

پارسی زیدی

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سوال ①

$$g(x) = f(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{r} \cos x)$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{r}$$

$$f'(r) = ?$$

$$g(x) = \phi'(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{r} \cos x) \times (\tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) - \sqrt{r} \sin x)$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \phi'(1 + \sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times 2 \times 1 \times (1 + 1^2) - (\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \phi'(r) \times (2 - 1) \rightarrow \phi'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A + \cos^2 x}{r - \cos^2 x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{r}{r - \cos x}$$

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}) - r g'(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}) = ? \quad \text{سوال ②}$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$\phi - r g(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}) = \frac{(r - \cos x)(\cos^2 x - r \cos x + \varepsilon)}{(r - \cos x)(r + \cos x)} - \frac{r}{r - \cos x} = \frac{\cos x(\cos x - r)}{r - \cos x} = -\cos x$$

$$(\phi - r g)' = -(\cos x)' = +\sin x \rightarrow \sin(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = |rx - r| \sqrt{ax} \quad x = \frac{r}{r} \quad r\sqrt{a} \quad a = ?$$

$$\text{if } x > \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow (rx - r) \sqrt{ax} = f(x) \Rightarrow f'_+(x) = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r\sqrt{x}} (rx - r) + \sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow f'_+(\frac{r}{r}) = r\sqrt{ra}$$

$$\text{if } x < \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow f(x) = -(rx - r) \sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow f'_-(x) = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r\sqrt{x}} (r - rx) - \sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow f'_-(\frac{r}{r}) = -r\sqrt{ra}$$

$$r\sqrt{ra} - (-r\sqrt{ra}) = r\sqrt{ra} = r\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$y = ax + r$$

$$f(\varepsilon) + f'(\varepsilon) = -1 \quad f'(\varepsilon) = ?$$

سوال ④

$$x = \varepsilon \Rightarrow y = f(x) = y' = f'$$

$$y' = a \quad f(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon a + r \Rightarrow (\varepsilon a + r) + a = -1 \Rightarrow \omega a + r = -1 \Rightarrow \omega a = -r \Rightarrow$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{\omega} \Rightarrow \boxed{f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{r}{\omega}}$$

$$vy - x = a \Rightarrow vy = a + x \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+a}{v}$$

سؤال ٥

$$y = \frac{ax-1}{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{x+a}{v} = \frac{ax-1}{x+1} \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+a) = (ax-1)v \Rightarrow$$

$$a = ? \quad vx^2 + (14x + a) = vax - v \Rightarrow vx^2 + (14 - va)x + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \quad \text{بأنه لا يوجد جذور}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x-2)^2 = 0, \quad 14 - va = -12 \Rightarrow va = 26 \Rightarrow a = \frac{26}{v} \quad \text{بأنه لا يوجد جذور}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax - b \quad f(r) = 0$$

سؤال ٦

$$x = r \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + a \Rightarrow f'(r) = 3(r)^2 + a = 12 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -12$$

$$b - a = ?$$

$$f(r) = 1 + r(-12) - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -11$$

$$b - a = -11 - (-12) = 1$$

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

سؤال ٧

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0$$

$$m+n = ?$$

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

سؤال ٨

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

$$x = r$$

$$f^{-1}'(x) = 2\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) \left(\frac{1(x-1) - 1(x+1)}{(x-1)^2}\right) \Big|_{x=r} = \frac{0}{-2} = -12$$

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⑨ J's

$$f(x) = (x^r + 1)^r (ax + 1) \leadsto \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - (\wedge(1-a))}{1} = \wedge a - \vee = -11 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$[-1, 0]$$

$$-11$$

$$x = -ra$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x^r + 1)^r (-\frac{1}{r}x + 1) \Rightarrow f'(x) = r(x^r + 1)^{r-1}(-x^{\frac{r}{r}} + 1) - \frac{1}{r}(x^r + 1)^r$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f'(1) = \wedge}$$

$$y = \sin x \cos^r x \Rightarrow \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{r}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{r} \cos^r \frac{\pi}{r} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos^r \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{f}{\pi} \quad \text{① J's}$$

$$y = \sin^r x - \cos^r x$$

$$\frac{1}{r}$$

$$(\sin^r x + \cos^r x)(\sin^r x - \cos^r x) = \sin^r x - \cos^r x = -\cos^r x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{r}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\cos^r \pi + \cos^r \frac{\pi}{r}}{\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{f}{\pi} \quad \text{②} \quad \frac{\text{①}}{\text{②}} = \frac{-\frac{f}{\pi}}{\frac{f}{\pi}} = \boxed{-1}$$

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

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

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