

19,5 ~ اخير

1

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) = f(1+1) = f(2)$$

$$g'(n) = \left(\frac{2 \tan n}{\cos^2 n} - \sqrt{2} \sin n \right) f'(n)$$

$$g'\left(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) = 2 f'(2) = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{D}$$

2

$$f'(n) = \frac{(\cancel{2 \cos n})(\cos^2 n - 2 \cos n + 2)}{(2 - \cos n)(\cancel{2 \cos n})} = \frac{\cos^2 n - 2 \cos n + 2}{2 - \cos n}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon}\right) - 2g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon}\right) = (f' - 2g')\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon}\right) = \left(\frac{\cos^2 n - 2 \cos n + 2}{2 - \cos n} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{D}$$

3

$$n > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f'(n) = \varepsilon \sqrt{an} + \frac{\varepsilon an - \sqrt{a}}{\varepsilon \sqrt{an}} \xrightarrow{n = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon}} \varepsilon \sqrt{\pi a}$$

$$n < \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f'(n) = -\varepsilon \sqrt{an} + \frac{-\varepsilon an + \sqrt{a}}{\varepsilon \sqrt{an}} \xrightarrow{n = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon}} -\varepsilon \sqrt{\pi a}$$

$$\varepsilon \sqrt{\pi a} - (-\varepsilon \sqrt{\pi a}) = 2\varepsilon \sqrt{\pi a} = \varepsilon \sqrt{4\pi}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{D}$$

-10

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -a \\ f(x) &= -\epsilon a + x \end{aligned} \right\} -a - \epsilon a + x = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{x}{\epsilon} \rightarrow f'(x) = -0.16$$

-11

$$\frac{x+a}{v} = \frac{ax-1}{3x+1} \rightarrow 3x^2 + 14x + a = 3ax - v$$

$$3x^2 + (14-3a)x + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{المميز}]{\text{ریشه های مساوی و مربع کامل}} 3(x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$14-3a = 12 \rightarrow a = 2$$

-12

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 + a \Rightarrow f'(x) = 12 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -12^* \\ f(x) &= 1 - 2x - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -12^* \end{aligned} \right\} b-a = \epsilon$$

-13

$$f'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(xn) - f(x)}{n} = \frac{\cancel{\sin^n(x)}^{x^n}}{n} = x^{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(x) (x^{n-1})}{1 - \cos(x)^m} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{\frac{x^m}{m}} = x^m = x\sqrt{x} \rightarrow m = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\epsilon_{n-1} = x^m = 11 \rightarrow n = 2 \quad x^m \neq n = 11$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = 2\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^{-2} \cdot \frac{x-1 - (x+1)}{(x-1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=2} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{-2}{1} = -4$$

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اگرچه هفتی در بازه $[-1, 0]$: $\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = 1a - v = -11 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

اگرچه کذا $x=1$: $f'(x) = 2(x+1)^{-2} \cdot x \cdot (-\frac{x}{2} + 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-2} \xrightarrow{x=1} f'(1) = 1$

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- ۱۰

① اگرچه متوسط: $\frac{(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) - (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\pi}$

② اگرچه متوسط: $\frac{(-\cos \pi) - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\pi}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{①} \\ \text{②} \end{array} \right\} \frac{-\frac{\epsilon}{\pi}}{\frac{\epsilon}{\pi}} = -1$

۲

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

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

$$= \frac{r_n \epsilon_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = \frac{r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\epsilon_n - r_m - 1}}{1} \quad \text{for } \epsilon_n - r_m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{r}$$

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