

$$g(x) = f(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{r} \cos x) \quad g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{r} \quad f(r) = ?$$

$$g(x) = r \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x)$$

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

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

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) - rg\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = (f - rg)\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$f(x) - rg(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x - r \cos x}{r - \cos x} = \frac{-\cos x (r - \cos x)}{r - \cos x} = -\cos x \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} \sin x$$

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

$$\left| \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}} \frac{(rx - r) \sqrt{ax} - 0}{x - \frac{r}{r}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}} \frac{(r - rx) \sqrt{ax} - 0}{x - \frac{r}{r}} \right| = r \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}} \frac{r(x - \frac{r}{r}) \sqrt{ax}}{x - \frac{r}{r}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}} \frac{-r(x - \frac{r}{r}) \sqrt{ax}}{x - \frac{r}{r}} \right|$$

$$= \left| r \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}} + r \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}} \right| = r \sqrt{a} \rightarrow r \sqrt{a} = r \sqrt{a} \rightarrow a = ra \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$y + ax = r \rightarrow \frac{r}{r - ra}$$

$$f(r) + f'(r) = -1$$

$$f'(r) = ? \rightarrow f'(r) = -a = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = -ax + r \rightarrow f'(r) = -a \quad \hookrightarrow r - ra - a = -1 \rightarrow r = ra \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$ry - x = a$$

$$y = \frac{ax - 1}{rx + 1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{a + r}{(rx + 1)^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \frac{x}{r} + \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{x}{r} + \frac{a}{r} = \frac{(ax - 1)}{(rx + 1)} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \frac{ax - 1}{rx + 1} + \frac{a}{r} = \frac{ax - 1}{rx + 1} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \frac{ax - 1}{rx + 1} + \frac{a}{r} = \frac{ax - 1}{rx + 1} \rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$(1 - va)^2 - f(r)(1 - r) = 0 \rightarrow (1 - va) = 1 - r \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - va = 1 - r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r} \\ 1 - va = -1 - r \rightarrow a = r \end{array} \right.$$

$$a = r \text{ سبب } \leftarrow$$

$$f(x) = x^r + ax - b \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(x) = rx^{r-1} + a \\ f'(1) = r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -r \end{cases} \quad b-a = ? \quad (9)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + rx - b = 0 \quad f'(1) = r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) = 1 - rx - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1r \quad b-a = -1r - (-r) = -r$$

$$f(x) = \sin^r(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = r \sqrt{r} \quad r m + n = ? \quad (10)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{-y-1}{y-1} \rightarrow x = \left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)^2 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2 \quad (11)$$

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

$$f(x) = (x^p + 1)^p (ax + 1) \quad f(0) = 1 \quad f(-1) = 1(-a+1) = -1a+1$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -11 \rightarrow 1 + 1a - 1 = -11 \rightarrow 1a = -11 \rightarrow a = -11$$

$$f'(x) = p(x^p + 1)^{p-1}(px)(ax + 1) + (x^p + 1)^p(a) \rightarrow f'(-1) = f'(1) =$$

$$p(1)^{p-1}(1)(-11+1) + 1(-11) = 11 - 11 = 0$$

$$y = \sin x \cos px \quad y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \quad \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right] \rightarrow y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -\cos 2x \quad (1)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, 1 \times -1 = -1$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, 1 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{-\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

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

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{-\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{-\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$