

امیر جلالی

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \sin \frac{\sqrt{v}\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{v}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 - 5a \\ f'(x) &= -a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 1 - 5a - a = -1 \Rightarrow -6a = -2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\forall y = x + \frac{1}{y} \xrightarrow{x=y} y = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{0 + 1}{(y^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{y}} a + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1^p x^p + a = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow b - a = -1 - (-1) = 0$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{p \sin^{p-1}(x) \cdot \cos(x) - \sin^p(x) \cdot \sin(x)}{m(1 - \cos x)^{m-1} \cdot \sin(x)} = \frac{p \cdot 0 - 0}{m \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\sqrt{xy} - y = \sqrt{x} + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{xy} - \sqrt{x} = 1 + y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}(y - 1) = 1 + y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{1 + y}{y - 1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{شماره} = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1 + x}{x - 1} \right) \cdot (-1) = -\frac{2(1 + x)}{x - 1}$$

Scanned with

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \\ &= \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \xrightarrow{\text{using identity}} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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