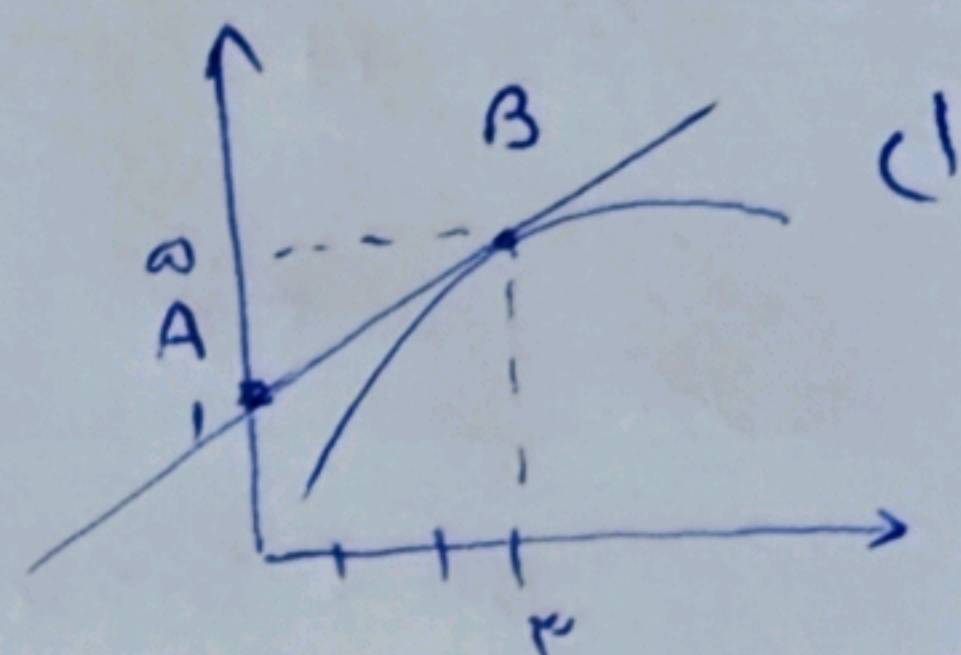


B-میرا

19, 25

میرا

$$f(x) = a, \quad f'(x) = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{a-1}{x-0} = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$m = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{x+\epsilon}{x} = \sqrt{ax-1} \rightarrow x^2 + x(a-1) + 1 = 0$$

$$1 - a = \pm 1 \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(x+m)(\epsilon) - (x+m)}{\epsilon^2} \rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2m + 1}{x + 2} \xrightarrow{x=1} y = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{n + 2x}{x} \xrightarrow{x=1, y=1} 1 = \frac{n + 2}{1} \Rightarrow n = -1$$

$$g'(x) - f'(x) = (g - f)'(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1 - \sin^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = (g - f)'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (g - f)(x) = -\sin^2 x \rightarrow (g - f)'(x) = -2 \sin x \cos x = -\sin 2x$$

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

$$x > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \end{cases} \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = -x \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1}\right)^2 = x g(x) + 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \frac{-f \sin x}{(x)(\sin x + 1)^2}$$

$$\sim \frac{-fx}{x(\sin x + 1)^2} \stackrel{f}{=} -f$$

$$y = -x^\alpha - 1 \rightarrow y' = -\alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -\alpha \\ -\alpha = \alpha \end{cases}$$

بدرجه α

$$\rightarrow -\alpha = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}$$

تعیین می شود

$$y = mx = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow m = \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{x}}{1} = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

$$(f \circ g)' \left(\frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\varepsilon}\right) = \frac{-fx}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2}} \left(f'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right)\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{\delta} x \wedge}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon \wedge \sqrt{\delta} x \wedge}{-\varepsilon \wedge \sqrt{\delta}} = \wedge$$

$$y = mx \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{-2a^2 + a + 1} = ma \rightarrow \frac{1}{-2a^2 + a + 1} = m\sqrt{a}$$

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$$m\sqrt{a}(-2a^2 + a + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + m(a)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{مستقر}$$

$$-2m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + \frac{3}{2}m(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{m}{2}(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{2}(a^{-\frac{1}{2}})(-1 \cdot a^2 + 3a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \leq a = \frac{1}{2} \quad (a > 0)$$

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

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(2x)(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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$$g'(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\Delta})(\frac{\Delta}{4} - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \left(\frac{-2(-\frac{3}{2})}{1} \right) = -4\sqrt{\Delta}$$

$$g(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{4} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(x^2) = ((2x)^2)' = 4x^2 = 4x \cdot \epsilon$$

$$f \circ g'(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}) = -4\sqrt{\Delta} \times 4x \cdot \epsilon \quad \therefore -4\sqrt{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{4x} \cdot \cancel{4x} - 4\sqrt{\Delta}}{-4\sqrt{\Delta}} = \boxed{1}$$