

فرض کنیم $y = \frac{x}{m}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & a \end{array} \Rightarrow m = \frac{\Sigma}{2} \Rightarrow f' = \frac{\Sigma}{3}$$

$A(a', b)$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2 & -1 \\ \hline 2 & 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow m = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{aa-1}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

صورتها $y = \frac{4}{3}u + \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}a' + \frac{4}{3} = \sqrt{aa'-1}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$a' + \Sigma = 2\sqrt{aa'-1}$$

$$(a' + \Sigma)^2 = 4aa' - 4$$

$$a'^2 + 4a' + 14 - 4aa' + 4 = 0$$

$$a'^2 + 14a' - 4aa' + 18 = 0$$

$$14a' - 4aa' = -18$$

$$a = 2$$

از اینجا $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow m = \frac{3}{4}$

$$f(u) = \sqrt{4u-1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$f'(u) = \frac{(4u-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4 + 3m}{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{4 + 3m}{2} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow 9 + 3m = 8 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{u^2 + 2u + 1}{u+1} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\Sigma + \Sigma + 1}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$$

رسم جدولی $u = 1$
فکر در حداد

$$\Sigma y = 3u + n \Rightarrow \frac{\Sigma(3u)}{4} = 3 + n \Rightarrow n = 3$$



$$\frac{(\cancel{r} \sin u) (r + \cancel{r} \sin u + \sin^2 u)}{(\cancel{r} \sin u) (r + \sin u)} =$$

$$r(g'(u)) - f'(x) \Rightarrow r \left(\frac{r}{r + \sin u} \right) - \frac{(r + \cancel{r} \sin u + \sin^2 u)}{r + \sin u}$$

$$\frac{r - r - \cancel{r} \sin u - \sin^2 u}{r + \sin u} = - \frac{\sin u (r + \cancel{r} \sin u)}{r + \sin u} = - \sin u \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(\sin u) = -\cos u \Rightarrow -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$\sqrt{r} > 0 \Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r} \omega} x = u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r} \omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r} \omega} \times f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r} \omega}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} (u - \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} (u - \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r} \omega}$$

$$\frac{r}{\omega} = \left(\frac{r}{\mu} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r} \omega} = -x$$

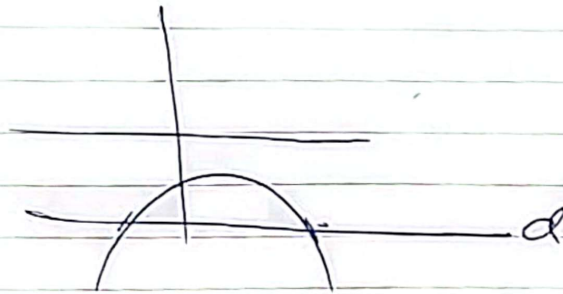
$$f(u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u g(u) + f(0)}{u} \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u g(u)}{u} = -\varepsilon$$

$$\text{جواب: } f'(0) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u+1}{u+1} \right)^r = \frac{r}{(u+1)^r} \left(\frac{u-1}{u+1} \right) = -\varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} g(u) = -\varepsilon$$



1, 2a)



$$f'(u) = 2u$$

$$2u, \quad \frac{d}{dx} u = -\frac{E u^2}{E u^2 - 1} = -\frac{E u^2}{E u^2 - 1}$$

$$f(u) = u^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$y = ax + b \quad b = 0$$

$$\sqrt{u} (E u^2 + \mu)$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{u^2} + 4 \sqrt{u}}{2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu u^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \sqrt{u}}{2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu u^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = a$$

$$\frac{(2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu) \cdot u}{\sqrt{u}} = 1 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) \cdot u = 1 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \cdot u$$

$$2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu = 1 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} - \mu$$

$$u = \frac{a}{\mu} \quad \text{و } u = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \text{از اینجا } u = \pm \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu}{2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} + \mu}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} + \mu} \neq \mu \sqrt{2} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(u) = \frac{-\sqrt{u}}{-\sqrt{u^2+1}} = au$$

$$-2au^2 + au^2 + au = 0 \Rightarrow -au^2 + au - \sqrt{u} = 0$$

$$-\sqrt{u} (au^{\frac{3}{2}} + au^{\frac{1}{2}} + a) = 0$$

نريد ان

$$-2au^2 + au^2 + au - 1 = 0$$

نجد

$\Rightarrow f = 1, u$ مشتقات

باعتبار

\Rightarrow $u = 1, u = 0$

منه

$$a au^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a u^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a u^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{u} \Rightarrow -10 au^2 + \frac{1}{2} au + a = 0$$

$$a (-10u^2 + \frac{1}{2}u + 1) = 0$$

$$u = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$(u+1)(u-1) = 0$$

$$u = \frac{1}{10} \text{ و } \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{\varepsilon}-1}} = r^+$$

$$f(u) = (r^+ |u|)^r \Rightarrow (r^+)^r u^r$$

$$f'(g(u)) = r^+ (r^+)^r (r^+)^r$$

$$g'(u) = \frac{r^+ u}{r^+ \sqrt{u^2-1}} \Rightarrow (f \circ g)' = f'(g(u)) g'(u)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \times r^+ \times r^+ \times r^+ \times \omega = r^+ \sqrt{a}$$

