

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(\cos x)' = +\sin x \rightarrow +\sin(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + = \epsilon \sqrt{a\pi}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - = -\epsilon \sqrt{a\pi}$$

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \leftarrow \epsilon \sqrt{a\pi}$$

$12a = 4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$

$2\sqrt{3a} = \sqrt{4}$

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

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

$$f(\epsilon) + f'(\epsilon) = -1$$

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

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

وقتی مماس شده یعنی مقدار مشتق برابر دارن!

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{14 - \sqrt{a}}{3} = -4 \quad (a = 4)$$

$$3x^2 + (14 - \sqrt{a})x + 12 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)^2$$

$$(x + 2)$$

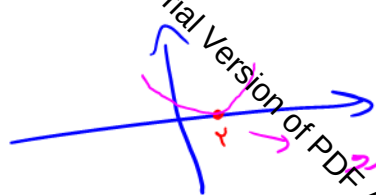
که چون درج اول مماس شده!

درج اول نمی شود

Produced with a Trial Version of CamScanner

$f(x) = \lambda x^2 a - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \lambda a + \lambda$
 $f(x) = a x^2 + a = 0 \quad a = -14$
 $b = -14 \quad -\lambda a + \lambda$

وقتی مقدار مستحق هر اصل فرد یعنی
یک عامل درجه ۲ داشتیم که در تابع
ضرب شده و ضرب آن در تابع اصلی،
صفر است



$$\textcircled{1} \quad (x^2 - 2ax + a^2)(x + 2a) = x^3 + ax^2 - b$$

$$x^2 a = -b \quad -2a^2 = a$$

⑦ $b - a = -14 - (-12) = \boxed{-2}$

$$(f(x))' = 2f(x)f'(x) \rightarrow (\sin^n)'(x) = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})'$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{x^m} = 1 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\frac{x^{n-1}}{x^m} = 1 \rightarrow$$
 - تا عامل صفر
 - کینه 2
 - حذف شود

$$(1 - \cos \theta)^m \rightarrow 1 - \left(1 - \frac{2r}{r}\right)^m \rightarrow \left(\frac{2r}{r}\right)^m$$

$$\underline{n = \gamma, m = \nu, \omega} \quad \gamma m + \eta = \nu + \gamma = \textcircled{9}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad (f^{-1})'(y) = \boxed{-12} \quad f^{-1}(y) = 9$$

$$f'(9) = \frac{-2}{(2)^2} \times \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{18} \quad \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2 \Rightarrow x=9$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1 - (1)(-a+1)}{-1} = 11$$

$$\wedge a - v = -11 \quad \wedge a = -x \quad a = \frac{-1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^5 \left(-\frac{x}{y} + 1 \right) \quad x = -2a = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f'(x) &= 3(x^2+1)^2(x)(\frac{-2}{x^3}+1) + \frac{-1}{x^3}(x^2+1)^3 \\ &= 3(x)(\cancel{x})(\frac{1}{\cancel{x}}) = \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}(1) \rightarrow 12 - 4 = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^E x - \cos^E x = (1) (\sin^E x - \cos^E x)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(\pi) - \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{-\cancel{\cos(\pi)} + \cancel{\cos(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon})}}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\pi} = -\epsilon$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{-\frac{\epsilon}{\pi}}{\frac{\epsilon}{\pi}} = \boxed{-1}$$