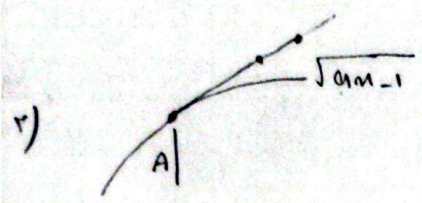


12, u5

$$m = \frac{a-1}{r-1} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

2



$$\left| \frac{r}{r} \right| = 1$$

$$m = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a+\epsilon}{r} = \sqrt{am-1}$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{aa-1}$$

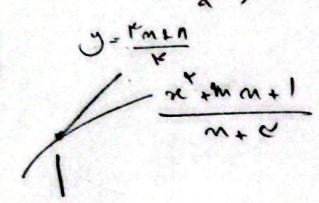
$$\frac{a}{r\sqrt{am-1}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r\left(\frac{a+\epsilon}{r}\right)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{ra}{r^{m+n}} = \frac{1}{r} \quad a = \frac{r^{m+n}}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{a\left(\frac{r^{m+n}}{a}\right)-1} = \sqrt{a} = r$$

12)



$$\frac{(r^{m+n})(m+n) - (n^2 + ma + 1)}{(x+c)^r} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \epsilon m - r - m}{14} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + ra + 1}{x+1} = r \quad \frac{r+n}{r} = r \quad n = r$$

$$\frac{r^{m+n}}{14} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \quad m = r$$

$$m+n = r+r = 2r$$

$$f(m) = \frac{r^m \sin^r m}{1 - \sin^r m} = \frac{(r \sin m)(1 + \sin^r m \sin m)}{(r + \sin m)(r - \sin m)}$$

$$f'(m) = \frac{r \sin m (\cos m) + r}{\cos^2 m} = \frac{r \left(1 - \frac{r}{r}\right) + \frac{1}{r} + r}{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \frac{d}{r} &= \frac{r}{r} \\ \cos \frac{d}{r} &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$g(m) = \frac{r}{r + \sin m}$$

$$g'(m) = \frac{-\cos(m)}{(r + \sin m)^2} = \frac{-r \times \frac{1}{r}}{\left(r - \frac{r}{r}\right)^2}$$

d) $(f \circ g)' = ?$

$$f \circ g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r \alpha^a}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m^a}}} = \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r m}} \quad g(m) = \frac{1}{r m^a}$$

$$u) f(m) = \alpha g(m) + 1 \rightarrow f(m) = \left(\frac{-1 + \sin m}{1 + \sin m}\right)^r = \alpha g(m) + 1$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} g(m) = \frac{\left(\frac{-1 + \sin m}{1 + \sin m}\right)^r - 1}{m} \rightarrow r \left(\frac{-1 + \sin m}{1 + \sin m}\right) \left(\frac{\cos(1 + \sin m) - (\cos)(-1 + \sin m)}{(1 + \sin m)^2}\right)$$

$$v) y = m^r + 1 \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow -a} -a^r - 1$$

$$f'(a) \cdot f'(-a)$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} - 1 = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$-ra \times ra = -ra^2 \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

2

$$x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{\mu+m}{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$y = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon} x + \frac{\eta}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\mu+\eta}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\mu+1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \eta = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mu = 2 \\ \eta = 1 \end{array} \right\} \mu + \eta = \mu$$

μ

$$\mu g - \phi(n) = \frac{9}{\mu + 8 \sin n} - \frac{(\mu - 8 \sin n)(9 + 8 \sin^2 n + \mu^2 \sin^2 n)}{(\mu - 8 \sin n)(\mu + 8 \sin n)} = \frac{-8 \sin(8 \sin n + \mu)}{8 \sin n + \mu}$$

$$\hookrightarrow -8 \sin n \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (\mu g - \phi)'(n) = -C \cdot \sin n \rightarrow -\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

μ

$$g'(x) \times \phi'(g(n)) = (\phi \circ g)'(x)$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow g(n) = \frac{1}{\mu n^a} \rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[4]{\mu x}} \rightarrow \phi \circ g(n) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[4]{\mu \left(\frac{1}{\mu n^a}\right)}}$$

$$\phi \circ g(n) = -n \rightarrow \phi \circ g'(n) = -1 \rightarrow \phi \circ g'(\sqrt[4]{\mu}) = 1$$

Δ

$$\phi(x) = 1x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow \phi'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \mu x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$y - 2\sqrt{a}(5a^2 + 3) = \frac{2 \cdot a^2 + 3}{\sqrt{a}}(x-a)$$

مقادیر خودم را در نقطه‌ی $x=a$ برابر است با:

$$x=y=0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{a}(5a^2 + 3) = \frac{2 \cdot a^2 + 3}{\sqrt{a}}(a) \rightarrow 2\sqrt{a}(5a^2 + 3) = 2 \cdot a^2 + 3(a)$$

$$10a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 6\sqrt{a} = 2a^2 + 3a \rightarrow 10a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2a^2 + 3a \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mu \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 1\sqrt{2}$$

1

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

4

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

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

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

$$\psi(a) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{-r(\frac{1}{r}) + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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

10

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

$$g(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} - 1} = r^+$$

$$\psi'(r^+) = ((2x)^r)' = 2rx^r = 2rx \cdot \epsilon$$

$$\psi \circ g'(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}) = -4\sqrt{\Delta} \times 2rx \cdot \epsilon \xrightarrow{-4\sqrt{\Delta}} \frac{\cancel{2rx} \cdot \cancel{2rx} - 4\sqrt{\Delta}}{-4\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$