

سنا امدقانه تليف ۲۳

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

سوال ۱

$$\rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (r-1) \times f'(r) = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$



Date:

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سوال ۳

$$f_+ \left( \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \right) = + \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{r a}}{r} = \sqrt{r a} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{افزایش} \\ \text{افتتاح} \end{array} \right. \varepsilon \sqrt{r a} = \sqrt{r} \quad \text{سوال ۳}$$

$$f_- \left( \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \right) = - \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{r a}}{r} = - \sqrt{r a} \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{r a} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow r a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{سوال ۳}$$

$$y = -a x + r \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -a \quad f(\varepsilon) = -\varepsilon a + r$$

$$f(\varepsilon) + f'(\varepsilon) = -a \varepsilon + r = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -a = -\frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{سوال ۴}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}} \quad f(x) = \frac{a x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}$$

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

$$a x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{x} + 1 \quad \Delta \rightarrow \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{x} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{x} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x} = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{x}(-\frac{1}{2}) - b = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b - a = -\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{سوال ۵}$$

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

$$f^{-1}(9) = \frac{1}{(f^{-1}(r))'} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)' (\sqrt{x-1}) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x+1})'}{(\sqrt{x-1})^2}$$

$$f'(9) = \frac{\frac{1}{7} x(r) - \frac{1}{2} (r)}{r} = \frac{-r}{2 \times r} = -\frac{1}{2r} \rightarrow (f^{-1}(r))' = -\frac{1}{2r} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{سوال ۶}$$



$$\frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{+1} = 1 - (-10a\frac{1}{2} + 1) = -11 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{1}$$

Sollte

$$f'(n) = \mu(n)(n+1)(an+1) + a(n+1)^\mu$$

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$$f'(-1) = \mu(-1)(\cancel{+1})\left(\frac{\mu}{\cancel{1}}\right) - \frac{1}{1}(1)$$

$$-11 - 1 = -\underline{\underline{12}}$$



$$\sin \pi/\epsilon \times \cos \pi - \sin \pi/\epsilon \times \cos \pi/\epsilon = \frac{-\pi}{\pi} \quad \text{والله}$$

$$\left( \sin^{\pi/\epsilon} \pi/\epsilon - \cos^{\pi/\epsilon} \pi/\epsilon \right) - \left( \sin^{\pi/\epsilon} \pi/\epsilon - \cos^{\pi/\epsilon} \pi/\epsilon \right) = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{-\pi/\pi}{\pi/\pi} = (-1) \quad \checkmark \quad \odot$$



$$\phi - r g\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = \frac{(r + \cancel{C \cdot \sin}) (C \cdot \sin^n - r \cdot \sin + \varepsilon)}{(r - C \cdot \sin) (r + \cancel{C \cdot \sin})} - \frac{r}{r - C \cdot \sin} = \frac{C \cdot \sin (C \cdot \sin - r)}{C \cdot \sin^n - r \cdot \sin} = -C \cdot \sin$$

$$(\phi - r g)' = -(C \cdot \sin)' = +\sin n \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a_{n-1}}{v_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{v} + \frac{\Delta}{v} \rightarrow v_{n+1} - v = v_n^r + n + 1 \Delta n + \Delta$$

$$v_n^r + n(14 - va) + 1r = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} (14 - va)^r - 1r^r = (14 - va - 1r)(14 - va + 1r)$$

$a = \frac{r}{v}$        $a = r$

$$a = r \rightarrow v_n^r - 1r n + 1r \rightarrow n = r \checkmark$$

$$a = \frac{r}{v} \rightarrow v_n^r + 1r n + 1r \rightarrow n = -r \text{ x Umlaute}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r_n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times C \sin^r}{(r \sin^{\frac{r}{v}})^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Sind'sche}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r_n}{(r (\frac{x}{r})^r)^n} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_n - r + 1} \times r_n}{(x)^{r_m} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r_n \varepsilon_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\varepsilon_n - r_m - 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon_n - r_m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{r}$$

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

$$\frac{\phi(-) - \phi(-1)}{-1 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - 1(-a+1)}{1} = 1a - v = -11 \rightarrow 1a = -r \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\phi'(n) = r(x_{n+1}^r)^r (r_n) (a_{n+1}) + a(x_{n+1}^r)^r \xrightarrow{-r_a=1} \phi'(1) = r(r)^r (r) \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + -\frac{1}{r} (r)^r$$

$$\phi'(1) = 1r - r = 1$$