

$$g'(u) = f'(\tan u + \sqrt{2} \cos u) \times (2 \tan u \cdot (1 + \tan u) + \sqrt{2}(-\sin u))$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f'(1 + \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})) \times (2 \times (1 + 1) + \sqrt{2}(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})) = f'(2) \times 3 = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \checkmark$$

(۲)

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

(۱, ۷۵)

$$\rightarrow f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) = \frac{135 - 121\sqrt{2}}{331} \quad g'(x) = \frac{-2 \sin x}{(x - \cos^2 x)^2} \rightarrow g'(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) = \frac{24 - 22\sqrt{2}}{149}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) - g'(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad -(\cos x)' = \sin x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-3)\sqrt{\alpha x} & x \geq \frac{3}{\alpha} \\ (-x+3)\sqrt{\alpha x} & x < \frac{3}{\alpha} \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\alpha x} + \frac{x-3}{2\sqrt{\alpha x}} & x \geq \frac{3}{\alpha} \\ -\sqrt{\alpha x} + \frac{-x+3}{2\sqrt{\alpha x}} & x < \frac{3}{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f'_-(\frac{3}{\alpha}) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\alpha}} \alpha, \quad f'_+(\frac{3}{\alpha}) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{\alpha}} \alpha \rightarrow f'_-(\frac{3}{\alpha}) - f'_+(\frac{3}{\alpha}) = 1\sqrt{\frac{3}{\alpha}} \alpha = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$x=t \rightarrow y=-(t+2) \rightarrow f(t)=-(t+2) \\ y'=-1 \rightarrow f'(t)=-1 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} + \rightarrow -2\alpha+2=-1 \rightarrow \alpha=\frac{3}{2} \\ f'(t)=-\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}=-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

(۱, ۷۵)

$$y = \frac{1}{v}x + a \rightarrow \frac{v(\alpha x - 1)}{x^2 + 1} = x + a \rightarrow 3x^2 + (14 - 4\alpha)x + 12 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0}$$

$$(14 - 4\alpha)^2 - 12 \times 3 = 0 \rightarrow 14 - 4\alpha = \pm 12 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow x = -2 \\ \alpha = 1 \rightarrow x = 2, y = 1 \end{cases} \checkmark \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

در ناحیه اول

$$(n-r)^r(dx+c) = d n^r + c n^r - r d n^r - r c n + r d n + r c = n^r + \alpha n - b$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $d=1 \quad c=r$

$$\rightarrow n^r - 12n + 14 = n^r + \alpha n - b \rightarrow \alpha = -12, b = -14 \rightarrow b - \alpha = -14 + 12 = -2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(n^r) \times n \sin^{n-1}(n^r) \times \cos(n^r) \times r n}{(1 - \cos n)^m}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(n^r) \times n \sin^{n-1}(n^r) \times \cos(n^r) \times (r n)}{(r \sin^r \frac{n}{r})^m} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^r)^n n^{n-1} \times r n}{(r (\frac{n}{r})^r)^m} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n n^{n-1} \times r n}{(\frac{n}{r})^m} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+1} r}{(\frac{n}{r})^m} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^{m+1} n^{n+1-m}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n+1-m=0 \rightarrow n = \frac{m+1}{r} \\ r^{m+1} = r \sqrt[r]{r} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{m+1}{r} = r \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow (m+1) r^{m+1} = r \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{\sqrt{n}-1} = r \rightarrow r\sqrt{n}-r = \sqrt{n}+1 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = r \rightarrow n = 9$$

$$f'(n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) (\sqrt{n}-1) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) (\sqrt{n}+1) \rightarrow f'(9) = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \text{مكوس}$$

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

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{1} = -11 = 1 - (1)(-\alpha + 1) \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n = -r\alpha = 1$$

$$f'(n) = r(n^r+1)^r(rn) \left(-\frac{1}{r}n+1 \right) + (n^r+1)^r \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \Rightarrow f'(1) = 12 - 1 = 11$$

$$y = (\sin^r n + \cos^r n)(\sin^r n - \cos^r n) = -\cos^r n \rightarrow \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$y = \sin^r n \cos^r n \rightarrow \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1(-1) - 0}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-\frac{4}{\pi}}{\frac{4}{\pi}} = -1$$