

$$f(\tan^2 m + \sqrt{2} \cos m) = g(m) \quad g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{3} \quad f'(2)$$

$$f(g(m)) = f(\tan^2 m + \sqrt{2} \cos m) \Rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{m=\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{3} = (2(1)(1+1) - \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \times f'(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}{2}) \rightarrow 3 f'(2) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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

$$g(m) = \frac{2}{2 - \cos^2 m}$$

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - 2g'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (f - 2g)' = \frac{\cos^2 m - 2 \cos m + 1}{2 - \cos^2 m} - \frac{2}{2 - \cos^2 m} = \frac{\cos m(\cos m - 2)}{2 - \cos^2 m}$$

$$= -\cos m \xrightarrow{\text{مستقیم}} \sin m \xrightarrow{m=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(\frac{2}{\epsilon}) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \frac{2}{\epsilon}} \frac{f(m) - f(\frac{2}{\epsilon})}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}(m - \frac{2}{\epsilon})} = f'(\frac{2}{\epsilon}) \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \frac{2}{\epsilon}} \frac{-(m - \frac{2}{\epsilon}) \sqrt{am}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}(m - \frac{2}{\epsilon})} = -\sqrt{am}$$

$$\sqrt{am} - (-\sqrt{am}) = 2\sqrt{4} \xrightarrow{m=\frac{2}{\epsilon}} 2\sqrt{4} = 4 \Rightarrow 12a = 4$$

$$a = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = -am + 2 = g(m) \rightarrow$$

$$g(4) = -4a + 2 = f(4)$$

$$g'(4) = -a = f'(4)$$

$$f(4) + f'(4) = -1$$

$$\downarrow -4a + 2 + (-a) = -1 \rightarrow 5a = 3 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow f'(4) = -a = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$vy = m + 5 \rightarrow vy = \frac{\sqrt{am} - \sqrt{14m + 1}}{m + 1}$$

$$m + 5 = \frac{\sqrt{am} - \sqrt{14m + 1}}{m + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{am} - \sqrt{14m + 1} = (m + 1)(m + 5)$$

$$\sqrt{am} + (14 - \sqrt{a})m + 12 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} (14 - \sqrt{a})^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 12 = 0 \quad (14 - \sqrt{a})^2 = 12$$

$$14 - \sqrt{a} = 12 \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = 2 \rightarrow a = 4$$

$$14 - \sqrt{a} = -12 \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = 26 \rightarrow a = 676$$

رومخوار به هم می‌آیند بهر نقطه‌ای که بخواهیم

چون نقطه تابع آن نامیده اول است پس

$$a = 4$$

$$f(m) = m^3 + am - b$$

$$f(2) = 0 \rightarrow 8 + 2a - b = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$b - 2a = 8 \quad (1)$$

چون در نقطه‌ای به طول ۲ بر محور مختصات است
پس نقطه ۲ عمود بر تابع و عمود بر مماس است، پس

$$b - 2(-12) = 8 \rightarrow b = -16$$

$$f'(2) = 0 \quad 3m^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow 12 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -12$$

$$b - a = -16 - (-12) = -4 \quad (2)$$

$$f(m) = \sin^n(m^2)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(m) \cdot f'(m)}{(1 - \cos m)^m} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow 0} \sin(m^2) \sim m^2 \rightarrow f(m) = m^{2n}$$

$$f'(m) \sim 2n m^{2n-1} \rightarrow f(m) \cdot f'(m) \sim 2n m^{4n-1}$$

جواب نهایی ۹

$$1 - \cos m \sim \frac{m^2}{2} \rightarrow (1 - \cos m)^m \sim \left(\frac{m^2}{2}\right)^m \rightarrow \frac{m^{2n}}{2^m m^{2m}} = \frac{m^{2n-2m}}{2^m}$$

$$2n - 1 - 2m = 0 \rightarrow 2m = 2n - 1$$

$$m = \frac{2n-1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$2^{m+1} n = 2^{2n-1} \rightarrow 2^{m+1} n = 2^{2n-1} \quad (2)$$

$$n \times 2^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{2n-1}{2} = \frac{2n-1}{2} \rightarrow 2m+n = 2n-1 = 2n-1$$

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

$$f'(m) = \left(\frac{m+1}{m-1}\right)^2 \rightarrow (f'(m))' = 2 \left(\frac{m+1}{m-1}\right) \left(\frac{-2}{(m-1)^2}\right) = 2 \times 2 \times -2 = -8$$

$$2 \times \frac{2+1}{2-1} \times \frac{-2}{(2-1)^2}$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f(-1) = 1 - (-1 + 1) = -1$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -1 \rightarrow 1 - 1(-1 + 1) = -1$$

$$1 + 1a - 1 = -1 \rightarrow 1a = -1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{a}{-1} \quad f'(1) = ((m^2+1)^2 (2m))' \rightarrow 2(m^2+1)^2 (2m) \left(\frac{1}{m^2+1}\right)$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$$

$$f(m) = \sin m \cos 2m \rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(-\frac{4}{\pi}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$g(m) = \sin^2 m - \cos^2 m = (\sin^2 m - \cos^2 m) (\sin^2 m + \cos^2 m) = -\cos 2m$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} = \frac{-\frac{4}{\pi}}{\frac{4}{\pi}} = -1$$