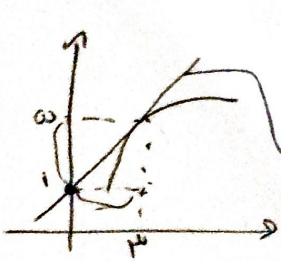


مسئله

۱۴، ۷۵

مسئله



$F(\mu) = ? \rightarrow$ بهای پائین قیمت در این نقطه
در نقطه μ است

$m = \frac{\omega - 1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu}$

①

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$F(\mu) = \sqrt{\mu\alpha - 1}$

$(-1, 1) \quad (\mu, \alpha)$
 \rightarrow شیب در این نقطه $= \frac{\alpha - 1}{\mu - (-1)} = \frac{1}{\mu}$

$F'(\mu) = \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\mu\alpha - 1}}$

$F(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\mu\alpha - 1}} = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \alpha = 1$

$F(\omega) = \sqrt{\omega - 1} = 2$

۱، ۷۵ ②

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

$Ey - \mu m = n \rightarrow Ey = \mu m + n \rightarrow y = \frac{\mu}{n} m + \frac{n}{n}$

شیب در این نقطه در نقطه $(1, 0)$!

$y' = \frac{\mu m + n}{1} \rightarrow \frac{n}{\mu} = \mu + m \rightarrow m = \frac{n}{\mu} - \mu = \frac{-\mu^2}{\mu}$

$n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{n^2}{\mu} + 1}{\mu + \mu} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\mu}}{2\mu} = \frac{\mu - 1}{2\mu^2}$ $(1, \frac{1}{2})$

$m + n = \frac{-\mu^2}{\mu} - \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{-\mu^2 - 1}{\mu}$

$\frac{\mu}{14} = \frac{\mu}{14} + \frac{1}{14}$
 $\frac{\mu}{14} - \frac{14}{14} = \frac{1}{14} \rightarrow \frac{-\mu - 1}{14} = \frac{1}{14}$
 $n = \frac{-9}{14}$

۱، ۵ ③

$F(\mu) = \frac{\mu\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \mu}}{4 - \sin^2 \mu}$

$g(\mu) = \frac{\mu}{\mu + \sin \mu}$

$\mu g'(\frac{\Delta R}{\mu}) - F'(\frac{\Delta R}{\mu})$

$F(\mu) = \frac{(\mu \sin \mu)(4 + \mu \sin \mu + \sin^2 \mu)}{(\mu \sin \mu)(\mu + \sin \mu)} = \frac{4 + \mu \sin \mu + \sin^2 \mu}{\mu + \sin \mu} \rightarrow F'(\mu) = (\mu \sin(\cos \mu) + \mu \cos \mu) / (\mu + \sin \mu)^2$

$g'(\mu) = \frac{-\mu(\cos \mu)}{(\mu + \sin \mu)^2} \rightarrow g'(\frac{\Delta R}{\mu}) = \frac{-\mu}{9 + \frac{\mu}{\mu} + \frac{\mu^2}{\mu^2}}$

۱، ۵ ④

$$F(m) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{m+1}}$$

$$g(m) = \frac{1}{2^m + \frac{1}{m}}$$

$$y'(\sqrt{m}) F'(g(\sqrt{m}))$$

$$F \circ g(m) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2^m} + \frac{1}{m}}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = -2$$

$$F \circ g'(m) = -1$$

$$(F \circ g)'(m)$$

$$F(m) = \left(\frac{-1 + \sin m}{1 + \sin m} \right)^p$$

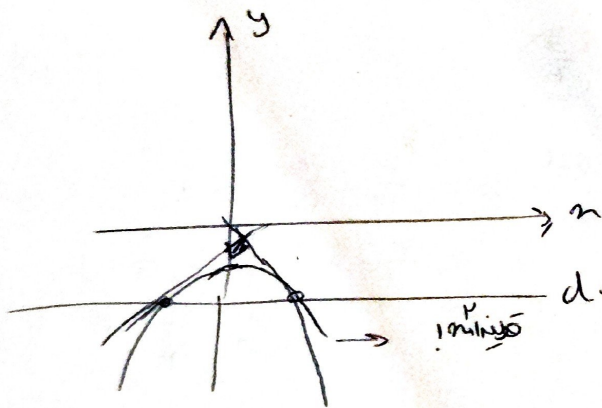
$$f(m) = n(g(m)) + 1$$

$$\rightarrow F(m) = n g(m) + g(m)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin m + 1 - p \sin m}{\sin m + 1 + p \sin m} = n g(m) + 1$$

$$g(m) = \frac{\sin m - p \sin m + 1}{\sin m + 1 + p \sin m} - 1$$

Partial
bruch



$$m^p + 1 \stackrel{0}{\rightarrow} -m^p - 1$$

$$y' = -pm$$

$$y' = -pm$$

$$\frac{-1}{+p \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{+p(-m)}{1} \rightarrow -pm^p = -1 \rightarrow m^p = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = m^p - 1 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{p}$$

dimension
überprüfen

$$\left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^p$$

$$F(m) = \sqrt{m} (f m^p + p)$$

$$\rightarrow F(0) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow F'(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} (f m^p + p) + \sqrt{m} (f m^{p-1})$$

$$\rightarrow F'(0) = 0 \rightarrow$$

linear
= 0

9/2

$$g'(\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}}) = \frac{1}{r} \quad (r^+)$$

$$F(x) = (m[x])^m \quad y(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2-1}} \rightarrow \frac{m}{r\sqrt{m^2-1}} = y'(m)$$

(1,8) (10)

$$(f \circ y)'(\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}}) = ?$$

$$g'(\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}}) = \frac{r \times \sqrt{a}}{r} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\hookrightarrow F'(g(\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}})) \times (g'(\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}}))$$

$$F'(m[x])'([a]) = F'(m) \hookrightarrow F'(r^+) = \cancel{r^+} \times \cancel{r^+} = (99)$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{r+m}{\varepsilon}$$

$$y' = \frac{(r+m)(n+r) - (n+r)(n+1)}{(n+r)^2} = \frac{r+m+9}{14} = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow n=2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} m+n=10$$

$$y = \frac{r}{2}n + \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \frac{r+n}{2} = \frac{r+r}{2} \rightarrow n=1$$

3

$$m = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \phi'(n) = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{an-1}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow ra = r\sqrt{an-1}$$

4

$$\text{المعادلة} = y = \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow n + \varepsilon = r\sqrt{an-1} \rightarrow n + \varepsilon = \frac{ra}{r}(r) = \frac{ra}{r}$$

$$n = r, \varepsilon a - \varepsilon \rightarrow r, \varepsilon a - \varepsilon + \varepsilon = r\sqrt{a(\varepsilon a - \varepsilon) - 1} \rightarrow ra^2 - 14a - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow a = r\sqrt{\dots} \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{9}x$$

$$\phi(\varepsilon) = \sqrt{1 \cdot -1} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$g - \phi(n) = \frac{9}{r + \sin n} - \frac{(r - \sin n)(9 + \sin^2 n + r \sin n)}{(r - \sin n)(r + \sin n)} = \frac{-\sin n(\sin n + r)}{\sin n + r}$$

5

$$\hookrightarrow -\sin n \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (g - \phi)'(n) = -\cos n \rightarrow -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{\phi(n) - 1}{n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} g(n) = \phi'(0)$$

4

$$\phi'(n) = \frac{r}{(1 + \sin n)^2} \times \cos n \times r \left(\frac{\sin n - 1}{1 + \sin n} \right) \rightarrow \phi'(0) = \frac{r}{1} \times 1 \times -r = -r$$

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

1

$$y - 2\sqrt{a}(4a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2) = \frac{2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2}{\sqrt{a}}(x-a)$$

مقادیر خودمختار در نقطه $x=a$ برابر است با:

$$x=y=0 \rightarrow -2\sqrt{a}(4a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2) = \frac{2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2}{\sqrt{a}}(-a) \sim 2a(4a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2) = 2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2$$

$$4a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4a = 2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \rightarrow 4a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4} \sim a > 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot (2^{-1} \times \frac{1}{4}) + 2(2^{-1}(\frac{1}{4})) = 1\sqrt{2}$$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(2x)(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

10

$$g'(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\Delta})(\frac{\Delta}{2} - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \left(\frac{-2(-\frac{1}{2})}{1} \right) = -4\sqrt{\Delta}$$

$$g(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} = 2^+$$

$$f'(2^+) = ((2x)^2)' = 4x^2 = 4x \cdot 2$$

$$f \circ g'(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = -4\sqrt{\Delta} \times 4x \cdot 2 \xrightarrow{-4 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{\Delta}} \frac{4x \cdot 4x - 4\sqrt{\Delta}}{-4\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$

$$y = mx \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{-2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a + 1} = ma \rightarrow \frac{1}{-2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a + 1} = m\sqrt{a}$$

9

$$m\sqrt{a}(-2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2m(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + m(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + m(a)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{مستقر}$$

$$-2m(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2}m(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{m}{2}(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{2}(a^{-\frac{1}{2}})(-1 \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \leq a = \frac{1}{2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$f(a) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{-2(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$