

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

$$f(g(\theta)) = f(\tan^2 \theta + \sqrt{r} \cos \theta) \Rightarrow f'(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) = f'(r)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{3} = \underbrace{(r(1)(1+1) - \sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})}_{\text{مشتق}} \times f'(\underbrace{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r}}{2}}_r) \rightarrow 3f'(r) = \sqrt{3}$$

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

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

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

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) - rg'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = (f - rg)' = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - r \cos \theta + r}{r - \cos^2 \theta} - \frac{r}{r - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta (\cos \theta - r)}{r - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= -\cos \theta \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} \sin \theta \xrightarrow{\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$f'(\frac{r}{\epsilon}) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{r}{\epsilon}} \frac{f(\theta) - f(\frac{r}{\epsilon})}{\theta - \frac{r}{\epsilon}} = r \sqrt{a} \quad f'(\frac{r}{\epsilon}) \Rightarrow \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{r}{\epsilon}} \frac{-(r - r) \sqrt{a}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon} (r - r)} = -r \sqrt{a}$$

$$r \sqrt{a} - (-r \sqrt{a}) = 2\sqrt{4} \xrightarrow{\theta = \frac{r}{\epsilon}} \quad \sqrt{a \times \frac{r}{\epsilon}} = r \sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{4} \rightarrow 12a = 4$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$y = -a\theta + r = g(\theta) \rightarrow$$

$$g(r) = -ra + r = f(r)$$

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

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$-ra + r + (-a) = -1 \rightarrow 2a = r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow f'(r) = -a = \frac{-r}{2}$$

$$vy = \theta + a \rightarrow vy = \frac{\sqrt{a}\theta - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}\theta + 1}$$

$$\theta + a = \frac{\sqrt{a}\theta - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}\theta + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{a}\theta^2 + 14\theta + a = \sqrt{a}\theta - \sqrt{a}$$

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

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

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

رومضار به هم می‌زنند بهر نقطه‌ای که آنها
ریشه مضامین دارد و

چون نقطه تلاقی آنها نامیده اول است پس

$$a = 4$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + ax - b$$

$$f(2) = 0 \rightarrow 4a + 2a - b = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$b - 2a = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$b - 2(-12) = 4 \rightarrow b = -16$$

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

$$b - a = -16 - (-12) = -4$$

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

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

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

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$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \rightarrow (1 - \cos x)^m \sim \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^m \rightarrow \frac{x^{4n-1}}{x^{2m}} = x^{4n-2m-1}$$

$$4n - 2m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2m = 4n - 1$$

$$m = \frac{4n-1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$x^{m+1} n = 2n x^2 \rightarrow x^{m+1} n = x^{\frac{11}{2}} \quad (2)$$

$$n \times \frac{4n+1}{2} = x^{\frac{11}{2}} \quad \frac{4n+1}{2} = \frac{11}{2} \rightarrow 4n+1 = 11 \rightarrow 4n = 10 \rightarrow n = \frac{5}{2}$$

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

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

$$f'(0) = \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -11 \rightarrow 1 - 11(-a+1) = -11$$

$$1 + 11a - 11 = -11 \rightarrow 11a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$f'(-2a) \xrightarrow{a = -\frac{1}{11}} f'(1) = ((x^2+1)^2 (2x))' \rightarrow 2(x^2+1)^2 (2x) + \frac{1}{11} (x^2+1)^2$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 1 + \frac{1}{11} \times 2 = 4 + \frac{2}{11} = \frac{44+2}{11} = \frac{46}{11}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \cos 2x \rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{8}} = -\frac{8}{\pi} \quad (1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1 \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 0$$

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

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - g\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{8}{\pi} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} = \frac{-\frac{8}{\pi}}{\frac{8}{\pi}} = -1$$