

شیب منحنی در نقطه ۳ = شیب خط

$$\text{شیب خط} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{2-1}{3-0} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow f'(3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

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شیب خط = $\frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$y-2 = \frac{1}{3}(x-2) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$f'(x) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{ax-1}}$ $f'(x_A) = \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{a}{\sqrt{3x_A-1}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{3x_A-1}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3(2A+1)}}{3}$

$f(x_A) = y_A$ $y_A = \frac{2A+1}{3}$ $y_A = \sqrt{ax_A-1}$ $\sqrt{ax_A-1} = \frac{2A+1}{3} \Rightarrow ax_A-1 = \frac{(2A+1)^2}{9}$

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$fy - mx = n \Rightarrow y = \frac{m}{f}x + \frac{n}{f} \rightarrow m = \frac{m}{f}$ $y' = \frac{(m+m)(x+m) - (x^2+m^2)}{(x+m)^2}$

$A \neq x=1; y'(1) = \frac{(2+m)(f) - (1+m^2)}{f^2} = \frac{4+3m}{14} = \frac{m}{f} \Rightarrow 3m+f = 14 \Rightarrow m=2$

$y(1) = \frac{1^2 + 2(1) + 1}{1+3} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ $\xrightarrow{(19)} f(1) - m(1) = n \Rightarrow n=1$

$m+n=3$

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

$g(x) = \frac{3}{2+\sin x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sin x + 3g(x) / f'(x) = \cos x + 3g'(x) \Rightarrow 3g'(x) - f'(x) = -\cos x$

$-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos(90^\circ) = -(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

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$x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} = -(2x)^{-1/2}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-2}$

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

$(f \circ g)'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -1$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -\epsilon$$

$$f(0) = \left(\frac{-1+0}{1+0}\right)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = f'(0)$$

$$u = \frac{-1+\sin x}{1+\sin x} \Rightarrow f(x) = u^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2u \cdot u' \Rightarrow u' = \frac{(\cos x)(1+\sin x) - (\cos x)(-1+\sin x)}{(1+\sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + \sin x \cos x + \cos x - \sin x \cos x}{(1+\sin x)^2} \xrightarrow{x=0} u(0) = -1 \Rightarrow u'(0) = \frac{2(1)}{(1+0)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2$$

$$-x^k - 1 = k \Rightarrow x^k = -k - 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt{-k-1} \quad \text{and} \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{-k-1}$$

$$y' = -x^m \rightarrow m_1 = -m_1 \quad \text{and} \quad m_2 = -m_2 \rightarrow m_1, m_2 = -1$$

$$(-x^m)(-x^m) = -1 \Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-\sqrt{-k-1}, \sqrt{-k-1}) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(k+1) = -1 \Rightarrow k = -1/2 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow y = -1/2 \rightarrow | -1/2 | = 1/2 = \sqrt{1/4}$$

$$f(x) = \epsilon x^{1/a} + \eta x^{0/a} \xrightarrow{(a, f(a))} m = \frac{f(a)-0}{a-0} = \frac{f(a)}{a}$$

$$f'(x) = 1/a x^{1/a-1} + 0 \xrightarrow{a \cdot x^{1/a}} \epsilon a^{1/a} + \eta a^{0/a} = 1/a a^{1/a} + 1/a a^{-0/a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon a^{1/a} + \eta a^{-0/a} = 1/a a^{1/a} + 1/a a^{-0/a} \rightarrow 1/a a = \epsilon a^{1/a}$$

$$1/a a^{-0/a} : 1 = \epsilon a^{1/a} \Rightarrow a^{1/a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow a = 0/a \rightarrow m = f'(0/a) = 1 \cdot (0/a)^{1/a} + 1/a (0/a)^{-0/a}$$

$$\rightarrow m = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$