

Date

No

اولیائی کا۔ تکیہ ۲۳

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{مساوی} \rightarrow u = r \rightarrow y = r - f a \quad f'(\varepsilon) = r - f a$$

$$\Rightarrow r - f a - a = r - 2a = -1 \Rightarrow 2a = r \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{2} \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{r}{2}$$

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

مساوی

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

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

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

مساوی

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

$$v a^2 - 2 r a + 1 r = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 1 r}}{1 \varepsilon} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow F \\ \searrow \Delta \end{matrix}$$

● dotnote

if $a = F$ calculation: $(r, 1)$

✓

if $a = \frac{1}{1 \varepsilon}$ then $(\frac{F}{r}, \frac{1}{r})$

✓

$$f'(u) = \frac{u^2}{a} \xrightarrow{u=r} \frac{r^2}{a} \quad u \text{ برابر } r \Rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow \frac{r^2}{a} = 0 \quad 9$$

$$u=r \rightarrow f(u)=0 \Rightarrow (r)^2 - 12(r) - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -12$$

$$b-a = -12 - (-12) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{f'(u)} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \frac{u^{rn} - rnu^{rn-1}}{(rnu^{rn-1})^m} = \frac{n \times r^{m+1} u^{rn-rm-1}}{(r^m u^{rn-1})^m}$$

در حد عبارت توان و ضرایب

$$rn - rm - 1 = 0 \quad r^{m+1} \times n = r^m \times r = r \quad \begin{cases} n=1 \\ m+1 = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$r_{m,n} = r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 1 = 1$$

پیشنهاد این سوال راه حل سریع تری ندارد؟

$$f^{-1}(r) = ? \rightarrow f(?) = r \rightarrow \sqrt{u} + 1 = 2\sqrt{u} - 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{u} = 3 \Rightarrow u = 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(9) = 2$$

$$f'(u) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} (\sqrt{u} + 1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} (\sqrt{u} + 1) = f'(9) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$f^{-1}(r) = 12 \quad \text{در معکوس مشتق تابع} = \text{مشتق تابع معکوس}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 \quad f(a) = 1 \rightarrow \text{آنها تغییر می کند} \quad \frac{f(a) - f(-1)}{a - (-1)} = \frac{1 + 1a - 1}{1} = a$$

$$1a = 7 \Rightarrow 11 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{7} \rightarrow -7a = 1$$

$$\text{آنها تغییر می کند} \rightarrow f'(u) = 3(u^2 + 1)^2 (2u) (2u+1) + 2(u^2 + 1)^2$$

$$3\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)(1) = 12 - 8 = 4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{آنها تغییر می کند} \quad \frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \\ g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{آنها تغییر می کند} \quad \frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{array} \right\} \text{ (1) برابر}$$