

بکتابخانه / دوا، دوسرے

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$$3'(x) = (r \times (\tan^2 x + 1) \times \tan x) + (-\sqrt{r} \sin x) \times f'(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{r} \cos x) \quad (1)$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (r \times (1+1) \times 1) + (-\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\pi}{2}) \times f'(r) = r \times f'(r) = \sqrt{r}$$

$$(f'(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}) \rightarrow 2. \quad (2)$$

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}) - r g'(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}) = (f - r g)'(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}) \quad (3)$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos x (\cos^2 x - x)}{2 - \cos^2 x} \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow (f - r g)'(x) = -(-\sin x) = \sin x \quad (5)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}^+ \rightarrow (x - r) \sqrt{a} = 1 \rightarrow y_0 = x(\sqrt{a}) + (x - r) \left(\frac{a}{r \sqrt{a}} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}^- \rightarrow (r - x) \sqrt{a} = 1 \rightarrow y_0 = -x(\sqrt{a}) + (r - x) \left(\frac{a}{r \sqrt{a}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0 - y_0 = 1 \sqrt{a} + (1x - 4) \left(\frac{a}{r \sqrt{a}} \right) = 2\sqrt{r} \quad (7)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1a + \epsilon a x - 4a}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1a x - 4a}{\sqrt{a}} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{9a - \frac{4}{2}a}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{a}} = 2\sqrt{r} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{14} = 14\sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{14\sqrt{r}}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{14 \times 1}{2} = 7 \quad (8)$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+ \rightarrow f(x) = (x - r) \sqrt{a} \rightarrow f'(x) = \sqrt{a} \quad \text{مشتق حاصل منفرد}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sqrt{a}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^- \rightarrow f(x) = (r - x) \sqrt{a} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\sqrt{a} \quad \text{مشتق حاصل منفرد}$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sqrt{a}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1\sqrt{a} = 14 \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{14}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}a = \frac{4}{14} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$y = -ax + 7 \rightarrow \dot{y} = -a = f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = -ax + 7$$

$$f(x) + f'(x) = -ax + 7 - a = -1 \Rightarrow -ax + 7 = +1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = -a = -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow ? \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad a = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y - x = a \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} x + a \rightarrow \dot{y} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{a(x+1) - (ax-1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{ax+a-ax+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{a+1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} x + \frac{a}{x} = \frac{ax-1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{1}{x} x + \frac{a}{x} = ax-1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x} + (\frac{1}{x} - a)x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$(\frac{1}{x} - a)^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - a = \pm \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{2}{x} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{1}{x} x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow \text{not possible}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{1}{x} x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow \text{not possible}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x} + (\frac{1}{x} - a)x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1 \pm 1}{1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \quad \checkmark \\ a = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = -1 \quad \times \end{cases}$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow y' = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 = 1 + 2a - b \rightarrow 2a - b = -1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{x} + a \rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + a = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b - a = -1 - (-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} r^m - r^{m-1} = 0 \rightarrow r = \frac{r^{m-1}}{r} \rightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{r^{m+1}}{r} = r^m \sqrt{r} \rightarrow (r^{m+1})^{\frac{m+1}{r}} = r^{\frac{m+1}{r}} \rightarrow m = \frac{m}{r} \\ r^{m+1} = r^m \sqrt{r} \end{cases} \quad n=r$$

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$r^{m+n} = 9$

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$$f'(x) = n \times (r^m \times \cos x^r) \times \sin^{1-n}(x^r) \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^m n (\cos x^r \times \sin^{1-n}(x^r) \times \sin^n(x^r))}{(1 - \cos x)^m} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^m n \times x^r \times x^{r-1-n} \times x^{rn}}{(x^r)^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^m n \times r^m}{x^{rm}} = r^m \sqrt{r}$$

$$r^m n \times \sqrt{r} = r^m \sqrt{r} \rightarrow n = 5 \rightarrow r^{m+n} = 9 + 5 = 14 \quad (2)$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{r\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x}-1 - \sqrt{x}-1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \quad (1.8)$$

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

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -11 \rightarrow \frac{1 - (1 \times (-a+1))}{1} = -11 \quad (2)$$

$$1 + 1a - 1 = -11 \rightarrow 1a - 1 = -11 \rightarrow 1a = -10 \rightarrow a = -10$$

$$x = -2a = -2(-10) = 20$$

$$f'(x) = r(r^m) (x^r+1)^r (x^r+1) + r(x^r+1)^r \quad (2)$$

$$f'(1) = r(r^m) (1^r)^r (1) + (-1) = 1r - 1 = 1 \quad (1)$$



Senobar

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

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

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \\ f(x) = \sin x \cos x \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} = \textcircled{-1} \rightarrow \textcircled{19}$$

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

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