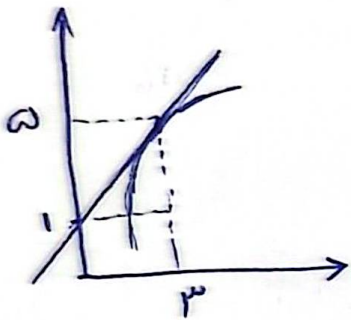


باران تسلیعی



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

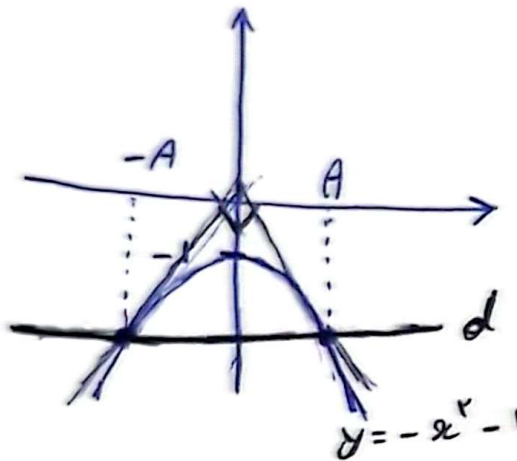
$$xg(x) = f(x) - 1$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

$1, r d = \left| \frac{-1}{r} \right|$  *... weil x, so ist d hier*

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

-A

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3)}{x} \right|$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3)}{x} \sim 2 \cdot 0 \cdot x + 3\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x}(\epsilon x^2 + 3)$$

$$2 \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 3\sqrt{x} = 1 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x$$

$$1 \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} = 0$$

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

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

مستقيم تابع f

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

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

$$d \Rightarrow v = ax$$

-9

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

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

$$\rightarrow -10at^2 + rat + a = 0 \rightarrow -a(10t^2 - rt - 1) = 0$$

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

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

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

-10

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

-21√5 بیا بر 5

$$\frac{\cancel{r}^r \times \frac{\omega}{2} \times \cancel{r} \times \sqrt{\omega}}{\cancel{r}^r - \omega} = \frac{\omega}{14}$$

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

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