

علاقة خط به نرم $y = ax + 1$ است $c =$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{a} + 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$y = \frac{1}{\omega}x + 1 \Rightarrow f'(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega}$ ✓

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$$m = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow y - 1 = \frac{1}{\omega}(x + 1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\omega}(x + 1) + 1$$

$$\sqrt{ax - 1} = \frac{x}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow 9ax - 9 = x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + (1 - 9a)x + 10 = 0$$

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$ ✓ $\Rightarrow f(\omega) = 2$ ✓

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$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 1 - 1}{(x + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 4x}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{m + 4}{1 \times 1} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow m = -3$$

$f(1) = 1$ ✓

$f(1) - 1(1) = n$

$n = 1$

$m + n = -2$

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

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

$(1g - f)'(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow (1g - f)'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

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$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad , \quad f(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$\circ < g(\sqrt{x}) \quad , \quad \circ < \sqrt{x}$

$f \circ g(x) = -x \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -1$ ✓

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$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = f'(0)$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right) \times \frac{2}{(\sin x + 1)^2} \cdot \cos x \Rightarrow f'(0) = -4$$

نقطه‌ای کنیم خط مماس $y = x^2 + 1$ را در نقطه A هم عرض B و α قطع کنیم.

$$y' = 2x \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2\alpha \cdot 2\beta &= -1 \\ \alpha^2 + 1 &= \beta^2 + 1 \quad (\alpha = -\beta) \end{aligned} \right\} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow d: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4} \quad \text{نقطه } A = \frac{5}{4}$$

نقطه $A(x, y)$ در خط $d = mx + c$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\alpha &= 2\sqrt{\alpha} \quad (F\alpha^2 + c) \\ m &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} (F\alpha^2 + c) + \lambda \alpha \times 2\sqrt{\alpha} \\ m\sqrt{\alpha} &= F\alpha^2 + c \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} m\sqrt{\alpha} &= 2(F\alpha^2 + c) & \alpha = \frac{1}{F} \checkmark \\ F\alpha^2 + c &= \lambda \alpha^2 + y & \alpha = -\frac{1}{F} \text{ غلط} \\ m &= \lambda / \alpha & m = \frac{2 \cdot (\frac{1}{F}) + c}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{F}}} = -\sqrt{2F} \end{aligned}$$

حیث‌که تابع از نقطه A می‌گذرد و با توجه به \sqrt{x} در صورتی که $\alpha = 0$ در صورتی که $\alpha = 0$ خط d را $y = ax$ می‌گیریم.

$$d \text{ خط } \rightarrow y = ax \quad A(x, ax)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2x^2 + x + 1} \cdot ax \rightarrow a\sqrt{x}(-2x^2 + x + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2ax^{\frac{5}{2}} + ax^{\frac{3}{2}} + ax^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} -5ax^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}ax^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}ax^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\frac{+a}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}} -5\alpha^2 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2(\frac{1}{5})^2 + \frac{1}{5} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2Fx^2 \quad f'(F) = Fx^2 \quad f(x) = \lambda x^2 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2} \right] = 2$$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2x \quad g'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = g'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) \times f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})) = 2 \times \sqrt{5} \times (-\sqrt{5})$$