



در نقطه  $(3, 4)$  :  $y = mx + b$   
 $m = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow f'(3) = \frac{4}{3}$   
 در نقطه  $x=3$  ماس بود.

(۲)

$(2, 2), (-1, 1) \rightarrow m = \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3} = \sqrt{4x-1}$

$\Rightarrow x + 5 = 3\sqrt{4x-1} \Rightarrow x^2 + 10x + 25 = 9(4x-1) \Rightarrow x^2 + (1-36)x + 28 = 0$   
 $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (1-36)^2 = 4 \cdot 28 \Rightarrow 1-36 = 14 \Rightarrow 36 = 1-14 \Rightarrow 36 = -13$   
 $f(x) = -\sqrt{4x-1} = \sqrt{9} = 3 \leftarrow 1-36 = -1 \Rightarrow 36 = 1$

(۲)

$f(x) = 3x + n \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{\epsilon}x + \frac{n}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow y' = 3 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u^2 + mx + 1}{u + 3} \rightarrow (m+2)$   
 $y' = \frac{\epsilon(3x+n) - (m+2)}{\epsilon^2} \Rightarrow \frac{3(m+2)}{14} = \frac{3}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow m=2$   
 $\frac{u^2 + 2x + 1}{x + 3} \Rightarrow u=1 \rightarrow y=1, 1 = \frac{3}{\epsilon} + \frac{n}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow n=1, m+n=3$

(۲)

$g(x) = 3(-1)(3 + \sin u)^{-2} \cos u \Rightarrow g'(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{(3 - \sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{-4}{(4 - \sqrt{3})^2}$   
 $f(x) = \frac{(3 - \sin u)(9 + 3\sin u + \sin^2 u)}{(3 - \sin u)(3 + \sin u)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sin u + \frac{9}{3 + \sin u}$   
 $f'(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{34}{(4 - \sqrt{3})^2} \right) \Rightarrow 3g'(\frac{5\pi}{6}) - f'(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \frac{-1}{2}$

(۲)

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

(۲)

$$f(x) = u \cdot g(x) + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - 1 = \frac{\sin^2 2\alpha + 1 - \sin^2 2\alpha - 1 - 2\sin 2\alpha}{(1 + \sin^2 2\alpha)} \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{-2\sin 2\alpha}{2(1 + \sin^2 2\alpha)}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \frac{-\epsilon \sin 2\alpha}{2(1)} = \left(-\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)$$

$$y = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow y' = -2x \begin{cases} \rightarrow a \\ \rightarrow -a \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'_1 = -2a, y'_2 = +2a$$

$$(-2a)(2a) = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = \left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

(مطلوبه به صورت مثبت بیان می شود)

$$d \rightarrow y = m x \Rightarrow m x = \sqrt{x} (\epsilon x + 3) \xrightarrow{x \sqrt{x}} m \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{\epsilon x + 3}$$

$$t = \sqrt{x}, x = t^2 \Rightarrow m t = \sqrt{\epsilon t^2 + 3} \Rightarrow \epsilon t^2 - m^2 t + 3 = 0$$

$$m = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\epsilon}\right) \leftarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon t^2 - m^2 t + 3 = 0 \\ \sqrt{3} t^2 = m \\ \epsilon t^2 - 3 t \epsilon = -4 \\ -2 \epsilon t^2 = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \\ t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \end{cases}$$

$$m = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\epsilon}\right) \leftarrow m = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$d \rightarrow y = a x \quad A(x, a x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-x^2 + x + 1} = a x \rightarrow a \sqrt{x} (-x^2 + x + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2 a x^{\frac{3}{2}} + a x^{\frac{1}{2}} + a x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\div a} -2 a x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + a x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a} -2 x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{4} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{-x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{-\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{15}{16}} = \frac{4\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$

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

$$\left[g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)\right] = \sqrt{a}$$

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

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

$$f'(r^2) = \left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)' = \left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)' = -\frac{2}{r^3} = -\frac{2}{r^3} \times r^2$$

$$\rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) \times f'\left(g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)\right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \times r^2 \rightarrow \frac{-2 \times r^2 \times (-\frac{1}{r^3})}{-2 \times r^3} = \frac{2}{r^3}$$