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$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = ((1 + \tan^2 x) \tan x - \sqrt{x} \sin x) - f'(\tan x + \sqrt{x} \sin x)$$

$$g'(\frac{n}{\epsilon}) = (1^2(1+1)(1) - 1) f'(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}(\frac{1}{P})}) = \sqrt{10} = 10 f'(P)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2 - \cos x} = \frac{(1 + \cos x)(2 - \cos x + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(2 - \cos x)} = \frac{\cos x - \cos x + 2}{2 - \cos x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{r}{r - c_2 x}$$

$$f'(\frac{v_0}{\gamma}) - \gamma g'(\frac{v_0}{\gamma}) = (f(\frac{v_0}{\gamma}) - \gamma g(\frac{v_0}{\gamma}))' = (\frac{c \sin x - \gamma c \cos x + \frac{c}{\gamma}}{\gamma - c \cos x} - \frac{\frac{c}{\gamma}}{\gamma - c \cos x})'$$

$$f(x) = |5x - 10| \sqrt{4x}$$

$$f'_{+}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = ((2x-1)\sqrt{x})' = \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{x}{\varepsilon}}$$

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

$$|f'_+(\frac{p}{\varepsilon}) - f'_-(\frac{p}{\varepsilon})| = 1\sqrt{p\varepsilon} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\varepsilon}} = \varepsilon\sqrt{p} = \sqrt{p\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{p}$$

$$y + ax = P \Rightarrow y = -ax + P$$

$$f(x) + f'(x) = -1$$

$$-Ea + P + -a = -1$$

$$-2a \leq -10 \leq \frac{10}{a}$$

$$f'(t) = -\frac{10}{\Delta}$$

$$\forall y - x = 0$$

$$y = \frac{ax-1}{bx+1}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{a}{v}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$M(\alpha, \frac{\alpha + \Delta}{\nu})$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{x^2+1}$$

$$x + \omega = -V_0 x - V_1 x^2 + x + \omega x + \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow 10x^2 + (14 - 4a)x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow 14 - V_A = 1P \Rightarrow a = \frac{\varepsilon}{V}$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 9x - 6$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 19 - b = 0 \quad \boxed{b = -19} \quad b - a = -19 + 11 = -8$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot x^0 + a = 1 \quad f(1) = 1 + a = 0$$

$a = -1$

$$f(x) = \sin^n(x)$$

$$Y_{m+h} \leq 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f'(x)}{(1-\cos x)^m} = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin^n(x^r)) (x^n (c \cos^p)) (\sin^{n-1} x^r)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = (x^{rn}) (x^n) (c) (1 - \frac{x^r}{r}) x^{rn-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin^n(x^r)) (x^n (c \cos^p)) (\sin^{n-1} x^r)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = \frac{(x^{rn-1}) (x^n) p^m}{x^{rm}} = \frac{(x^{rn-1}) (x^n) p^m}{x^{rm}}$$

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$\epsilon_{n-1} = p^m$
 $r_{n+1} = r^n \sqrt{p}$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}-1} = p$$

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

$$\sqrt{x} + 1 = 4\sqrt{x} - 4$$

$$4 = 3\sqrt{x} - 4$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y = 9 \Rightarrow f'(9) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9}} \left(-\frac{p}{(y)^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$f^{-1}(r) = \frac{1}{f'(q)} = -12$$

$$f(x) = (x^p + 1)^p (ax + 1) \quad [-1, 0]$$

$$K_5 - K_4 = 1$$

$$f'(0) = (0+1)^0 (a(0+1)) = 1 \quad \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{1+1a-1}{0+1} = 1a-1 = -1$$

$$f(-1) = (1+1)^n(-a+1) = -1a+1$$

$$f'(x) = p(p x x^{p-1} + 1)^p (-\frac{x}{p} + 1) + (-\frac{1}{p})(x^p + 1)^p$$

$$= p(p)(1)^p (\frac{1}{p}) + (-\frac{1}{p})(1)^p = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \sin x \cos x \quad \left[\frac{0}{2}, \frac{0}{2} \right]$$

$$g = \sin(x - \cos x)$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{2}{p}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{0-1}{\frac{4}{3}-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x) \times r_n \sin^{n-1}(x) \times \cos x^r}{\left(r \sin \frac{r}{r}\right)^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Simp}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r_n}{\left(r \left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^r\right)^n} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_{n-1} + \dots + r_1}}{(x)^{r_m} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r_n \epsilon_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\epsilon_{n-1} - r_m - 1} \rightarrow \epsilon_{n-1} - r_m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{r_{m+1}}{\epsilon} = r^r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}, n = r \rightarrow r_m + n = 9$$