

$f(3) = m$  خطماس  $\begin{matrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow m = \frac{5-1}{3-0} = \frac{4}{3}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow f(A) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow$  خطماس  $= \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-1}} \rightarrow f'(A) = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{Aa-1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3a = 2\sqrt{Aa-1}$   
 $f(A) = \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{4}{3} = \sqrt{Aa-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{9}A^2 + \frac{8}{9}Aa + \frac{16}{9} = Aa - 1$  (1,0)

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+6x+3m-2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^2+6x+3m-2}{(x+3)^2} \rightarrow \frac{5+3m}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 3m=7$   
 $f(1) = \frac{3}{4}$

$f(1) = \frac{13}{12} = 4f(1) - 3 - n \rightarrow n = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{13}{12} \rightarrow n = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\frac{16}{12} \quad \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{31}{12}$  (1,0)

$f(x) = \frac{27 - \sin^3 x}{9 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{(3 - \sin x)(9 + 3\sin x + \sin^2 x)}{(3 - \sin x)(3 + \sin x)}$

$3g(\frac{5\pi}{3}) - f'(\frac{5\pi}{3}) = (\frac{g}{f}(x))' \times f(x) + 2g(x) \rightarrow \frac{3}{3+\sin x} = (\frac{3}{9+3\sin x+\sin^2 x})'$  (1,0)

$= \frac{-(3\cos x + 2\sin x \cos x)}{(9+3\sin x+\sin^2 x)^2} \times f(\frac{5\pi}{3})^2 + 2(\frac{-\cos x}{3+\sin x}) \times \frac{3+\sin x}{9+3\sin x+\sin^2 x}$   
 $= \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{3}}$

$(f \circ g)'(x) = ? \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{|x^4-4x^9|+|x^5+1x^5|}} = \frac{-1}{5\sqrt[5]{4x^5}} = \frac{20x^4}{5\sqrt[5]{(4x^5) \cdot 4}}$

$= \frac{20x^4}{20x^5} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$  (1,0)

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x - 2\sin x + 1}{\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 1} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{-4\sin x}{(\sin x + 1)^2(x)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \frac{-4\sin x}{(\sin x + 1)^2(x)}$$

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

$$\text{سزى پ} \rightarrow \frac{-4x}{(x+1)^2(x)} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

6

$$y = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow y' = -2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y_2 \\ x_1 &= x_2 \\ y_1' &= -\frac{1}{y_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-x_1^2 - 1 = -x_2^2 - 1$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = -x_2$$

$$-2x_1 = \frac{1}{2x_2} \rightarrow 4x_1^2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ : لىقچىلىق بىخاھىش

(10)

7

$$f(x) = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}(4x^2 + 3) = 8x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow y' = 20x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = m$$

$$y = mx \rightarrow (20x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}})x = 8x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 12x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$3x^{\frac{1}{2}}(4x^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 20\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 3\sqrt{2} = m$$

(10)

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$$\frac{\frac{1}{x}(-2x^2 + x + 1) - (-4x + 1)(\sqrt{x})}{(-2x^2 + x + 1)^2} = m$$

$$m x = y = x \left( \frac{\frac{1}{x}(-2x^2 + x + 1) - (-4x + 1)(\sqrt{x})}{(-2x^2 + x + 1)^2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\sqrt{x}(-2x^2 + x + 1) = (-2x^2 + x + 1) - (-4x + 1)(\sqrt{x}^3)$$

(10)

9

$$(f \circ g)(x) = g'(x) f'(g(x)) = \frac{-48}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-48\sqrt{5}}{5} \rightarrow -48\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3(x[x])^2} \cdot 2x = 12$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

(1,8)

10

$$m = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow \phi'(n) = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{an-1}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow ra = r\sqrt{an-1}$$

r

$$\text{المشتق} = y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{c}{r} \rightsquigarrow n+c = r\sqrt{an-1} \rightsquigarrow n+c = \frac{ra}{r}(r) = \frac{ra}{r}$$

$$n = r, 2a - c \rightsquigarrow r, 2a - c + c = r\sqrt{a(r, 2a - c) - 1} \rightsquigarrow ra^2 - 14a - c = \dots \rightarrow a = r\sqrt{\dots}$$

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

$\hookrightarrow a = -\frac{r}{a}x$

$$x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{r+m}{c}$$

r

$$y' = \frac{(r+m)(n+r) - (n+r)(n+1)}{(n+r)^2} = \frac{r(m+1)}{2} = \frac{r}{2} \rightsquigarrow m=1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} m+n = r$$

$$y = \frac{r}{c}x + \frac{m}{c} \rightsquigarrow \frac{r+m}{c} = \frac{r+1}{c} \rightsquigarrow n=1$$

$$r g - \phi(n) = \frac{1}{r + \sin x} - \frac{(r - \sin x)(1 + \sin^2 x + r \sin x)}{(r - \sin x)(r + \sin x)} = \frac{-\sin x(\sin x + r)}{\sin x + r}$$

r

$$\hookrightarrow -\sin x \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (r g - \phi)'(n) = -\cos x \rightsquigarrow -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$g'(x) \times \phi'(g(x)) = (\phi \circ g)'(x)$$

a

$$x > \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{r x^a} \rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[r]{rx}} \rightsquigarrow \phi \circ g(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[r]{r\left(\frac{1}{r x^a}\right)}}$$

$$\phi \circ g(x) = -x \rightarrow \phi \circ g'(x) = -1 \rightsquigarrow \phi \circ g'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{r}}\right) = 1$$

$$y = x^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه نسبت به محور x}} y_1 = -x^2 - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y_1' = -2x$$

✓

$$m \cdot \Delta_1 = -2(-x) = 2x \xrightarrow{\text{محور}} -2x^2 = -1 \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

۲ خط!  $\Delta_1$  و  $\Delta_2$  در نقطه صریح:

$$\text{انتها} \rightarrow A(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta) \quad B(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{فامده خفا از صفا}} | -(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 - 1 | = | -\frac{1}{2} - 1 | = 1.5$$

$$f(x) = 1x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = 1.5x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

✓

$$y - 2\sqrt{a}(4a^2 + 3) = \frac{1.5a^2 + 2}{\sqrt{a}}(x - a)$$

معادله ی خودمختار در نقطه  $x = a$  برابر است با:

$$x, y = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{2\sqrt{a}(4a^2 + 3)} = \frac{1.5a^2 + 2}{\sqrt{a}}(\cancel{x - a}) \rightarrow \cancel{2a}(4a^2 + 3) = 1.5a^2 + 2(\cancel{x})$$

$$8a^2 + 6 = 1.5a^2 + 2 \rightarrow 6.5a^2 = -4 \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$m = 1.5 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1\sqrt{2}$$

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

✓

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

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

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

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

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

1.

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

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

$$f'(r^+) = ((r^n)^r)' = r^n r' = r^n \epsilon$$

$$f'_{og}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}\right) = -\sqrt{\Delta} \times r^n \epsilon \quad \stackrel{\div -\sqrt{\Delta}}{\sim} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cancel{r^n} \cancel{r^n} - \sqrt{\Delta}}{-\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$