

1) شیب خط مماس در نقطه  $x=3$  بر نمودار مساوی  $f'(x)$  است پس شیب خط مماس  $f'(3)$  برابر است با  $f'(3)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\Sigma}{x^2} = 2 \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2-1}{3-0} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{دقت کن} \quad (1.5)$$

$$m_{\text{تangent}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{9a^2-1}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{9a^2+1}{4a} \quad (2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\Sigma}{3} = y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{9a^2+1}{4a}\right) + \frac{\Sigma}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{9a^2+1}{\Sigma} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-9a^2+19a+1}{12a} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \begin{cases} 2 \\ \frac{1}{9} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = \sqrt{4a-1} = \sqrt{7} = 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow m = 2 \Rightarrow f(m) = \frac{1^2+2m+1}{1+m} \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 = \frac{m}{\Sigma} + \frac{n}{\Sigma} \Rightarrow \boxed{n=1}$$

$$m+n = 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(3-\sin x)(\sin^2 x + 3\sin x + 9)}{(3-\sin x)(3+\sin x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x + 3\sin x + 9}{3+\sin x} \quad (4)$$

$$f'\left(\frac{9\pi}{16}\right) - f'\left(\frac{9\pi}{16}\right) = (3g-f)'\left(\frac{9\pi}{16}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{3\sin x + 9\cos x + 18}{3+\sin x} = 3g-f$$

$$(3g-f)'(x) = \frac{(3\sin x \cos x)(3+\sin x) - (\cos x)(3\sin^2 x + 9\sin x + 18)}{(3+\sin x)^2} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(9 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \frac{1}{2})(3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) - (\frac{1}{2})(\frac{9}{4} - \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} + 18)}{(3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})^2}$$

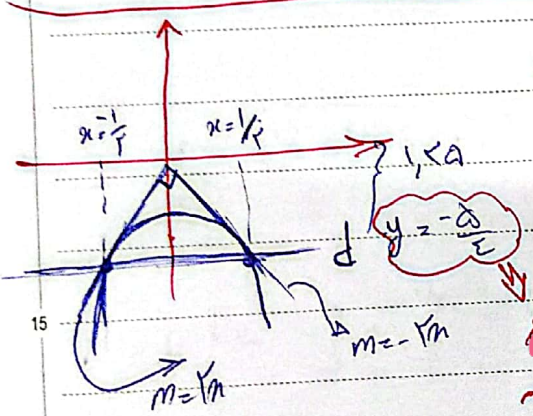
$$(f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = ? \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (5)$$

(LIV)

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = x \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x - 1 \sin x + 1 - \sin^2 x - 1 \sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x + 1 \sin x} \quad (6)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-f \sin x}{(1 + \sin^2 x)^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = \frac{-f x}{(1+x)^2 x} = \frac{-f}{(1+x)^2} = -f \quad (7)$$



$$-1/x = \frac{-1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{k} \quad (7)$$

$$y = -x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y' = -2x$$

$$y = ax \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (fx^2 + a) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (x\sqrt{x}) = a \quad (8)$$

$$\sqrt{x} (fx^2 + a) = ax \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} (fx^2 + a) = \sqrt{x} (fx^2 + a)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \cdot x^2 - a = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{f}} \Rightarrow a = \frac{x \sqrt{f} \times \Sigma}{\frac{1}{f}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{f}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{f}} \quad (9)$$

$$m_x = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(-r x^{r+n+1}) x}$$

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$$f'(x) = \frac{-r x^{r+n+1}}{r \sqrt{x}} - (-r x^{r+n+1})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-r x^{r+n}} - \frac{r x^{r-n+1}}{r \sqrt{x} (-r x^{r+n+1})}$$

$$= \frac{-r x^{r+n+1} + r x^{r-n+1}}{r \sqrt{x}} = \frac{r x^{r-n+1}}{r \sqrt{x}}$$

$(r x^{r-n+1}) = r x^{r+n+1}$   
 $\Rightarrow x^{-r-n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^{-r-n+1}}{r} < \frac{1}{r}$   
 $\Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}}{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{\frac{2}{r} + 1}$

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

1, 2, 3

$$g'(x) = \frac{r x}{r \sqrt{x-1}} \Rightarrow g'(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}) = \sqrt{a}$$

$$f(x) = r x^r \Rightarrow f'(r) = r$$

$$g(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}) = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r \sqrt{a}}{-r \sqrt{a}} = -r$$

$$\psi \circ g^{-1}(n) = \frac{q}{r + \sin n} - \frac{(r - \sin n)(q + \sin^2 n + r \sin n)}{(r - \sin n)(r + \sin n)} = \frac{-\sin n (\sin n + r)}{\sin n + r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\sin n \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (\psi \circ g^{-1})'(n) = -\cos n \leadsto -\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

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

$$f'(r^+) = ((r n)^r)' = r r n^r = r r_x \varepsilon$$

$$f \circ g'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = -r\sqrt{\Delta} \times r r_x \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\text{:-} r r \sqrt{\Delta}} \frac{r r_x r_x - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{-r r \sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$

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

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

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

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