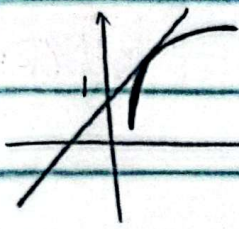


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$$(k, \omega) \rightarrow d \Rightarrow y = ax + 1 \xrightarrow{(k, \omega)} ka + 1 = \omega \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$ka = \omega - 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{\omega - 1}{k} \rightarrow \frac{k}{k}x + 1$$

$$\frac{k}{k}x + 1 \approx f(x) \rightarrow \text{مشتق} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\omega - 1}{k} \textcircled{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax - 1} \textcircled{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ka + b = 1 \\ -a + b = 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow ka = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{k} \quad b = \frac{k}{k} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k}x + \frac{k}{k} = y$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{k}x + \frac{k}{k}\right)^2 = ax - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k^2}x^2 + \frac{2}{k} + \frac{1}{k^2}x = ax - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 + 2kx + k = k^2ax - k^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + (2 - k^2a)x + k + k^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (2 - k^2a)^2 - 4(k + k^2) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - k^2a = \pm 2 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x - 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{2x - 1} \textcircled{4}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x + k} \rightarrow \frac{(x + m)(x + c) - (x^2 + mx + 1)}{(x + c)^2} = \textcircled{5}$$

$$\frac{kx^2 + 4x + mx + km - x^2 - mx - 1}{(x + c)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 4x + km - 1}{(x + k)^2}$$

$$ky - kx = n \rightarrow y = \frac{k}{k}x + \frac{n}{k}$$

$$\frac{k}{k} = \frac{1 + 4 + km - 1}{k} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{4 + km}{k} \Rightarrow m = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} m + n = k$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1 + 1 + 1}{1 + k} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{k}{k} + \frac{n}{k} \rightarrow n = 1$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{r}{\sin x + 1}$$

$$h(x) = r g(x) - f(x) \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sin x + 1} - \frac{1+\sin^2 x + r\sin x}{1+\sin x} = \frac{-\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2})}{\sin x}$$

$$= -\sin x = h(x)$$

$$h'(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow h'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x+|x|}} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x^a + |x^a|}$$

$$(f \circ g) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{x^a + |x^a|}}} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{x^a}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^a}}} \Rightarrow -x$$

$$(f \circ g)' = -1$$

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

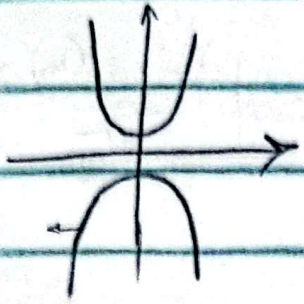
$$f'(x) = r \left(\frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{-1 + \sin x} \right) \left(\frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{r-1}$$

$$f'(x) = r \times \frac{r \cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^r} \times \frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$f'(x) = r g'(x) + g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} r \times \frac{r}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = g(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} g(x) = -2$$

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$f(x)$
 $g(x)$

چون a است خط مماس بر آن در $x=a$ می‌باشد
 به سبب در صورت سوال گفته شده که a عددی است
 خودتون این است که a را در x قرار بدین و جواب
 به دست بیاید که a را در x قرار بدین و جواب

$$f'(x) = -2x$$

$$-2x = 1 \rightarrow x = -1/2, \quad -2x = -1 \rightarrow x = 1/2$$

$$x = 1/2 \rightarrow f(x) = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} - 1 \rightarrow -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}(5x^2 + c) \rightarrow 10x^{5/2} + 4cx^{1/2} \rightarrow f'(x) = 10 \cdot \frac{5}{2} x^{3/2} + 4c \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = 10x^{3/2} + 2cx^{-1/2} \rightarrow 10x^{3/2} + 2cx^{-1/2} = 10x^{3/2} + 4cx^{-1/2} \rightarrow$$

$$10x^{3/2} - 10x^{3/2} = 1 - 2cx^{-1/2} \rightarrow 1 = 2cx^{-1/2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4c^2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4c^2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4c^2} + c\sqrt{\frac{1}{4c^2}} = \frac{1}{2c^2} + \frac{c}{2c} = \frac{1}{2c^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow a} \frac{f(a) - f(a)}{a - a} = f'(a) \rightarrow a f'(a) = f(a)$$

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

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

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$$\sqrt{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{1} (-\gamma a^{\gamma} + a + 1) - (-\epsilon a + 1) a \sqrt{a}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\gamma a^{\gamma} + a + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} (-\gamma a^{\gamma} + a + 1) - (-\epsilon a + 1) a \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\gamma a^{\gamma} + a + 1} \Rightarrow$$

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$$-\gamma a^{\gamma} + a + 1 = -a^{\gamma} + \frac{a}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \epsilon a^{\gamma} - a \Rightarrow$$

$$2a^{\gamma} - \frac{\gamma a}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \log a^{\gamma} - \gamma a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{+\gamma \pm \sqrt{9 + \epsilon_0}}{\gamma_0}$$

$\frac{1}{\gamma}$

$\frac{-\epsilon}{\gamma_0}$

در این جا

$f(\frac{1}{\gamma})?$

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$$f(n) = (x[n])^\mu \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{fog} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right] \right)^\mu \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \quad \textcircled{b}$$
$$g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right] \right)^\mu \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right)^\mu = \text{fog}$$

$$\text{fog}' = \mu \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right)^{\mu-1} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) (2x) (x^2-1)^{-\frac{\mu}{2}} \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$\mu \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \sqrt{10} \times 1 = -19 \sqrt{10} = \frac{-19 \sqrt{10}}{3} \quad \textcircled{c}$$

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

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$$m\sqrt{a}(-2a^2 + a + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + m(a)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{مستقر}$$

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

$$\frac{m}{2}(a^{-\frac{1}{2}})(-1 \cdot a^2 + 3a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \leq a = \frac{1}{2} \quad (a > 0)$$

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x^2) = ((x^2)^2)' = 2x^2 = 2x \cdot \epsilon$$

$$f \circ g' \left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2}}\right) = -4\sqrt{\Delta} \times 2x \cdot \epsilon \quad \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{2x \cdot 2x - 4\sqrt{\Delta}}{-4\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$