

$$1) g'(m) + f'(Lam + \sqrt{r} \sin m) \times r \cos(1 + \cos^2 m) + (-\sqrt{r} \sin m)$$

$$g'(\frac{1}{e}) + f'(r) \times r$$

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$$\sim f'(r) \times r \times \sqrt{e} \rightarrow f'(r) \times \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}$$

2)

(P)

1

$$c) \sim \frac{r}{e} (r - e) \sqrt{am} \rightarrow \epsilon \sqrt{am} + \frac{a}{r \sqrt{am}} \times e - e \rightarrow \frac{1am + 1am - ea}{r \sqrt{am}}$$

(18)

e)

$$y + am + r \sim y_s - am + r$$

$$y'_s - a$$

$$f(\epsilon) - f'(\epsilon) \times -1$$

$$-f a + r - a \times -1$$

$$r - a \times -1$$

$$-a \times -1 \rightarrow a \times \frac{r}{a}$$

$$f'(\epsilon) \times -a \times \frac{r}{a}$$

d)

$$vy - us \sim y_s \frac{d}{v} + \frac{u}{v}$$

$$+ \frac{am-1}{r^{m+1}}$$

$$\sim f'_s \frac{a(m+1) - r(am-1)}{(r^{m+1})^r}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \frac{1am + a - ram + r}{(r^{m+1})^r} \times \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{am-1}{r^{m+1}} \times \frac{d}{v} + \frac{u}{v} \sim ram - r_s (d + m) (r^{m+1})$$

$$ram - r = 1dm + a + ram + m \rightarrow ram^r + (1 - ra)m + 1r$$

$$a_s (14 - ra)^r - \epsilon \times 1r = 0 \rightarrow 14 - ra \times 1r \rightarrow -ra \times -\epsilon \times \frac{r}{v} \times$$

$$14 - ra \times -1r \rightarrow -ra \times -1r \times \frac{r}{v}$$

$$y_s m^r + am - b$$

$$y'_s m^r + a \sim 1r + a \times 0 \times a \times -1r$$

$$b - a \times -14 + 1r \times -\epsilon$$

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$$b - a \times -14 + 1r \times -\epsilon$$

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$$v) \text{ Let } \frac{f(n) \cdot f'(n)}{(1 - \cos n)^m} \rightarrow \frac{f'(n) \cdot f(n) + f''(n) \cdot f(n)}{m(1 - \cos n)^{m-1}} = \sqrt{m}$$

(0)

$$5) y = \frac{\sqrt{m+1}}{\sqrt{m-1}} \rightarrow x(y - m \sqrt{y} + 1)$$

(0)

$$y' = \frac{m+1}{m-1} \left( \frac{-1-1}{(m-1)^2} \right) \rightarrow y(m-1) \text{ and } y \left( \frac{m+1}{m-1} \right)^2$$

$$10) \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - (x) - (-x+1)}{-1 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - x + x - 1}{-1 + 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

(10)

$$m+1 \left( x^{m+1} \right)' \times (m) \left( -\frac{1}{x^{m+1}} \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) (m+1)^2 x^m$$

$$\phi - r g\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = \frac{(r + \cancel{c \cdot \sin}) (\cancel{c \cdot \sin} - r \cdot \sin + \varepsilon)}{(r - c \cdot \sin) (r + \cancel{c \cdot \sin})} - \frac{r}{r - c \cdot \sin} = \frac{c \cdot \sin (\cancel{c \cdot \sin} - r)}{r - \cancel{c \cdot \sin}} = -c \cdot \sin$$

$$(\phi - r g)' = -(c \cdot \sin)' = +8 \sin \rightarrow 8 \sin\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}^+ \leadsto \phi(n) = \varepsilon_n - r \sqrt{\frac{r a}{\varepsilon}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{مشتی سر} \\ \text{صفر شوند} \end{matrix} \quad \phi'(n) = \frac{r \sqrt{r a}}{r} = r \sqrt{r a}$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}^- \leadsto \phi(n) = -\varepsilon_n + r \sqrt{\frac{r a}{\varepsilon}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{مشتی سر} \\ \text{صفر شوند} \end{matrix} \quad \phi'(n) = \frac{-r \sqrt{r a}}{r} = -r \sqrt{r a}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times c \sin^r}{(r \sin^{\frac{r}{r}})^m} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{هم ایزی} \\ \text{هم ایزی} \end{matrix} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r n}{\left(r \left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^r\right)^m} = \frac{(x)^{r n + r n - r + 1} \times r n}{(x)^{r m} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\phi(1) - \phi(-1)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - 1(-a + 1)}{1} = 1a - 1 = -1 \rightarrow 1a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\phi'(n) = r(x^{r+1})^r (r n) (a n + 1) + a (x^{r+1})^r \quad \xrightarrow{-r a = 1} \quad \phi'(1) = r(r)^r (r) \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + -\frac{1}{r} (r)^r$$

$$\phi'(1) = 1r - 1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n = \frac{\pi}{2} &\rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\
 n = \frac{\pi}{2} &\rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{\pi} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta n}} \quad 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n = (\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n) (\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n) = -\cos 2n$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n = \frac{\pi}{2} &\rightarrow -\cos \pi = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta n}} \quad 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\pi} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

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