

بیشتر دقت کن اصولاً تکین های حقیقی خوباً از زیر ت

آوانامی کا - تکین ۲۳

$$g'(u) = (r(1 + \tan^2 u) - \sqrt{r} \sin u) f'(\tan u + \sqrt{r} \cos u)$$

$$u = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \underbrace{(r(\frac{r}{r}) - \sqrt{r} \frac{r}{r})}_{\sqrt{r}} + \underbrace{f'(\frac{1}{r})}_{r} \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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$$f(u) = \frac{(\cos u + r)(\cos u + r \cos u + \varepsilon)}{(\cos u + r)(r - \cos u)} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} f'(u) = \frac{-r \cos u \sin u + r \sin u}{\sin u}$$

$$= -r \cos u + r \quad g'(u) = \frac{1}{r + \sin u} \quad f'(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) = r - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = r - \sqrt{r}$$

$$g'(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow f'(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) - r g'(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) = r - \sqrt{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} + \sqrt{r}$$

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$$u \rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f(u) = (\varepsilon u - r) \sqrt{a u} \Rightarrow f'(u) = r \sqrt{a u} \rightarrow \frac{a(\varepsilon u - r)}{r \sqrt{a u}}$$

مشق عامل گرفته شده زنت تره!

$$u \rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f(u) = (r - \varepsilon u) \sqrt{a u} \Rightarrow f'(u) = -r \sqrt{a u} \rightarrow \frac{a(r - \varepsilon u)}{r \sqrt{a u}}$$

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$$u \rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \sqrt{a u} = \frac{a(\varepsilon u - r)}{\sqrt{a u}} = r \sqrt{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} = r \sqrt{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$y = -u + r \rightarrow m = -a \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -a$$

$$u = r \rightarrow y = r - fa \quad f(\varepsilon) = r - fa$$

$$\Rightarrow r - fa - a = r - \omega a - 1 \Rightarrow \omega a = r \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\omega} \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{r}{\omega}$$

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$$y = \frac{u + \omega}{v} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{v} \quad f'(u) = \frac{a + r}{(r u + 1)^r} \Rightarrow \frac{a + r}{(r u + 1)^r} = \frac{1}{v}$$

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مقار حادایه برابر

$$\frac{a + \omega}{v} = \frac{a u - 1}{r u + 1} \Rightarrow r u^2 + 1 a u + u + \omega = v a u - v$$

$$r u^2 + (1 a - v a) u + 1 r = 0$$

$$\Delta = (1 a - v a)^2 - 4 r (1 r) = 0$$

خوب، مقادیر ا به دست می آید

$$r a^2 + 4 a^2 - 2 r a - 1 r = 0 \Rightarrow 4 a^2 - 2 r a + 1 r = 0$$

$$4 a^2 - 2 r a + 1 r = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4 r}}{4} = \frac{r}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{r}}{4}$$

• dotnote

if $a = r$: نقطه (۲, ۱)

if $a = \frac{1}{4}$

نقطه $(\frac{r}{4}, \frac{19}{21})$

نزدیک ریشه منفی به ...

$$f'(u) = 3u^2 \cdot a^{u+2} \rightarrow 12 + a \quad u \text{ برابر } 0 \rightarrow m = 0 \rightarrow 12 + a = 0 \quad 9$$

$$u = 2 \rightarrow f(u) = 0 \rightarrow (2)^m - 12(2) - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -14$$

$$b - a = -14 - (-12) = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(u) = n \sin^{n-1}(u^r) \cos(u^r) (ru)$$

$$\star \sin u \sim u$$

$$\star 1 - \cos u \sim \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(n(u^r)^{n-1} \times 1 \times ru = rnu^{rn-1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{f'(u)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2u^{2n} - 2nu^{2n-1}}{(2r)^m} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \times 2^{m+1} u^{2n-2m-1}}{(2r)^m}$$

در حد ثابت، توان منفی

$$2n - 2m - 1 = 0 \quad 2^{m+1} \times n = 32\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{11}{2}} \quad \begin{cases} n = 1 \\ m + 1 = \frac{11}{2} \Rightarrow m = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2m + n = 2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) + 1 = 10$$

پیشنهاد این سوال راه حل سریع تری ندارد؟ سوال کند ۱۴۰۰ ریاضی جوده ۳ نه می‌تواند

$$f^{-1}(2) = ? \rightarrow f(?) = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{2u+1} + 2\sqrt{u} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{2u+1} = 2 - 2\sqrt{u} \rightarrow u = 9 \rightarrow$$

$$f(9) = 2$$

$$f'(u) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}(\sqrt{2u+1}) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}(\sqrt{2u+1}) = f'(9) = \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

در معکوس مشتق تابع = مشتق تابع معکوس

$$f(-1) = \ln(-a+1) \quad f(a) = 1 \rightarrow \text{آنگاه تغییر متغیر} \quad \frac{f(a) - f(-1)}{a - (-1)} = \frac{1 + \ln a - 1}{1} = \ln a$$

$$\ln a = 7 \rightarrow a = e^7 \rightarrow -2a = -2e^7$$

$$\text{آنگاه تغییر متغیر} \rightarrow f'(u) = 3(u^2+1)^2(2u)(2u+1) + 2(u^2+1)^2$$

$$3(4)(2)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(4) = 12 + 2 = 14$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{آنگاه متغیر} \quad \frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{0} = -\frac{1}{0}$$

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

$$g(n) = \phi'(\tan^r n + \sqrt{r} \cos n) \times r \tan n (1 + \tan^r n) - \sqrt{r} \sin n$$

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

$$\frac{g'(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\sqrt{r}} = \phi'(r) \times (\cancel{r} \times \cancel{r} - 1) \rightarrow \phi'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\phi - r g(\frac{v_n}{4}) = \frac{(r \cos n)(\cos^r n - r \cos n + 1)}{(r - \cos n)(r + \cos n)} - \frac{r}{r - \cos n} = \frac{\cos n (\cos^r n - r)}{r - \cos n} = -\cos n$$

$$(\phi - r g)' = -(\cos n)' = +\sin n \rightarrow \sin(\frac{v_n}{4}) = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}^+ \leadsto \phi(n) = \varepsilon_n - r \sqrt{\frac{ra}{2}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{مشت} \\ \text{صفرشونده} \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi'(n) = \frac{r \sqrt{ra}}{r} = r \sqrt{ra}$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}^- \leadsto \phi(n) = -\varepsilon_n + r \sqrt{\frac{ra}{2}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{مشت} \\ \text{صفرشونده} \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi'(n) = \frac{-r \sqrt{ra}}{r} = -r \sqrt{ra}$$

$$r \sqrt{ra} = r \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{ra} = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{v_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{v} + \frac{a}{v} \rightarrow v_{n+1} - v = v_n^r + n + 1 \delta n + a$$

$$v_n^r + n(14 - va) + 12 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta z=0} (14 - va)^r - 12^r = (14 - va - 12)(14 - va + 12)$$

$$a = r \rightarrow v_n^r - 12n + 12 \rightarrow n = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$a = \frac{r}{v} \rightarrow v_n^r + 12n + 12 \rightarrow n = -2 \quad \text{خارج از محدوده}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times \cos x^r}{(r \sin^{\frac{r}{v}} \frac{n}{r})^m} \xrightarrow{\text{هم‌ارزی}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r n}{(r (\frac{n}{r})^r)^m} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_n - r + 1} \times r n}{(x)^{r_m} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r n x^{\varepsilon n - 1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\varepsilon n - r m - 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon n - r m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r m + 1}{\varepsilon}$$

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