

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3}$$

خطا:  $(0, 1)$  و  $(3, 5) \Rightarrow$  خطا:  $\frac{5-1}{3-0} = \frac{4}{3}$

$\Rightarrow$  خطا =  $f'(3) = \frac{4}{3}$

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

خطا:  $\frac{2-1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

$$\frac{r}{r} = \frac{r(x+m) - (1+m+1)(x+r)}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r(r+m)}{r} \Rightarrow r+m = r \Rightarrow m = 0$$

$x = 1 \Rightarrow y(1) = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow 4y - 2x = n \Rightarrow 4 - 2 = n \Rightarrow n = 2$

$m+n = 1+2 = 3$

چون  $\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$  و در اینجا  $\sin x$  داریم پس از آنجا که  $\sin x$  در توان ۲ است پس  $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^2 x = 2 \sin x \cos x$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{r \cos x (r + \sin x) - (r - \sin x)(r + \sin^2 x + r \sin x) \cos x}{(r + \sin x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-r \cos x}{(r + \sin x)^2}$$

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$$f'(u) = r \left( \frac{\sin u - 1}{\sin u + 1} \right) \left( \frac{r \cos u}{(\sin u + 1)^2} - \cos u (\sin u - 1) \right)$$

$$f'(u) = x g'(u) + g(u)$$

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(...)

$$\sqrt{u} = t$$

$$f(u) = r \sqrt{u} (ru^r + r)$$

$$\frac{r \sqrt{u} (ru^r + r)}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} (ru^r + r) + r \sqrt{u} (\lambda u) \Rightarrow \frac{r t (r t^{2r} + r)}{t^r} = \frac{1}{t} (r t^{2r} + r) + r t (\lambda t^r)$$

$$\frac{r}{t} (r t^{2r} + r) - \frac{1}{t} (r t^{2r} + r) = 14 t^r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} (r t^{2r} + r) = 14 t^r \Rightarrow r t^{2r} + r = 14 t^r$$

$$- r t^r = -r \Rightarrow t^r = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{r} \quad \begin{matrix} t = \sqrt{u} \\ \Rightarrow \\ u = t^2 \end{matrix} \quad u = \frac{r}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow f'\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{r \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}} (r \frac{1}{r} + r)}{\frac{1}{r}} \Rightarrow f'\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{1} = r \sqrt{r}$$

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

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$$\text{نقطه} = y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{2}{r} \rightsquigarrow x+2 = r\sqrt{an-1} \rightsquigarrow x+2 = \frac{ra}{r}(r) = \frac{ra}{r}$$

$$x = r\sqrt{an-1} \rightsquigarrow r\sqrt{an-1} + 2 = r\sqrt{a(r\sqrt{an-1})-1} \rightsquigarrow ra^2 - 4an - 2 = 0 \rightsquigarrow a = r\sqrt{4an-2}$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow a = -\frac{r}{a}x$$

$$r g - f(n) = \frac{r}{r + \sin n} - \frac{(r - \sin n)(r + \sin^2 n + r \sin n)}{(r - \sin n)(r + \sin n)} = \frac{-\sin n(\sin n + r)}{\sin n + r}$$

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$$\hookrightarrow -\sin n \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (r g - f)'(n) = -\cos n \rightsquigarrow -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

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

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = f'(0)$$

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$$f'(x) = \frac{r}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \times \cos x \times r\left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{1 + \sin x}\right) \rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{r}{1} \times 1 \times -r = -r$$

$$y = x^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{تقریب}} y_1 = -x^2 - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y' = -2x$$

$$m_{D_1} = -2(-x) = 2x \xrightarrow{\text{عکس}} -2x^2 = -1 \sim a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

۲ خط را اول در نظر بگیرید:

$$انتها \rightarrow A(-\frac{1}{2}, B) \quad B(\frac{1}{2}, B) \xrightarrow{\text{فاصله خط از مبدأ}} | -(-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 1 | = | -\frac{1}{4} - 1 | = 1.25$$

$$f(x) = 1x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = 1.5x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y - 2\sqrt{a}(4a^2 + 3) = \frac{2 \cdot a^2 + 3}{\sqrt{a}} (x - a)$$

معادله خودم را در نقطه  $x = a$  برابر است با:

$$x, y = 0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{a}(4a^2 + 3) = \frac{2 \cdot a^2 + 3}{\sqrt{a}} (a) \sim 2a(4a^2 + 3) = 2 \cdot a^2 + 3(a)$$

$$8a^3 + 6a = 2a^2 + 3a \rightarrow 12a^3 = 3 \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sim a > 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = 1.5 \cdot (2^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \cdot (2^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1\sqrt{2}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{m}{2}(a^{-\frac{1}{2}})(-1 \cdot a^2 + 3a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \leq a = \frac{1}{2} \quad (a > 0)$$

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

$$g(x) = (x^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{r}(rx)(x^r - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}}$$

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

$$g\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = r^+$$

$$f'(r^+) = ((rn)^r)' = r^n r' = r^n \epsilon$$

$$f \circ g'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = -r\sqrt{\Delta} \times r^n \epsilon \xrightarrow{\div -r\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{r^n} r^n - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{-\cancel{r}\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$