

وزن میری

①  $f(x) = a$   
 $f(0) = 1$  }  $m = \frac{a-1}{0-0} = \frac{a-1}{0} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{a-1}{0}$  ✓

②  $A \mid Ax_0$   
 $\sqrt{ax_0-1}$   $m = \frac{1-x}{-1-x} = \frac{-1}{-1-x} = \frac{1}{1+x}$   
 $\rightarrow y = \frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x}$

$\frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x} = \sqrt{ax-1}$   $(x+1) = \sqrt{ax-1}$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = ax - 1$   $x^2 + (2-a)x + 2 = 0$

$2-a = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$   
 $4 - 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$

$a = 2 \rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 20 = 0 \rightarrow x = 5$

تقریباً  $f(x) = \sqrt{f(x)-1} = x \rightarrow f(x) = x^2$  ✓

③  $y = \frac{x+n}{x}$   $\mid \frac{x+n}{x}$   $\mid \frac{x+3m+1}{x}$  ①

$\frac{x+n}{x} = \frac{x+3m+1}{x}$   $4x + 4x - 4 + 3n \rightarrow 3n = 1$   
 $4m + 1 = 4 + 3n \rightarrow 4m - 3n = 1$   
 $y' = \frac{(x+n)(x) - (x^2 + mn + 1)}{(x^2)^2}$

$\frac{(x+n)(x) - (x^2 + mn + 1)}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{x}{x^3}$   $(x+3)^2$

$1/x + 3m - 3 = 1/x$   $m = \frac{3}{x}$   $\rightarrow \frac{9}{x} - 3n = 1$

$n = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9+x}{x} = \frac{9+x}{x}$   $m+n = 3+1 = 4$

Arman

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

$y = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3+m}{x} \rightarrow m-n = 1 \rightarrow n = 1$

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

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

$$= \frac{-\sin n (1 + \sin n)}{1 + \sin n} = (-\sin n)' - \cos n \rightarrow n = \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (f \circ g)' =$$

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

$$n = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} g(n) = \frac{f(n) - 1}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \frac{f'(n)}{1} = g'(n)$$

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

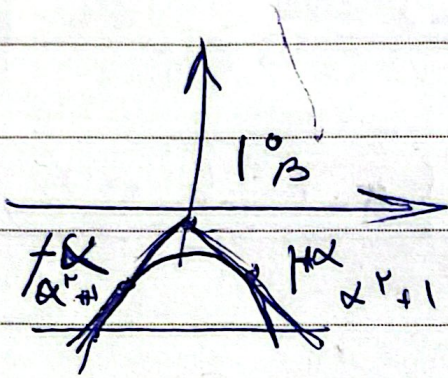
$$n \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin n}\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin n}\right) \times (\cos n)$$

$$n \left(1 - \frac{1}{1}\right)^{n-1} \times (1) \times (1) = -n$$

Arman

(v)

(a)



$$\frac{\alpha^{r+1} - B}{\alpha - 0} \times \frac{\alpha^{r+1} - B}{-\alpha - 0} = -1$$

~~$$(\alpha^{r+1} - B) = \alpha - \alpha$$~~

$$(\alpha^{r+1} - B)^r = \alpha^r$$

~~$\alpha + B$~~   
 ~~$\alpha + C$~~

سوال ۷

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

خط مماس، مماسی، یا در نقطه A، B، نقطه A، B، چون خط d موازی کره است ← نقاط A، B ← مرکز کمان و قطر تقریبی دارند.

$$A(\alpha, \beta) \text{ و } B(-\alpha, \beta) \rightsquigarrow A\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}, \beta\right), B\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}, \beta\right)$$

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

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

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

$$\text{مشتق} \rightarrow \beta = y_1\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{r} - 1 = \frac{-1 - r}{r} = -\frac{1+r}{r} \rightarrow |\beta| = \frac{1+r}{r}$$

سوال ۸

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}(5x^2 + 3) = 5x^2\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x} \rightarrow f'(x) = 5 \cdot 2x\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{10x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y - \sqrt{x}(5x^2 + 3) = \frac{10x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x}}(x - \alpha) \xrightarrow{(\cdot \sqrt{x})} -\sqrt{x}(5x^2 + 3) = \frac{10x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x}}(-\alpha)$$

$$\rightarrow 2(5x^2 + 3) = 10x^2 + 3 \rightarrow 12x^2 = 3 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) + 3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}} = \sqrt{r}$$

سوال ۹

$$\text{خط } y = ax \quad A(\alpha, a\alpha)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2x^2 + x + 1} = a\alpha \rightarrow a\sqrt{\alpha}(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2a\alpha^{\frac{5}{2}} + a\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} + a\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} -2a\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}a\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}a\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a, \times 2\sqrt{\alpha}} -6\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

سوال ۱۰

$$(f \circ g\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}\right))' = g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}\right) \times f'\left(g\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}\right)\right)$$

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

$$f'(x^2) = ((x^2)^r)' = (1 \cdot x^2)^r = r x^{2r-2} = r x^2 \times r$$

$$\rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}\right) \times f'\left(g\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}\right)\right) = -r\sqrt{5} \times r^2 \times r \rightarrow \frac{r^2 \times r^2 \times (-r\sqrt{5})}{-r\sqrt{5}} = 8$$