

سوال ۱ - دوازده - ۱۸

نقطه (۵)

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$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$

$f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

سوال ۲ - $f(0) = 1$ و $(-1, 1)$

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

$m = \frac{c-1}{c-(-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$

$f(0) = \sqrt{1} = 1$

$y - 1 = mx = n$

$m + n = 0$

$y = \frac{x^r}{nr} + mx + 1$

$y(1) = 1 \quad 1 = \frac{1^r}{r} + m + 1$

$\frac{y^r - (mx + 1)^r}{(x + m)^r} = 1 \quad (x^r + mx + 1)$

$m = 1$

$y' = \frac{cm + y}{1 + y} = \frac{1}{2}$

$m = 1$

$m + n = 1$

$$g(x) = \frac{r}{r + \sin r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r - \sin r}{a - \sin r} - f$$

(fWg)

$$r g' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r} \right) - f' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r} \right) = \frac{(r - \sin r)(a + \sin r + r \sin)}{(r - \sin r)(r + \sin r)}$$

$$(rg - f)(x) = -\sin$$

$$(rg - f)'(x) = -\cos \quad \rightarrow \quad (rg - f)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r} \right) = -\cos \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{-\sin(\sin \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r})}{\sin \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r}} \right)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r} \right) = (-\sin x)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{r} \right)$$

$\left(-\frac{1}{r} \right)$
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$x > 0$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^r + |x^r|}$

(fWg)

$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{|x|}}$$

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$$g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x))$$

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

$$f \circ g = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{r}}}}$$

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

$$f(x) = xg(x) + 1$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^r \quad \text{WJ}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^r - 1}{x} = \frac{(1 + \sin x)^r - (1 + \sin x)^r + (-1 + \sin x)^r - (-1 + \sin x)^r}{x(1 + \sin x)^r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\epsilon \sin x}{x(1 + \sin x)^r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\epsilon \sin x}{x(1 + \sin x)^r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\epsilon}{(1 + \sin x)^r} \propto \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$$

$$-\epsilon \propto 1 \quad \text{P}$$

WJ

$$y = x^r + 1 \quad \frac{1}{x^r} \quad - x^r = 1$$

$$y' = -r x^{-r-1}$$

P

8/8

$$f'(x) = \frac{r}{r\sqrt{x}} (\cancel{r\sqrt{x}} + r) + \frac{1}{1} \frac{r}{\sqrt{x}} = r\sqrt{x} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{x}}$$

(Sol)

(ex dα)

$$f(x) = 1 x^r \sqrt{x} + 9 \sqrt{x} = d x$$

$$f'(x) = r x \sqrt{x} + \frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} = d$$

$$r x \sqrt{x} + r \sqrt{x} = d x$$

⊖

$$d x = r x \sqrt{x} + r \sqrt{x} = 1 x^r \sqrt{x} + 9 \sqrt{x}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = 1 \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^r \sqrt{\frac{1}{p}} + 9 \sqrt{\frac{1}{p}} = \frac{d}{p}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{p}} = \frac{d}{p} \rightarrow d = 1 \sqrt{r}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{-\Gamma n^{\Gamma} + n + 1}$$

(9/19)

$$f'(n) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} (-\Gamma n^{\Gamma} + n + 1) - (-\Gamma n^{\Gamma}) (\sqrt{n})$$

$$f' = \frac{(-\Gamma n^{\Gamma} + n + 1)^{\Gamma}}{(-\Gamma n^{\Gamma} + n + 1)^{\Gamma}}$$

(α, α) $\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{-\Gamma \alpha^{\Gamma} + \alpha + 1} = \alpha \alpha$

$$\alpha \sqrt{\alpha} (-\Gamma \alpha^{\Gamma} + \alpha + 1) = 1$$

$$-\Gamma \alpha^{\frac{\Gamma}{2}} + \alpha \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} + \alpha \alpha^{\frac{\Gamma}{2}} = 1$$

$$-\Gamma \alpha \alpha^{\frac{\Gamma}{2}} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \alpha \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha - \Gamma \alpha^{\Gamma} + \Gamma \alpha + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

Ⓟ

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\Gamma}}}{-\Gamma (\frac{1}{\Gamma})^{\Gamma} + \frac{1}{\Gamma} + 1}$$

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

$$f(x) = (x(x))^{-1}$$

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

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

2,1

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}}{x-1}$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

14

$$\frac{14\sqrt{x}}{x-1}$$

14

$$y = x^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{تمتد}} y_1 = -x^2 - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y'_1 = -2x$$

✓

$$m_{D_1} = -2(-x) = 2x \xrightarrow{\text{عوض}} -2x^2 = -1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2 خلفا، 1 د، 2 ارتقا ص كيم:

$$m_{D_2} = -2(x) = -2x$$

$$\text{نتيجه} \rightarrow A(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta) \quad B(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{فامد خفا از صبا}} | -(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 - 1 | = | -\frac{1}{2} - 1 | = 1,25$$

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

10

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

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

$$f'(x^+) = ((2x)^3)' = 24x^2 = 24 \times \epsilon$$

$$f \circ g'(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2}}) = -4\sqrt{\Delta} \times 24 \times \epsilon \xrightarrow{\text{:-41}\sqrt{\Delta}} \frac{\cancel{24} \times \cancel{24} - 4\sqrt{\Delta}}{-41\sqrt{\Delta}} = \boxed{1}$$