

$f'(x) = x$ ضرب $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (0, 1) \rightarrow b=1 \\ (3, 5) \rightarrow 3a+1=5 \rightarrow a=\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$ در معادله خط ما

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4}{3}$ ✓

۲

$\left. \begin{array}{l} (-1, 1) \\ (2, 2) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -a+b=1 \\ 2a+b=2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow a=\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow b=\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow y=\frac{x}{3} + \frac{4}{3}$

۱۵

$y' = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-1}} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{3a}{2}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax-1 = \frac{9a^2}{4} \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3a}{2} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow a=1$

جواب همین است

$y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow m = y' = \frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{(3x+m)(x+3) - x^2 - mx - 1}{(x+3)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{3m+7}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow m=7$

۲

$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x+3} \xrightarrow{x=1} y=1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow n=1$
 $m+n = 7+1 = 8$

$f(x) = \frac{(1-\sin x)(9+\sin x+3\sin x)}{(1-\sin x)(3+\sin x)}$ $g-f = \frac{9-9-\sin^2 x - 3\sin x}{3+\sin x}$

$\frac{-\sin x(\sin x+3)}{(\sin x+3)} = -\sin x \rightarrow g'-f' = -\cos x \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\pi}{3}}$

۲

$-\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$(f \circ g)'(\sqrt{3}) = ?$

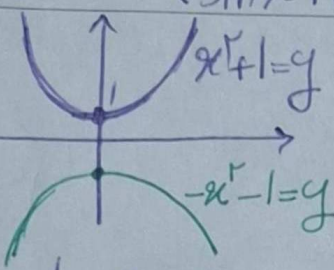
۲

چون $\sqrt{3}$ عدد مثبت است پس $f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2x}}$
 پس مطلقاً $g(x) = \frac{1}{2x^5}$
 $f \circ g(x) = -x \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{3}) = -1$

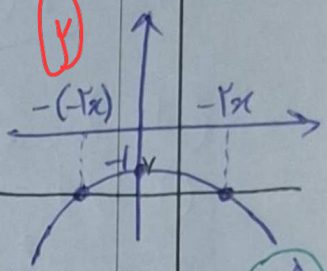
$$f(x) - 1 = xg(x) \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} \rightarrow f(0) = 1 \quad (2)$$

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

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right) \left(\frac{\cos x(1 + \sin x) - \cos x(-1 + \sin x)}{(\sin x + 1)^2} \right) \xrightarrow{x=0} -\frac{1}{2} \quad (3)$$



$$y = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow y' = -2x \quad (2)$$



مماس موازی است $m_1 \times m_2 = -1$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \times m_2 = -1 \rightarrow m_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow K = -x^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{5}{4} \quad (3)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{20x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x}} \quad m = \frac{f(a) - 0}{a - 0} = \frac{10a\sqrt{a} + 4\sqrt{a}}{a} = \frac{20a^2 + 3}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$10a\sqrt{a} + 4\sqrt{a} = 20a^2 + 3 \rightarrow 10a^2\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{10}$$

$$m = \frac{20\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} + 3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 13\sqrt{2} \quad (2)$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

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

$$a = \frac{1}{10}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } x} -2x^2\sqrt{x} + 2x^2\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} - 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} - 1} = 2 - x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right) = 2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = x^4 \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2 - 1)^4} \rightarrow (f \circ g)\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)^4} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{4} - 1\right)^4}$$

$$(f \circ g)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right) = -\frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a}}{\left(\frac{a}{4} - 1\right)^5} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a}}{\left(\frac{a}{4} - 1\right)^5} = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$m = \frac{r-1}{r-(-1)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax-1} \xrightarrow{\text{نسبت خط مماس}} f'(x) = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{ax-1}} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r\sqrt{ax-1}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r'a = r\sqrt{ax-1} \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\text{معادله خط مماس: } y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow ry = x + r \rightarrow x + r = r\sqrt{ax-1} \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\text{I, II} \rightarrow x + r = \left(\frac{r'a}{r}\right)^r = \frac{r'a}{r} \rightarrow x = r'a - r$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow r'a - r + r = r\sqrt{a(r'a - r) - 1} \rightarrow r'a^r - r'a - r = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r \\ a = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{r(x) - 1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$