

تکلیف شماره ۲۴ ۲۰ دوازدهم دفتر B

$$f(x) = 8 \quad f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{x - 0} = \frac{7}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x_A) = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax_A - 1}} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{2(\frac{x+4}{2})} = \frac{1}{x} \\ 2a = \frac{2x+4}{x} \rightarrow 2x+4 = 9a \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$f(x_A) = \sqrt{ax_A - 1} = \frac{x+4}{2}$$

$$x_A = \frac{9a - 4}{2} \quad \rightarrow \quad 2a = 2\sqrt{ax_A - 1}$$

$$9a^2 = 4ax_A - 4 \quad \rightarrow \quad 9a^2 - 14a - 4 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad a = \frac{14 \pm 20}{18} = 2, -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow + \text{ چون مثبت} \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad f(8) = \sqrt{16 - 1} = 3$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{(2x+m)(4) - (1)(2+m)}{14} = \frac{7}{5} \quad (3)$$

$$4 + 4m - 2 - m = 4 + 3m = 12 \quad \rightarrow \quad m = 2$$

$$f(1) = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5}(1) + \frac{n}{5} \quad n = 1 \quad m + n = 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x - \sin x)(9 + \sin^2 x + 2\sin x)}{(\sin x + 2)(x - \sin x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 9}{\sin x + 2} \quad (4)$$

$$g(x) - f(x) = \frac{9}{2 + \sin x} - \frac{\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 9}{\sin x + 2} = \frac{-\sin^2 x - 2\sin x}{\sin x + 2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x (\sin x + 2)}{\sin x + 2} = -\sin x \quad (5)$$

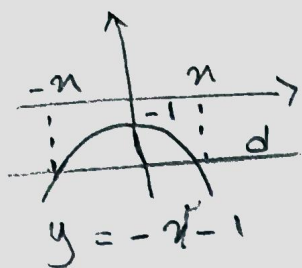
$$\text{مشتق} \rightarrow -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -0.18 \quad (6)$$

$$f_{cy}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2x^2} + \left|\frac{1}{2x^2}\right|}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = -x \quad (7)$$

$$(f_{cy}(\sqrt{x}))' = g' \times f'(g) = -1 \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} (x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x + 1}{\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 1} - 1 \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{-\varepsilon \sin x}{x (\sin x + 1)^2} \xrightarrow{\sin x = x} \frac{-\varepsilon}{(\sin 0 + 1)^2} = -\varepsilon$$



$$(-2n) \times (-2(-n)) = -\varepsilon n^2 = -1 \quad (5)$$

$$n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \quad y = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 = -\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}$$

$$d = -\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} \quad \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} = \text{width } d \text{ é } \delta \text{ módj}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - 0}{x - 0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\varepsilon x^2 + c) + 2\sqrt{x} (\Delta x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon x^2 + c + 4x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{c_0 x^2 + c}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x} (\varepsilon x^2 + c)}{x}$$

$$c_0 x^2 + c = 4x^2 + c \quad 2\varepsilon x^2 = c \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}} \quad \text{mind} = \frac{c_0 (\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) + c}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (-2x^2 + x + 1) - (\sqrt{x}) (-\varepsilon x + 1)}{(-2x^2 + x + 1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(-2x^2 + x + 1)x} \quad (7)$$

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

$$n = \frac{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = 0,1\delta, \frac{-1}{8} \quad x > 0 \rightarrow x = 0,1\delta \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}}}{-\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$n < \frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\gamma}$$

$$n^{\gamma} - 1 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\gamma} - 1}} > \gamma$$

(10)

$$f_{\text{cey}}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\gamma}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\gamma} - 1}} \times \gamma\right)^{\gamma}$$

$$(f_{\text{cey}})' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\gamma}\right) = \gamma \times (\varepsilon)^{\gamma} \times -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\delta} = \varepsilon \wedge \sqrt{\delta} \times -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{-\varepsilon \wedge \sqrt{\delta} \times \frac{1}{2}}{-\varepsilon \wedge \sqrt{\delta}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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