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$$g'(n) = p'(\tan n + \sqrt{p} \cos n) (\sqrt{p} \tan n (\tan n) - \sqrt{p} \sin n)$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = p'(\sqrt{p})(\sqrt{p}) = p \rightarrow p'(\sqrt{p}) = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}$$

$$(p - \sqrt{p})' \left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} \right) \rightarrow \frac{n + \cos n}{p - \cos n} - \frac{p}{p - \cos n} = \frac{n + \cos n - p}{p - \cos n}$$

$$= \frac{\cos n - p \cos n}{p - \cos n} = \frac{\cos n (\cos n - p)}{p - \cos n} = -\cos n \xrightarrow{\text{موقع}} \sin n \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$n > \frac{\pi}{4} : \frac{(p - \sqrt{p})}{\sqrt{p} \tan n} \rightarrow \sqrt{p} \tan n$$

$$n < \frac{\pi}{4} : \frac{-a(p - \sqrt{p})}{\sqrt{p} \tan n} \rightarrow \sqrt{p} \tan n$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(p - \sqrt{p})}{\sqrt{p} \tan n} + \sqrt{p} \tan n \rightarrow \sqrt{p} \tan n = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\sqrt{p} \tan n = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\frac{p}{\sqrt{p}} \times a = 4$$

$$a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$y = \sin n + p \xrightarrow{n = \frac{\pi}{4}} y = -\sqrt{p} a + p \quad -\sqrt{p} a + p - a = -1 \Rightarrow -2a = -1$$

$$f'(x) = -a \cdot -\frac{p}{a} = -\sqrt{p}$$

$$a = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{p} - n = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{n + a}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$\frac{n + a}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{a(n - 1)}{n + 1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{p}(a(n - 1)) = (n + a)(n + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{p} a(n - 1) = n^2 + n + a(n + 1) \Rightarrow p a(n - 1) + (14 - \sqrt{p})n + 1p = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (14 - \sqrt{p})^2 - 4(p)(1p) \Rightarrow 14 - \sqrt{p} = \pm 2p \rightarrow a = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\text{وحيث } n = -p \quad n = p$$

$$n = p \Rightarrow n + p - b = 0 \Rightarrow p a - b = -1 \Rightarrow -p - b = -1 \Rightarrow b = -14$$

$$f'(n) = p n^2 + a n \xrightarrow{n = p} 1p + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1p \quad b - a = -14 - (-1p) = -p$$

$$f(x) = \sin^n(x) \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{\sin^n(x)}{x} = \frac{x^n}{x} = x^{n-1}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)g(x)}{(1-\cos x)^m} = \frac{\sin^n(x) x^{n-1}}{(1-\cos x)^m} = \frac{x^n}{x^m} = x^{n-m}$$

$$f_n = r_{m+1} \Rightarrow f_n = r^m \quad n = m$$

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

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_n - f_{n-1} = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{m+1}{r} \\ r^{m+1} = r^{m/r} \end{cases}$$

$$r^{m+1} = 1 + r = 1 + r$$

$$n = r$$

$$r^{m+1} \times \frac{m+1}{r} = r^m \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow (r^{m+1})^{1/r} = r^{(m+1)/r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{2}}{(x-1)^2} \quad x=1 \quad y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{1} = 0$$

$$f(x) = (x^2+1)^r (a+1) \rightarrow f(0) = 1 \quad f(-1) = 1(-a+1)$$

$$\frac{1 - 1(-a+1)}{0 - (-1)} = \frac{1 + a - 1}{1} = a \Rightarrow -a \leq f \quad a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad n = -ra = 1$$

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

$$y = \sin x \cos x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 0 = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow y = 1 \times (-1) = -1$$

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

$$y = \sin^k x - \cos^k x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow y = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow y = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \frac{-\frac{2}{\pi}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$