

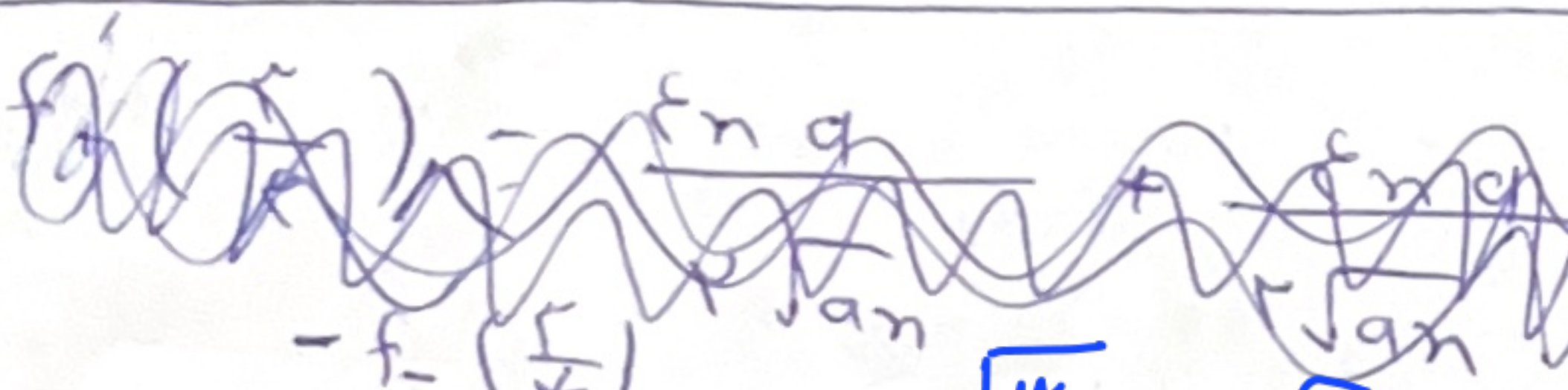
برای برای ۱۵, ۷۵ $\sqrt{3}$ دراز هم $\sqrt{3}$ کثیف شمار ۲۳

۱- $g'(n) = (2 \tan n (1 + \tan^2 n) - \sqrt{3} \sin n) f'(\tan^2 n + \sqrt{3} \sin n)$
 $g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (\frac{4}{4} - 1) f'(2) = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \checkmark$ (۲)

۲- $f(n) = \frac{(2 + \cos n)(2 \sin^2 n + 4 - 2 \cos n)}{(2 - \cos n)(2 + \cos n)} = \frac{2 \sin^2 n + 4 - 2 \cos n}{2 - \cos n}$

$f(n) - 2g(n) = \frac{2 \sin^2 n - 2 \cos n}{2 - \cos n} = \frac{\cos n (\cos n - 2)}{2 - \cos n} = -\cos n$ (۲)

$\Rightarrow f'(n) - 2g'(n) = \sin n \Rightarrow f'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - 2g'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$

۳- 
 $1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} a} = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} a} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a = \frac{4}{4} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$ (۱, ۷۵)
 $f'(\frac{1}{2}) - f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 \sqrt{a} + 1 \sqrt{a} = 1 \sqrt{a}$

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

۴- $f(x) = 2 - x a \Rightarrow f'(x) = -a \Rightarrow 2 - x a = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1$ (۱)
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = -1 \Rightarrow f(x) + f'(x) = -2a + 2 - a = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow f'(x) = -a = -\frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{a+3}{(x_n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n-1}{x_n+1} = \frac{2}{V} + \frac{a}{V}$

$\Rightarrow V a_n - V = x_n^2 + 14x + a \Rightarrow x_n^2 + (14 - Va)x + 12 = 0$ (۲)
 $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (14 - Va)^2 = 144 \Rightarrow 14 - Va = \pm 12 \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{V} \times \text{در اینجا نیست}$

$a = 4 \checkmark$

$$n^r + a = f'(n) \Rightarrow f'(r) = 1r + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1r \quad (1) -r$$

$$f(r) = 1 - r^2 - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1r \Rightarrow b - a = 2r$$

$$\rightarrow ka - b = -a \xrightarrow{a = -1r} b = -1r \quad b - a = -1r - (-1r) = -r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin^n(x^r) &\sim n^r x^r \\ 1 - \cos n &\sim \frac{n^r}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f f'}{(1 - \cos n)^m} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{r(n-1-rm)} = r^2 \sqrt{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-1-rm=0) \Rightarrow m = \frac{(n-1)}{r} \Rightarrow r^{m+1} \times n = r^2 \sqrt{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = r \Rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow rm + n = 9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{\sqrt{n}-1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{-y+1}{y-1} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \left(\frac{-n-1}{n-1} \right)^r$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}'(n) = -r \left(\frac{-n-1}{n-1} \right)^r \times \frac{r}{(n-1)^2} = -1r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = \frac{19-1}{1} = 18 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{-1r}$$

$$f'(n) = r(n^{r+1})^r (r^n) \left(\frac{1}{r} n+1 \right) + (n^{r+1})^r \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$f'(1) = r \times r^r \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot r = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{r}}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = 0 \\ y_1\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)\cos(\pi) = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x} = \frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{r}-\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-r}{\pi}$$

برابر

$$\frac{y_r - y_1}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{r}}$$

$$y_r = \sin^r \frac{\pi}{r} - \cos^r \frac{\pi}{r} = -\cos^r \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_r\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = 0 \\ y_r\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = -\cos(\pi) = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta y_r}{\Delta x} = \frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{r}-\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x}}{\frac{\Delta y_r}{\Delta x}} = \frac{-\frac{r}{\pi}}{\frac{r}{\pi}} = -1$$