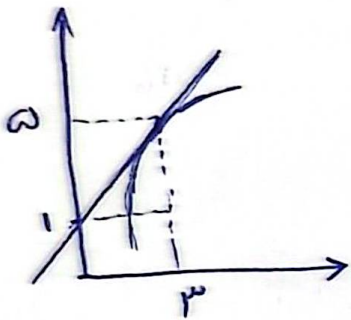


۱۹،۵ آنتین

باران تسلیعی



$$f'(x) = \text{میب خط} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{x + k}{r} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{ax - 1} \quad f'(a) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r\sqrt{aa - 1}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$ra = r\sqrt{aa - 1} \rightarrow ra^2 = raa - k \rightarrow a = r$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{r(a) - 1} = \boxed{r} \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{r}$$

$$y' = \frac{\mu}{x} \rightarrow \frac{(r x + m)(x + \mu) - (x^r + m x + 1)}{(x + \mu)^2} = \frac{\mu}{x} \quad x=1$$

$$\frac{r(m+r) - (m+r)}{1} = \frac{\mu}{r} \rightarrow m+r = r \rightarrow \boxed{m = r}$$

$$r - \mu = n \rightarrow \boxed{n = 1}$$

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

$$\boxed{m+n = \mu}$$



Q

$$(f \cdot g)' = ?$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x + \mu \sin x + \mu}{\mu + \sin x}$$

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

$$\frac{\cancel{g} \cdot \cancel{\sin^2 x} - \mu \cancel{\sin x} - \mu}{\mu + \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{-\cancel{\sin x} (\cancel{\sin x} + \mu)}{\cancel{\sin x} + \mu} = -\sin x \xrightarrow{-1} -\cos x$$

$$-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{-1}{\mu} \checkmark$$

Ⓟ

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x+|x|}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^n + |x^n|}$$

$$x = \sqrt[n]{r} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{r^{2n}}$$

~~$$g(x) = \frac{1}{r^{2n}}$$~~

$$? g'(\sqrt[n]{r}) f'(g(\sqrt[n]{r})) \text{ then}$$

$$= (f \circ g)'(x)$$

~~$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[n]{r}}$$~~

$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[n]{r}} \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = -x \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt[n]{r}) = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |g(x)| = ?$$

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

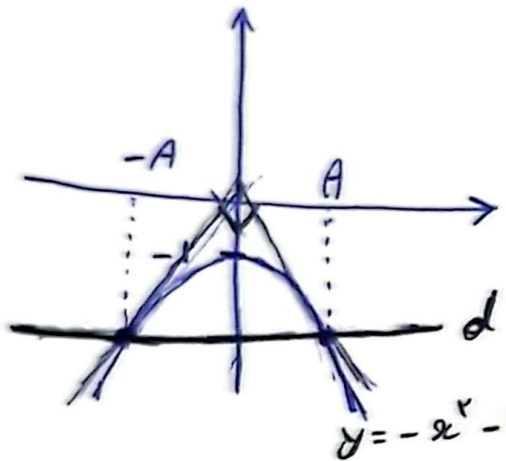
$$xg(x) = f(x) - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} f(-1)(1) = -1$$

$$f(x) = \left( \frac{-1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^2 \quad -9$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 + \frac{-x}{1 + \sin x}$$
$$\left( \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^2$$
$$\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$
$$\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$



$y = -x^r - 1$   
 $f'(x) = -rx$

$$f'(A) = \frac{-1}{f'(-A)}$$

$$-rA = \frac{-1}{rA} \rightarrow -rA^r = -1$$

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

$$y = -\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r - 1 \rightarrow = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1-r}{r}$$

$(r, \frac{1-r}{r})$  ← wo x, wo d hier liegt

Ⓟ

$$\text{نسب} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3)}{x}$$

-A

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} x \\ 2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3) \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2\epsilon x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x}} \approx \frac{2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3)}{x} \rightarrow 2\epsilon x^2 + 3\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3)$$

$$2\epsilon x^2 + 3\sqrt{x} = 2\epsilon x^2 + 6\sqrt{x}$$

$$12\epsilon x^2 - 3\sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$3\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$3\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 1)(\epsilon x^2 - 1) = 0$$

مستقيم تابع f

$$x = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad x = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}(\epsilon)}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \epsilon \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \text{نسب}$$

$$d \Rightarrow v = ax$$

-9

$$\sqrt{x} = t \quad f(x) = \frac{t}{-t^2 + t^2 + 1} = at^2$$

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

$$\rightarrow -1at^2 + at + a = 0 \rightarrow -a(1ot^2 - t^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t^2 = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \\ t^2 = \frac{-1}{\omega} \times \end{cases}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \frac{1}{-r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \quad \text{D}$$

$$f(x) = (x[x])^2 \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

-10

$$(f \circ g)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = g' \times f'(g)$$

$$-2\sqrt{5} \text{ با } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{r^2} \times \frac{\omega}{2} \times \cancel{r} \times \sqrt{5}}{\cancel{r^2} - \omega} = \frac{-\omega}{14} \quad \text{D}$$

$$g' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{-x \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{\omega} \times \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \left(\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{r\omega}\right) = -r\sqrt{5} \quad \text{D}$$

$$(-9x)^2 = -2\sqrt{x^2} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}x} -x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} -x \times \frac{\omega}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$f'(r^+) = ((r x)^r)' = r x^{r-1} = r x \varepsilon$$

$$f \circ g'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = -\sqrt{\Delta} \times r x \varepsilon \quad \stackrel{\therefore -\sqrt{\Delta}}{\sim} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cancel{r x} \cancel{r x} - \sqrt{\Delta}}{-\cancel{r x} \sqrt{\Delta}} = \boxed{1}$$