

خط گذرنده از نقطه $(a, f(a))$ بر $f(x)$

$$y = \frac{f}{r}x + 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{f}{r}$$

بسیار است $y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{f}{r}$

$$\sqrt{qm-1} = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{f}{r} \rightarrow m^2 + (1-q)m + r^2 = 0 \quad \Delta = 9$$

تعریف می شود $a = \frac{f}{r}$

$$\sqrt{m-1} = a \quad a = r$$

$m = a$

$$y = \frac{m^2 + mm + 1}{m+r} \xrightarrow{m=1} f'(m) = \frac{m^2 + 2m + m - 1}{(m+r)^2} = \frac{r^2 + 2r}{1+r^2} = \frac{r}{r} = m=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1$$

$y = \frac{r^2 + h}{r}$

$$\frac{r^2 + h}{r} = 1 \quad h = 1$$

$m + h = r$

$(rg' - f') \left(\frac{a}{r} \right)$

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

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

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

$\frac{1}{0} \left(\frac{r^2 - r}{r} \right)$

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

$f(m) = r g(m) + 1$

$$g(m) = \frac{f(m) - 1}{r} = \frac{(-1 + \sin m)}{1 + \sin m} = 1$$

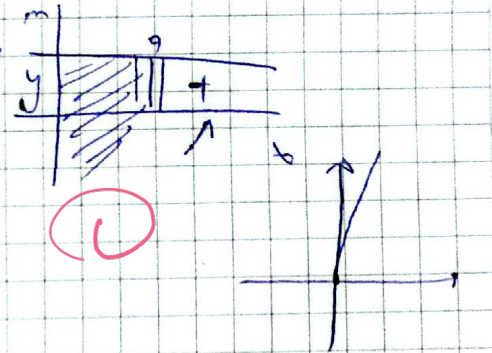
لیم $\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} g(m) = \frac{(-1 + \sin m)}{1 + \sin m} \left(\frac{0 \cdot \cos m (1 + \sin m) - \cos m (-1 + \sin m)}{(1 + \sin m)^2} \right) = \frac{r(-1)(1+1)}{r^2} = -1$

$$m^r + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{derivative}} -m^r - 1 \quad f'(x) f'(-x) = -1$$

$$f'(x) = -r m^r \quad -r m^r \times r m^r = -1 \quad m^r = \frac{1}{r} \quad m = \pm \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{مقیاس برعکس است}$$

$$d: y = -\frac{Q}{f} \quad \text{1, fD} \leftarrow \text{باید دلتا}$$

$$f(m) = r\sqrt{m} (r m^r + r) \quad f'(m) = r \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{m}} (r m^r + r) + \sqrt{m} (r m^{r-1}) \right)$$



$$f'(x) = \text{باید دلتا} \rightarrow \text{باید دلتا} + \infty$$

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

نقطه سرجی است

$y = 9$

$$\log(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}} \right]^r \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}} \right)^{r+1}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}} \right)^r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}}$$

$$\frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^r - 1}}$$

$$(m^r + y^r - 1)^r - m^r y^r = 0$$

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$$m = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \leadsto \quad \phi'(x) = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{ax-1}} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \leadsto \quad ra = r\sqrt{ax-1}$$

$$\text{نقطه } y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{c}{r} \quad \leadsto \quad x+c = r\sqrt{ax-1} \quad \leadsto \quad x+c = \frac{ra}{r}(r) = \frac{ra}{r}$$

$$x = ra - c \quad \leadsto \quad r, ra - c + c = r\sqrt{a(ra-c)-1} \quad \leadsto \quad ra^2 - 14a - c = \dots \quad \leadsto \quad a = r\sqrt{\dots}$$

$$\phi(a) = \sqrt{1 \cdot -1} = \sqrt{1} = r$$

r

$$\psi_g - \phi(x) = \frac{9}{r + \sin x} - \frac{(r - \sin x)(9 + \sin^2 x + r \sin x)}{(r - \sin x)(r + \sin x)} = \frac{-\sin x(\sin x + r)}{\sin x + r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\sin x \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (\psi_g - \phi)'(x) = -\cos x \quad \leadsto \quad -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

r

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

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

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

$$x, y = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad r\sqrt{a}(ca^r + r) = \frac{r \cdot a^r + r}{\sqrt{a}}(a) \quad \leadsto \quad r(ca^r + r) = r \cdot a^r + r$$

$$ra^r + r = r \cdot a^r + r \quad \rightarrow \quad ra^r = r \quad \rightarrow \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{r} \quad \leadsto \quad a > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$$g'(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\Delta})(\frac{\Delta}{4} - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \left(\frac{-2(-\frac{3}{2})}{1} \right) = -4\sqrt{\Delta}$$

$$g(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{4} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$f'(x^+) = ((2x)^2)' = 4x^2 = 4x \cdot \epsilon$$

$$f'_{\text{og}}(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}^-}{2}) = -4\sqrt{\Delta} \times 4x \cdot \epsilon \quad \begin{matrix} \therefore -4\sqrt{\Delta} \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix} \quad \frac{\cancel{4x} \cdot \cancel{4x} - 4\sqrt{\Delta}}{-4\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$