

1

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

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left[(1)(2) - \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right] f'\left(1 + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 f'(2)$$

$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}$ ✓

2

$$f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right) - x g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right) = (x g)\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\right)$$

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

$$(2 + \cos x) \cancel{(\cos x - 1)} = \cos x (\cos x - 1) \cancel{(2 - \cos x)}$$

$$2 - \cos x = \cos^2 x - \cos x$$

$$2 = \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x$$

$$\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$\cos x = 2$ is not possible. $\cos x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pi$

3

$$\frac{y}{x} + = \epsilon \sqrt{a x}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} - = -\epsilon \sqrt{a x}$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{a x} = 2\sqrt{4}$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\epsilon} \leftarrow \epsilon \sqrt{a x}$$

$2\sqrt{a x} = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓

در هر صورتی در $\frac{3}{4}$ ریشه
قد مطلق داریم پس فقط
از قدر مطلق تعیین علامت
شده مشتق می گیریم

4

$$y = -ax + 2 \quad f(x) = -\epsilon a + 2 \quad f'(x) = -a$$

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

$$-\epsilon a + 2 - a = -1 \rightarrow \omega a = 3$$

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

$$f'(x) = \boxed{-\frac{3}{\omega}}$$

5

وقتی مماس شده یعنی مقدار مشتق برابر دارن!

$$\sqrt{y} = x + \omega \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{x + \omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{a + 3}{(3x + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{x + \omega}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{a + 1}{3x + 1}$$

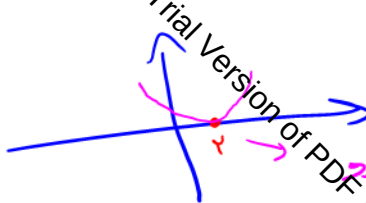
$$\sqrt{a x - 1} = 3x^2 + 14x + 9$$

$$- \sqrt{a} = -21$$

$$\frac{14 - \sqrt{a}}{3} = -4 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

خفاق $\rightarrow (x + 2)$

در ریبج اول می شود
که چون در ریبج اول مماس شده!

وقتی مقدار مستقیم هر طرف از معادله یک عامل درجه ۲ داشتیم که در تابع ضرب شده و ضرب آن در تابع اصلی صفر است $f(x) = x^2 + 2a - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2a + 1$ $f(x) = x^2 + a = 0 \quad a = -12 \quad b = -14$ مقدار مستقیم هر طرف صفر  ① $(x^2 - 2an + a)(x + 2a) = x^3 + ax^2 - b$ $2a^2 = -b \quad -2a^2 = a$ ② $b - a = -14 - (-12) = -2$ ✓	۶ ۷
$(f(x))' = 2f(x)f'(x) \rightarrow (\sin^n(x))' = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})'$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{n}}}{x^{\frac{1}{m}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{m}}$ $\frac{x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{x^{\frac{1}{m}-1}} = 1 \rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{n} - 1 = \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{m} + 1 = \frac{1+m}{m} \Rightarrow n = \frac{m}{1+m}$ $n = 2, m = 3, \omega \quad 2m + n = 6 + 2 = 8$ ✓	۷ ۸
$f(x) = \frac{-2}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $(f^{-1})(2) = -12$ ✓ $f^{-1}(2) = 9$ $f(9) = \frac{-2}{(2)^2} \times \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 9$	۸ ۹
$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1 - (1)(-a+1)}{-1} = 11$ $f(x) = (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-x+2) + (-\frac{1}{2})(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}})(-x+2) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+1}$ $\rightarrow 12 - 4 = 8$ ✓	۹ ۱۰
$\sin^{\frac{1}{2}}x - \cos^{\frac{1}{2}}x = (1)(\sin^{\frac{1}{2}}x - \cos^{\frac{1}{2}}x)$ $\frac{-\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})}{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$	۱۰