

(۰) (۲)

$$m = \frac{0-1}{2-0} = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

۱

(-1) (۲)

$$m = \frac{0-1}{2-0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad f(x) \leq 1$$

۲

$\frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$\frac{1+2+1}{3} = 1$$

$$f(2) - f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow n=1$$

$$\frac{(n+1)(n+1) - (n^2 + 2n + 1)}{1} = \frac{(n+1)^2 - (n^2 + 2n + 1)}{1} = \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 - 2n - 1}{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^2}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$$12 = 2m + 4 \Rightarrow 4 = 2m \Rightarrow m = 2$$

۳

$$f'(x) - f(x) = \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} - \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = -\sin x$$

$$f'(x) - f(x) = -\cos x$$

$$\cos(x) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

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

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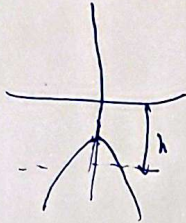
$$g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{x}$$

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

$$\stackrel{\text{L'Hop}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1 + \sin x) \cos x \left(\frac{1}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \right)}{1}$$



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$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = -1$$

$$-\cos \alpha = -1 \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

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$$\frac{f(x) + \dots}{x \sqrt{x}}$$

$$4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow f(x) = 10x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x} = 10x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x \sqrt{f(x)} = f(x) = 10x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$10x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x^{\frac{3}{2}} = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

1, 1, 0

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

$$4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} \rightarrow \text{use } \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

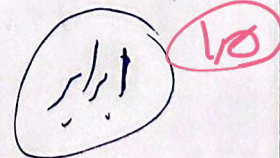
$$(-x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{-x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$-x^2 \sqrt{x} + x \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} = -x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} = -x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - x - 1)$$

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



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$$m = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow f'(x) = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{ax-1}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow ra = r\sqrt{ax-1}$$

r

$$i. \text{ ملاحظه } = y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{c}{r} \rightsquigarrow x+c = r\sqrt{ax-1} \rightsquigarrow x+c = \frac{ra}{r}(r) = \frac{ra}{r}$$

$$u = r\sqrt{ax-1} \rightsquigarrow r\sqrt{ax-1} + c = r\sqrt{a(1.0a-1)-1} \rightsquigarrow ra^2 - 14a - 1 = 0 \rightsquigarrow a = r\sqrt{c}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1.0-1} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{9}x$$

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

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$$x > 0 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{r x^a} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[r]{rx}} \rightsquigarrow f \circ g(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[r]{r(\frac{1}{r x^a})}}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = -x \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -1 \rightsquigarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt[r]{r}) = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1x^{\frac{1}{r}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow f'(x) = r \cdot x^{\frac{1}{r}-1} + r \cdot 4x^{\frac{1}{r}-1}$$

1

$$y - r\sqrt{a}(ra^r + r) = \frac{r \cdot a^r + r}{\sqrt{a}}(x-a)$$

مقادیر خاصه را نقطه‌ای $x=a$ برابر است با:

$$x=y=0 \rightsquigarrow -r\sqrt{a}(ra^r + r) = \frac{r \cdot a^r + r}{\sqrt{a}}(-a) \rightsquigarrow r\sqrt{a}(ra^r + r) = r \cdot a^r + r$$

$$ra^r + 4 = r \cdot a^r + r \rightarrow 12a^r = r \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow a > 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$m = r \cdot (r^{-1} \times \frac{r}{r}) + r \cdot (r^{-1} (\frac{1}{r})) = 1\sqrt{r}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(2x)(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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$$g'(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2}}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2})(\frac{\Delta}{2} - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{-2(-\frac{1}{2})}{1} \right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$g(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(x^+) = ((x^2)^2)' = 2x^2 = 2x \cdot \epsilon$$

$$f \circ g'(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{2}}) = -\sqrt{2} \times 2x \cdot \epsilon \xrightarrow{\div -\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x \cdot \epsilon - \sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}} = 1$$