

۱۹,۵ آفرین

①

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

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

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (2(2) + (-1)) f'(2) = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

②

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x + 1}{2 - \cos x} = \frac{(\cos x + 1)(\cos^2 x - \cos x + 1)}{(2 - \cos x)(2 + \cos x)} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cos x \sin x + 1 \sin x) - (\cos x)(-1)}{(2 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{2 - \cos x} \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{0 - (1 \sin x)}{(2 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x}{(2 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) g'(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) = \frac{24 - 4\sqrt{2}}{149} - 2 \left(\frac{8(19) - 3\sqrt{2}}{149} \right) = \frac{24 - 4\sqrt{2} - 182 + 4\sqrt{2}}{149} = \frac{-114}{149}$$

③

$$\left| f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right| = 2\sqrt{4}$$

$$f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (2 - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2a} \Rightarrow f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (2\sqrt{2a}) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2a}} (2 - \sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{\frac{2a}{2}}$$

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -2\sqrt{\frac{2a}{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2a}{2}} = 2\sqrt{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2a}{2}} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$\frac{2a}{2} = 16$$

$$a = \frac{16}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$y + ax = 1 \rightarrow y = -ax + 1$$

$$f(1) + f(1) = -1 \rightarrow -2a + 1 + -a = -1 \rightarrow -3a + 1 = -1$$

$$f'(1) = ?$$

$$-3a = -2 \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Vy - x = d \rightarrow y = \frac{x+d}{V} \quad \frac{1}{V} = \frac{a+r}{(r_{n+1})^r} \rightarrow (r_{n+1})^r = V(a+r) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} = \frac{x+d}{V} \rightarrow Va = r_n^r + r_n - r_0$$

$$Va_{n+1} - V = r_n^r + 14r_n + d$$

$$9r_n^r + 4r_n^r - r_0 r_n - V = r_n^r + 14r_n + d$$

$$9r_n^r + 4r_n^r - r_0 r_n - 14r_n = 0$$

$$(r_n^r - 1)(r_{n+1}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_n = 1 & \text{جفد} \\ r_n = \frac{1}{r} & \text{جفد} \\ r_n = 1 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow Va = 9(1) + 14(1) - r_0$$

$$Va = 23 \rightarrow a = 8 \quad \text{Obvious}$$

$$f(x) = x^r + ax \rightarrow b$$

$$f(r) = 0 \rightarrow 14r - b = 0 \rightarrow r - b = -1$$

$$f'(r) = 0 \rightarrow r_n^r + a = 14 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -14 \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\} b = -19$$

$$b - a = -14 + 14 = 0$$

$$f'(n) = n \sin^{n-1}(n^r) \cdot r n \cdot \cos(n^r)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) f'(n)}{(1 - \cos n)^m} = \frac{\sin^n(n^r) \cdot r n \cdot \sin^{n-1}(n^r) \cdot \cos(n^r)}{(1 - \cos n)^m} = \frac{(n^r)^{2n-1} \times r n \times 1}{\left(\frac{1}{r} n^r\right)^m} \quad (V)$$

$$\frac{n^{2n-1} \times r n \times 1}{n^r} = \frac{n \times r^{m+1} \times n^{2n-1}}{n^r} = r^m \sqrt{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2n-1 &= r \\ h \times r^{m+1} &= r^{\frac{1}{r}} \quad \parallel \quad h = r^{\frac{1}{r}} \\ m &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned} \quad r^{m+n} = r^{\frac{1}{r} + r} = (9)$$

$$F^{-1}(n) = y = \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^r \Rightarrow y'(r) = r \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^r \left(\frac{n-1 - (n+1)}{(n-1)^2}\right) = r(r)(-1) = -1r \quad (1)$$

جی

$$f(x) = (x^2+1)^{-1/2} (2x+1) \quad \text{L'Hôpital's Rule} = \frac{f'(x) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = 1A - U = -1 \sim \textcircled{9}$$

$$f'(1) = ?$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} (2x+1) + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} (2x+1)$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (3) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (3) = \textcircled{0}$$

$$y = \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$y' = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\text{L'Hôpital's Rule} = \frac{f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f'(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{L'Hôpital's Rule} = \frac{y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) - y'(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

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

$$n-1, \dots, 1, 2, n, \dots, n-1$$

$$\varphi - rg\left(\frac{v_n}{u}\right) = \frac{(r + \cancel{c \cdot \sin n})(\cancel{c \cdot \sin n} - r \cdot \sin n + \varepsilon)}{(r - c \cdot \sin n)(r + \cancel{c \cdot \sin n})} - \frac{r}{r - c \cdot \sin n} = \frac{\cancel{c \cdot \sin n}(\cancel{c \cdot \sin n} - r)}{r - \cancel{c \cdot \sin n}} = -c \cdot \sin n$$

r

$$(\varphi - rg)' = -(c \cdot \sin n)' = +8 \sin n \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{v_n}{u}\right) = \frac{-1}{r}$$