

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۲۳... کلاس: ۲۲/۱/۲۲۳.....

$$g(x) = \sqrt{(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{2} \cos x)} \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = f(1) \Rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = f'(1) = \sqrt{2}$$

(۱,۵)

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 f'(1) = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = f(x) - 2g'(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow h'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(۲)

$$f_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = (\varepsilon x - 1)(\sqrt{ax}) = \varepsilon(\sqrt{ax}) + \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{ax}}\right)(\varepsilon x - 1) = \sqrt{2a} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2a}} \cdot 1 = 2\sqrt{2a}$$

$$f_2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\varepsilon(\sqrt{ax}) + \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{ax}}\right)(1 - \varepsilon x) = -2\sqrt{2a} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{2a} + 2\sqrt{2a} = 4\sqrt{2a} = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

(۳)

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^+ \rightarrow f(x) = (1x - 1)\sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f'(x) = \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = 1$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^- \rightarrow f(x) = (1x - 1)\sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow f'_+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - f'_-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 1\sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} - (-1)\sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 2 - ax \quad g(x) = 2 - ax \quad f(x) = g(x), \quad f'(x) = g'(x) = -a$$

$$g(x) = 2 - ax \Rightarrow 2 - ax - a = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{10} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -a = -\frac{3}{10}$$

(۴)

$$y = \frac{x+1}{x} \quad \frac{(ax-1)}{x^2+1} = \frac{(x+1)}{x} \quad Van - V = 1x^2 + 14x + 1$$

$$1x^2 + ((4+1a)x + 1) = 0$$

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

(۵)

$$14 - Va = (2\sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{2}) \quad 14Va = -12 \Rightarrow -Va = -12 \Rightarrow a = 12$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax - 6 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x + a \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4 \Rightarrow a = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = n^2 - 9n - 6 \Rightarrow f(4) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 12 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 8$$

$$b - a = -2 + 4 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow ka - b = -a \xrightarrow{a = -14} b = -14$$

$$b - a = -14 - (-14) = 0$$

$$\int f(r) = \dots \rightarrow 1 + \ln a - b = 0$$

$$f(r) = 0 \rightarrow r^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

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

$$\frac{n(x')^{\frac{1}{p}-1} (1 - \frac{x}{p})^{\frac{1}{p}}}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{2} \mid \sqrt[n]{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{2} = \sqrt[n]{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[n]{2} + 1}{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1} = \sqrt[n]{2} \Rightarrow x = 9$$

$f^{-1}(9) = 3$ $f^{-1}(1) = 1$

$(f^{-1})'(9) = -12$

$f'(9) = \frac{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}})(\sqrt{9}-1) - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}})(\sqrt{9}+1)}{(\sqrt{9}-1)^2}$

$\frac{(\frac{1}{3} \times 2) - (\frac{1}{3} \times 4)}{4} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}}{4} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{4} = -\frac{1}{6}$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \frac{f(-1) - f(1)}{-1 - 1} = \frac{1 \times (-1) - 1}{-2} = -1 \quad \begin{matrix} 1 - 1a - 1 = 1 \\ -1a = 2 \Rightarrow a = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$f'(-\epsilon) = f'(0) = f'(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{1^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1^2} = 1 - \epsilon = 1$$

$$= \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - i \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}$$