

چون در نقطه $x=2$ به مگر x است یعنی $(2,0)$ در تابع f مشتق می شود

تابع f در نقطه $x=2$ مشتق است!

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

$$f'(x)=2x^2+a \rightarrow f'(2)=0 \rightarrow 12+a=0 \rightarrow a=-12$$

$$\rightarrow b-a=-14-(-12)=-2$$

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$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(x^2)}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{سازگار}} \frac{x^{2n}}{x} = x^{2n-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f'(x)}{(1-\cos x)^m} = \frac{\sin^n(x^2)x^{2n-1}}{(1-\cos x)^m} = x^{2n-1} \int_0^x \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^{2m}x^{2m}} = x^{2n-2m-1} x^{2m}$$

توان x باید منفی باشد: $2n-2m-1 < 0$ و $2n-2m-1=0 \rightarrow n=m$ است پس $m=\frac{11}{2}$ و $n=\frac{11}{2}$

$$\rightarrow 2m+n=2 \times \frac{11}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = 16.5$$

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

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

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$$\text{مشتق تغییر متغیر} = \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \rightarrow \frac{f(-1)-f(0)}{-1-0} = \frac{-1a+a-1}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow -1a+1=-1 \rightarrow a=\frac{2}{-1}$$

$$\text{مشتق تغییر متغیر} \rightarrow \text{مشتق تغییر متغیر} : r(x^2+1)^r(r x) \left(\frac{-x}{r} + 1 \right) + \left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) \times (x^2+1)^r \xrightarrow{x=1} = 1$$

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$$\text{مشتق تغییر متغیر} : \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos r \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos r \times \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = r \sin^2 x - 1 \rightarrow (r \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 1) - (r \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 - (r \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 1)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

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

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

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

$$\phi^{-1}(r) = t \rightarrow \phi(t) = r \rightarrow \sqrt{t+1} = r\sqrt{t} - r \rightarrow \sqrt{t} = r \rightarrow t = 9$$

$$\phi^{-1}(r)' = \frac{1}{\phi'(a)}, \quad \phi'(r) = \frac{-r}{(\sqrt{r}-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\phi'(a) = \frac{-r}{(r)^2} \times \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{1r} \rightarrow \phi^{-1}(r)' = -1r$$