

19, 25 آفرین

امیر جلالی

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

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

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

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

$$= -\cos x \rightarrow f(x) - 1g(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}\right) - 1g\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}\right)$$

$$= \sin \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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$$x \rightarrow \frac{\mu^+}{\nu} \rightarrow (\nu x - \mu) \sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow \varphi'_+(\frac{\mu}{\nu}) = \nu \left(\sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}} \right) + \frac{a}{\nu \sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}}} (0^+) \quad \text{L.H.S.}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\mu^-}{\nu} \rightarrow (-\nu x + \mu) \sqrt{ax} \Rightarrow \varphi'_-(\frac{\mu}{\nu}) = -\nu \left(\sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}} \right) + \frac{a}{\nu \sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}}} (0^-)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'_+(\frac{\mu}{\nu}) - \varphi'_-(\frac{\mu}{\nu}) = \nu \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \nu \sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}} - (-\nu \sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}}) = \nu \sqrt{a}$$

$$\nu \sqrt{\frac{\nu a}{\nu}} = \nu \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{\nu}}$$

✓

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{x} a \\ f'(x) = -a \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{x} a - a = -1 \Rightarrow -\omega a = -2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{2}{\omega}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2}{\omega} \quad \text{15}$$

$$\forall y = x + \omega \xrightarrow{x+y} yx = \omega \rightarrow x = \frac{\omega}{y} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\omega + \sqrt{y}}{(y^2 x + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{19}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x = \frac{\omega}{y}} \omega + \sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = -\frac{\omega}{y}} \quad \text{190}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1^p x^p + a = 0 \Rightarrow 1^p + a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1^p} \quad \text{19}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 1^p - b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1^p}$$

$$\Rightarrow b - a = \frac{-1^p}{3} \quad \text{19}$$

$$f(x) = 1^p x \sin^{n-1}(x^p) \cdot \cos(x^p) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} \quad \text{19}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^p(x^p) \cdot 1^p x \cos(x^p) \sin^{n-1}(x^p)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} \quad \text{19}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1^{p+m+1} x^{n \times n} x^{p-1}}{x^{2m}} = 1^p \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow 1^p = 1^p - 1 - m = 1^p - 1 \quad \text{19}$$

$$\sqrt{xy} - y = \sqrt{x} + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{xy} - \sqrt{x} = 1 + y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}(y-1) = 1+y \quad \text{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{1+y}{y-1} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{1+x}{-1+x} \right)^p \Rightarrow y' = p \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) \left(\frac{1(x-1) - 1(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} \right) \quad \text{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{شبهه} = p(p) (\text{19}) = -1^p \quad \text{19}$$

Scanned with

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = 11 = \frac{1 + 11a - 1}{1} \rightarrow 11a - 0 = -11 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{11} \quad \boxed{9}$$

$$f'(x) = 1^2(x^2+1)(1^2x)(-\frac{1}{11}x+1) - \frac{1}{11}(x^2+1)^2 \Rightarrow f'(0) = \boxed{1} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f(\frac{\pi}{8})}{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}} \xrightarrow{\text{بداية}} f_1(x) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{8}}{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \boxed{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \\ &= \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \xrightarrow{\text{بداية}} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\boxed{-1} = \text{نسبة} \leftarrow = \boxed{\frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{v} + \frac{a}{v} \rightarrow v a n - v = r_n^r + n + 1 \delta n + a$$

$$r_n^r + n(14 - va) + 1r = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta z} (14 - va)^r - 1r^r = (14 - va - 1r)(14 - va + 1r)$$

$$a = \frac{f}{v}$$

$$a = f$$

$$a = f \rightarrow r_n^r - 1r_n + 1r \rightarrow n = r \checkmark$$

$$a = \frac{f}{v} \rightarrow r_n^r + 1r_n + 1r \rightarrow n = -r \quad x \cup \{ \frac{1}{2} \}$$