.
 $A(\alpha, \beta), B(-\alpha, \beta) \rightsquigarrow A\left(\frac{1}{r}, \beta\right), B\left(-\frac{1}{r}, \beta\right)$

$$m_{L_1} = y'_1(-\alpha) = -2(-\alpha) = 2\alpha$$

$$m_{L_2} = y'_1(\alpha) = -2\alpha$$

$$\text{اعداد } L_2, L_1 \rightarrow m_{L_1} \times m_{L_2} = -1 \rightarrow 2\alpha \cdot (-2\alpha) = -1 \rightarrow 4\alpha^2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{نقطه خط از مبدأ مختصات} \rightarrow |\beta| \rightarrow \beta = y_1\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{r^2} - 1 = -\frac{a}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{2} a \rightarrow |\beta| = \frac{1}{2} a$$