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کیوان کار سب

$$g(r) = f(\tan r + \sqrt{r} \cos r) \rightarrow g'(r) = (\tan r + \sqrt{r} \cos r)' f'(\tan r + \sqrt{r} \cos r) \quad (1)$$

$$= \left(r(\tan r + 1)(\tan r) \times \sqrt{r} \cos r + (-\sqrt{r} \sin r)(\tan r) \right) \times f'(\tan r + \sqrt{r} \cos r)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(r(1+1)(1) \times \sqrt{r}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) + (-\sqrt{r}\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}})(1) \right) \times f'\left(1 + \sqrt{r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)$$

$$= g'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\cancel{r} + (-1) \right) \times f'(r) \rightarrow r = r \times f'(r) \rightarrow \boxed{f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) = \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{r}{r - \cos x} = \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 + \cos x - \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x - \cos x)} = \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \quad (2)$$

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

$$= -\cos x \rightarrow (f-g)'(x) = -(-\sin x) = \sin x$$

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

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{(En - \pi) \sqrt{an}}{n - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{E(En - \pi) \sqrt{an}}{(En - \pi)} = \frac{E \sqrt{\pi a}}{1} = \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-(En - \pi) \sqrt{an}}{n - \frac{\pi}{2}} = -\sqrt{\pi a} \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi a} - (-\sqrt{\pi a}) = 2\sqrt{\pi a}$$

$$\rightarrow E \sqrt{\pi a} = 2\sqrt{\pi a} \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi a} = \sqrt{\pi a} \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi a} = \sqrt{\pi a}$$

$$\rightarrow \pi a = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{4}} \checkmark$$

① $f'(x) = y'(x)$ ② $f(x) = y(x)$ (E)

① $f'(x) = -a$

② $f(x) = -ax + r$

$y = -ax + r$

$f(x) + f'(x) = -1 \rightarrow -a - ax + r = -1 \rightarrow -a + r = -1$

$+a = r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\omega} \rightarrow f'(x) = -a = -\frac{r}{\omega} \checkmark$

$f(x) = \frac{ax-1}{x+1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{a+1}{(x+1)^2}$ (D)

① $\frac{a+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow$

$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\omega}{x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x^2}$ (P)

?

① $\Rightarrow Va + r = 9x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow 9x^2 + 4x - Va - r = 0$

② $\rightarrow \frac{ax-1}{x+1} = \frac{x+\omega}{x} \rightarrow Vax - V = x^2 + \omega x + \omega$

$Vy - x = \omega$

$x^2 + (14 - Va)x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 14 - Va = 2 \rightarrow 12 = Va \rightarrow a = 12$

③ $\rightarrow x^2 + rx - (Va + r) = 0 \rightarrow$

(E)

$f(x) \geq 0, f'(x) \geq 0$

① $1 + Va - b \geq 0 \rightarrow Va - b = -1$

② $f'(x) = x^2 + a \rightarrow 0 = 1 + a \rightarrow a = -1$

$-rf - b = -1 \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow b - a = -1 + 1 = 0 \checkmark$

$f'(x) = n \sin^{n-1} x \times \cos x, f(x) = \sin^n x \times \cos x$ (V)

$x \rightarrow 0$

$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \rightarrow (1 - \cos x)^m \sim (\frac{x^2}{2})^m \rightarrow \frac{x^{2m}}{2^m}$

$\sim \frac{x^{2m}}{2^m} \times \frac{x^{n-1}}{x} \times \cos x \sim \frac{x^{2m+n-1}}{2^m}$

$\sim \frac{x^{2m+n-1}}{2^m} \times \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{x^{2m+n-2}}{2^m}$

$\sim \frac{x^{2m+n-2}}{2^m} \times \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{x^{2m+n-3}}{2^m}$

① $2m+n-1 \geq 2m$

② $2m+n-1 \geq 2m \rightarrow n \geq 1$

$n \geq 1$

$$(F^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} \rightarrow f(a) = x \rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = x \rightarrow x=9 \text{ ; Ans } \sqrt{10}, 0 \text{ ; } \textcircled{A}$$

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

$$x=9 \rightarrow f'(a) = \frac{-1}{10 \times (\sqrt{10})^9} = \left(\frac{-1}{10} \right) \rightarrow (f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{-1}{10}} = \textcircled{-10} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{+1} = -11 \rightarrow \frac{1 - (1)(-0+1)}{1} = -11 \rightarrow \frac{1 + 1 \cdot 0 - 1}{1} = -11 \textcircled{9}$$

$$-11 = 1 \cdot a - 1 \rightarrow 1 \cdot a = -10 \rightarrow a = -10 \checkmark \rightarrow -1 \cdot a = 1$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 3(x^2+1)(x) \times \left(-\frac{x}{x^2+1}\right) + (x^2+1)^3 \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \Rightarrow f'(1) = 3(1^2+1)(1) \times \left(-\frac{1}{1^2+1}\right) + (1^2+1)^3 \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right) = (1 \times 2 + 1) + (1 \times -\frac{1}{2}) = 4 - \frac{1}{2} = \textcircled{7.5} \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{(\sin \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \cos \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}) - (\sin \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \cos \frac{\pi}{\epsilon})}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\pi} \textcircled{10}$$

$$\text{sub. in: } \sin \epsilon_n - \cos \epsilon_n = -(\cos \epsilon_n - \sin \epsilon_n)(\cos \epsilon_n + \sin \epsilon_n) = -\cos \epsilon_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \frac{-\cos(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}) - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{\epsilon})}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \textcircled{-1} \checkmark$$