

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (2 \times (1 + \tan^2(\frac{\pi}{4})) - \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})) \times f'(2) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 2 \times f'(2) = \sqrt{2}$$

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

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$$f'(x) = \frac{-2 \cos^2 x \sin x}{(x - \cos^2 x)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-2 \sin x}{(x - \cos^2 x)^2}$$

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

$$x = (\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) \rightarrow f(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) - 2g(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) =$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\cos(\cos^2 x - 1)}{-\cos^2 x} \right)' = -(\cos^2 x)' = \sin x$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \rightarrow \sin(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1021 + 192\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{19 + 1\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$f_+(x) \rightarrow x\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a}{x\sqrt{ax}} \cdot (x - 2) = \frac{xa}{\sqrt{xa}}$$

$$f_-(x) \rightarrow -x\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a}{x\sqrt{ax}} \cdot (2 - x) = \frac{-xa}{\sqrt{xa}}$$

$$\frac{xa}{\sqrt{xa}} = x\sqrt{a} \rightarrow xa = \sqrt{\frac{9a}{4}} \rightarrow 16a^2 = 9a \rightarrow xa = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x - 4a) + (-a) = -1 \rightarrow x = 5a \rightarrow a = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{x}{5}$$

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$$y_i = \frac{x + d}{v} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$y_r = \frac{(a(rn+1)) - (r(an-1))}{(rn+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{a+r}{9x^2 + 5x + 1}$$

$$va + r1 = (rn+1)^2, \frac{an-1}{rn+1} = \frac{x+d}{v}$$

$$va^2 - r4a + 16 = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 + x^2 - b = 0 \\ f'(x) &= 1x + a = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \underbrace{a = -1x, b = -19}_{b - a = -19 - (-1x) = -x}$$

$$\sin x^r \sim x^r \rightarrow f'(x) = r x^{r-1} \rightarrow f(x) f'(x) = r x^r x^{r-1}$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \rightarrow (1 - \cos x)^m = \frac{x^{2m}}{2^m} \rightarrow r_{m+n} = 9$$

$$\lim \rightarrow r x^r x^m x^{r-1-2m} \rightarrow r-1-2m=0 \rightarrow r_m = r_{n-1}$$

$$r x^r = r x^r \rightarrow m = \frac{r-1}{2} \rightarrow r x^r x^{\frac{(r-1)}{2}} = r x^{\frac{r+1}{2}} \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{2}, n = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{y}+1}{\sqrt{y}-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{y}x - x = \sqrt{y} + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{y}(x-1) = x+1$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2 \rightarrow y \times \left(\frac{(x-1)-(x+1)}{(x-1)^2}\right) \times \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow 2 \times \left(\frac{-1}{1}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{1}\right) = -6$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{1} = \frac{1 - (1 - 1a)}{1} = -1 \rightarrow 1a - r = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$r^r \times \frac{1}{r} = 1r + r = 2r$$

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-r}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{r}{\pi}$$