

① شیب خط مماس همان مشتق تابع در نقطه مماس است بنابراین داریم:

$$m = \frac{\omega - 1}{\psi - 0} = \frac{\psi}{\psi}$$

② انتگرال خط مماس را می‌نویسیم:

$$m = \frac{1}{\psi} \Rightarrow dx \cdot y = \frac{x + \psi}{\psi}$$

اندون فرض می‌کنیم تابع در نقطه $A(m, \frac{m+\psi}{\psi})$ بر منحنی مماس است در نتیجه داریم:

$$\frac{m+\psi}{\psi} = \sqrt{am-1} \rightarrow m^2 + Nm + 14 = 9am - 9$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi} = \frac{a}{\psi\sqrt{am-1}} \rightarrow \frac{\psi}{a} = \frac{a^2}{am-1} \rightarrow \psi am - \psi = 9a^2 \times \frac{\psi}{\psi} \rightarrow 9am - 9 = \frac{11a^2}{\psi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11}{\psi} a^2 = (m+\psi)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\psi} a = m + \psi \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\psi} a - \psi \rightarrow \psi a (\frac{1}{\psi} a - \psi) - \psi = 9a^2$$

$$\rightarrow 11a^2 - 14a - \psi = 9a^2 \Rightarrow 9a^2 - 14a - \psi = 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = \psi \\ a = -\frac{1}{9}\psi \end{array} \right\}$$

چون شیب خط مماس در نقطه مماس با منحنی برابر است بنابراین فقط $a = \psi$ آن را می‌پذیرد.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x-1} \Rightarrow f(\omega) = \sqrt{2x\omega-1} = \psi$$

③ $y_1 = \frac{2^x + m + 1}{x + \psi}, y_2 = \frac{2^x + n}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+\psi}{2} = \frac{n+\psi}{2} \Rightarrow m + \psi = n + \psi$$

$$y_1' = \frac{(2^x + m)(x + \psi) - (2^x + m + 1)(\psi)}{(x + \psi)^2} = \frac{2^x + 4x + 2^m - 1}{(x + \psi)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2^m + 4}{14}$$

$$y_2' = \frac{2^x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2^m + 4}{14} = \frac{2^m}{2} \Rightarrow m + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow |m = 2|, |n = 1| \Rightarrow m + n = 3$$

④ $(\psi g)'(\frac{\omega\pi}{\psi}) - f'(\frac{\omega\pi}{\psi}) = (\psi g - f)'(\frac{\omega\pi}{\psi})$

$$\psi g(x) = \frac{a}{\psi + \sin x} \times \frac{\psi - \sin x}{\psi - \sin x} = \frac{\psi - a \sin x}{a - \sin^2 x} = \psi g(x)$$

$$\rightarrow (\psi g - f)(x) = \frac{\psi - a \sin x + \sin^2 x - \psi}{a - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - a \sin x}{a - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin x (\sin^2 x - a)}{-(\sin^2 x - a)} = -\sin x$$

$$(\psi g - f)(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow (\psi g - f)'(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow -\cos \frac{\omega\pi}{\psi} = \frac{-1}{\psi}$$

⑤ هر تابع g و f از روی مقدار مثبت تعریف شوند $g'(\sqrt{x}) f'(g(\sqrt{x})) = (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x})$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{2x^5}\right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[5]{2x} \frac{1}{2x^5}} = -x \Rightarrow \boxed{(f \circ g)'(x) = -1}$$

⑥ از هم ارزی استفاده می کنیم:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x &\sim x \\ f(x) &= \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 = x g(x) + 1 = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \Rightarrow x g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \\ &= x g(x) = \frac{-4x}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{-4}{x+1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -4} \end{aligned}$$

⑦ ابتدا ضابطه کمترین سهم نسبت به محور x را می نویسیم:

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

$$d: y = a \Rightarrow -x^2 - 1 = a \quad (a < 0) \Rightarrow x^2 = -a - 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{-a - 1}$$

$$y' = 2x \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{-a-1} \\ -2\sqrt{-a-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow -2(-a-1) = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{5}{4}}$$

⑧ فرض می کنیم $n = \alpha$ از این خط بر تابع f مماس است در نقطه α :

$$m\alpha = 2\sqrt{\alpha} (4\alpha^2 + 3) \Rightarrow m\sqrt{\alpha} = 8\alpha^2 + 6$$

$$m = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} (4\alpha^2 + 3) + (2\sqrt{\alpha})(8\alpha) = \frac{8\alpha^2 + 6}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + 16\alpha\sqrt{\alpha}$$

مشتق f آن را نیز با هم برابر است:

$$\xrightarrow{\times \sqrt{\alpha}} m\sqrt{\alpha} = 8\alpha^2 + 6 + 16\alpha^2 = 24\alpha^2 + 6 \Rightarrow 24\alpha^2 + 6 = 8\alpha^2 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\alpha > 0} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m \times \frac{\sqrt{1/2}}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = \sqrt{2}}$$

9) فرض می‌کنیم این خط در نقطه $x = \alpha$ بر نمودار تابع f مماس است. نتیجه داریم:

$$m\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1} \Rightarrow -2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

از طرف مشتق f' با بری‌اندازنده در نتیجه داریم:

$$f'(\alpha) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right)(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) - (\sqrt{\alpha})(-4\alpha + 1)}{(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)^2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow -\alpha^2 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + 4\alpha^2 - \alpha = -2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 \Rightarrow 5\alpha^2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\alpha - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 0 \rightarrow 10\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -2 \text{ و } \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + 1} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{1}}$$

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

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(2x)(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{5}{4}} \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}} = -4\sqrt{5} = g' \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$g \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(2x)(2x)^2 = 3(2) \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 94$$

$$\Rightarrow (f \circ g)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 94(-4\sqrt{5}) = \boxed{-376}$$