

Subject : (

18)

سید

Date :

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

$$g'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = r + f'(r) - \sqrt{r} \rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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

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

$$f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right) - r g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right) = (f - r g)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right)$$

$$f - r g = \frac{\cos^2 - r \cos r + r - r}{r - \cos} = -\cos \rightarrow \sin r$$

$$(f - r g)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$A \ x > \frac{r}{f} \rightarrow (f x - r) / \sqrt{a x} = f \sqrt{a x}$$

$$A \ x < \frac{r}{f} \rightarrow (-f x + r) / \sqrt{a x} = -f \sqrt{a x}$$

$$A \rightarrow A x = r (f \sqrt{a x}) = r \sqrt{4} \frac{r}{f} \rightarrow \sqrt{4} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x \Rightarrow y = r - a x \quad f(x) = r - f a x$$

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

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{a + r}{(r_{n+1})^r} \rightarrow a = \frac{(r_{n+1})^r - r}{v}$$

$$\frac{a + r}{v} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{a + r}{v} = \frac{a (r_{n+1})^r - r_{n+1}}{v (r_{n+1})}$$

$$r_{n+1}^r + \frac{r_{n+1}^r}{v} - r_{n+1} - \frac{r_{n+1}^r}{v} = 0 \rightarrow (r_{n+1} - r) (r_{n+1}) = 0$$

$$n = r \quad \text{---} \quad a = r$$

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$$f(x) = x^2 + a \quad (1) \quad 1 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \quad (2) \quad 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$b = a = -1$$

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

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = \left(\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2\right)' = 2\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{2(x+1)(-1)}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{-2(x+1)}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 + 1} = 1 - 1(-a+1) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(1) = 2(a^2+1)(2a)\left(\frac{-2a+1}{(2a-1)^3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}(a^2+1)^2 = \boxed{1}$$

$$y = \sin \cos \sin$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{0} = \frac{-1}{0} = \frac{-1}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

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

$$= \frac{r_n \epsilon_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{r^n} \times x^{r_n}} = r^{n+1} \times n \times x^{\epsilon_{n-1}-r_n-1} \rightarrow \epsilon_{n-1}-r_n-1=0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r}$$

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