

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

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

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

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

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

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{1 - \cos x} \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{0 - (-\sin x (2))}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) - 2g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2}}{199} - \frac{\lambda}{19 + 18\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = |4x - 3| \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x\sqrt{ax} - 3\sqrt{ax} & x \geq \frac{3}{4} \\ 3\sqrt{ax} - 4x\sqrt{ax} & x < \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{12ax - 3a}{2\sqrt{ax}} & x \geq \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3a - 12ax}{2\sqrt{ax}} & x < \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{9a}{\sqrt{4a}}$$

$$\frac{9a}{\sqrt{4a}} - (-\frac{9a}{\sqrt{4a}}) = \frac{18a}{\sqrt{4a}} = 1\sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{4a} = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$y + ax = 2 \rightarrow f \text{ در } x = \frac{2}{a} \rightarrow f(\frac{2}{a}) = 2 - 4a$$

$$f'(\frac{2}{a}) = -a$$

$$f(\frac{2}{a}) + f'(\frac{2}{a}) = -1 \rightarrow 2 - 4a - a = -1 \rightarrow 2 = 5a \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow f'(\frac{2}{a}) = -a = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{ax-1}{x^2+1} \rightarrow \frac{ax-1}{x^2+1} = \frac{x+a}{x} , \frac{a+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$xy - x = 0 \rightarrow \downarrow$$

$$vax - v = vx^2 + 1x + 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$va + 1 = 9x^2 + 4x + 1$$

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$$f(x) = x^m + ax - b \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{put } x=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 + a - b = 0 \rightarrow 1 + a - b = 0 \\ \text{put } x=2 \rightarrow f(2) = 8 + 2a - b = 0 \rightarrow 8 + 2a - b = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ b = -15 \\ \downarrow \\ a = -12 \end{array}$$

$$b - a = -15 - (-12) = -3$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = y \rightarrow \sqrt{x}+1 = y\sqrt{x}-y \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = y \rightarrow x = y^2$$

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

$$f'(9) = \frac{1}{2}(3) - \frac{1}{2}(3) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(9)} = -3$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \cos(x^r) r x^{r-1}}{(1 - \cos x)^m}$$

$$\frac{x^{rn} \cdot n \cdot x^{r(n-1)} \cdot 1 - \frac{x^r}{r} \cdot r x^{r-1}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^r}{r}\right)^m} = \frac{x^{rn-1} \cdot n \cdot r \cdot (1 - \frac{x^r}{r})}{\left(\frac{x^r}{r}\right)^m} = \frac{n r^{m+1} (1 - \frac{x^r}{r})}{x^{r(m-1)}} = \frac{n r^{m+1}}{r^{m-1}} = n r^2$$

$$f(x) = (x^2+1)^m (ax+1)$$

$$\frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{1 - (-1)} = -1 \rightarrow 1 + a - (-1 - a) = -1 \rightarrow 1 + a + 1 + a = -1 \rightarrow 2a + 2 = -1 \rightarrow 2a = -3 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x^2+1)^m (ax+1) + (-\frac{3}{2})(x^2+1)^m \rightarrow f'(1) = 2(2)^m (a+1) - \frac{3}{2}(2)^m = 12 - 6 = 6$$

$$y = \sin x \cos x \rightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{0 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \rightarrow \frac{(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2}) - (\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{0 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$\phi - r g\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = \frac{(r - \cancel{c \cos n})(\cancel{C \sin n} - r \cos n + \varepsilon)}{(r - \cos n)(r + \cancel{c \sin n})} - \frac{r}{r - \cos n} = \frac{\cancel{C \sin n}(\cancel{C \sin n} - r)}{\cancel{C \sin n} - r \cos n} = -\cos n \quad \underline{r}$$

$$(\phi - r g)' = -(\cos n)' = +\sin n \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = \underline{-\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\frac{a_n - 1}{v_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{v} + \frac{a}{v} \rightarrow v a_n - v = v_n^r + n + 1 \Delta n + a \quad \underline{a}$$

$$v_n^r + n(14 - va) + 1r = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta z=0} (14 - va)^r - 1r^r = \overset{a=\frac{r}{v}}{\uparrow} (14 - va - 1r) \overset{a=r}{\uparrow} (14 - va + 1r)$$

$$a=r \rightarrow v_n^r - 1r n + 1r \rightarrow \underline{n=r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a=\frac{r}{v} \rightarrow v_n^r + 1r n + 1r \rightarrow n=-r \quad \text{خارج المحل}$$

$$\phi^{-1}(r)=t \rightarrow \phi(t)=r \rightarrow \sqrt{t+1} = r\sqrt{t}-r \rightarrow \sqrt{t}=r \rightarrow t=9 \quad \underline{r}$$

$$\phi^{-1}(r)' = \frac{1}{\phi'(a)} \quad , \quad \phi'(r) = \frac{-r}{(\sqrt{r}-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\phi'(9) = \frac{-r}{(r)^2} \times \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{1r} \rightarrow \underline{\phi^{-1}(r)' = -1r}$$