

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

$$g'(n) = f'(\tan^2 n + \sqrt{2} \cos n) \times \left(2 \times \frac{\cos n}{-\sin n} \right) (\tan x) + \sqrt{2} \times (-\sin x)$$

۱

$$f(n) = \frac{1 + \cos^2}{\varepsilon - \cos^2} = \frac{(\cos^2 + 2\cos + \varepsilon)}{-(\cos - 2)} \rightarrow$$

۱۵

$$|f'(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) - f'(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(-\varepsilon n + 2)(\sqrt{an}) - (\varepsilon n - 2)(\sqrt{an}) \xrightarrow{\text{سست}} |(-\varepsilon \sqrt{an}) - (\varepsilon \sqrt{an})| = -2\sqrt{an} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{a} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \sqrt{2}} \quad 12a = 4 \left| a = \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

۲

$$f(\varepsilon) = -\varepsilon a + 2 \quad f'(\varepsilon) = a \quad -\varepsilon a + 2 + a = -1 \quad -2a = -3 \quad a = 1$$

$$\{f'(\varepsilon) = a = 1\}$$

۱۷۵

$$V_y - n = 0 \rightarrow V_y = n + \delta \quad y = \frac{n}{V} + \frac{\delta}{V}$$

$$\frac{n + \delta}{V} = \frac{an - 1}{2n + 1} \quad , \quad \frac{1}{V} = \frac{a + 1}{(2n + 1)^2}$$

۱۷۵

$$f(n) = n^r + an - b$$

$$f(r) = 0 \quad 1 + 2a - b = 0 \quad 2a - b = -1$$

$$f'(r) = 0 \quad r_n^r + a \rightarrow 12 + a = 0 \quad a = -12$$

$$-22 - b = -1 \rightarrow -12 = b$$

$$b - a = (-12) - (-12) = 0$$

2

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{\sqrt{n}-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = -\frac{y-1}{y+1} = \frac{y+1}{y-1} \rightarrow n = \left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)^2$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^2 \quad (f^{-1}(n))' = 2\left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{(1)(n-1) - (1)(n+1)}{(n-1)^2}\right) = 2 \times \frac{-2}{(n-1)} = -\frac{4}{n-1}$$

-12

$$f(n) = (n^r+1)^r (an+1) \quad -11 = \frac{(1)(1-a) - (1)(1)}{(0) - (-1)} = 1 - 1a - 1 = \frac{1-1a}{1}$$

$$1-1a = -11 \quad 11 = 1a \quad a = \frac{11}{1} = 11 \quad -2a = -2 \times 11 = -22$$

$$f'(n) = (r)(r_n)(n^r+1)^{r-1} (a) + (a)(n^r+1)^r \quad n = \frac{9}{2}$$

1,0

$$y = \sin u \times \cos v$$

$$\frac{\sin u \times \cos v}{-\cos v} = -\sin u$$

$$y = \sin u \cos v = \sin^r - \cos^r = -\cos^r$$

$$-\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = (-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$$

$$-1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{r}-r}{r}$$

$$g(u) = \psi'(\tan^r u + \sqrt{r} \cos u) \times r \tan u (1 + \tan^r u) - \sqrt{r} \sin u$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \psi'(1 + \sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times r \times 1 \times (1 + 1^r) - (\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \psi'(r) \times (\cancel{r} \times \cancel{r} - 1) \rightarrow \psi'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\psi - rg(\frac{v_n}{4}) = \frac{(r \cos u)(\cos^r u - r \cos u + \varepsilon)}{(r - \cos u)(r + \cos u)} - \frac{r}{r - \cos u} = \frac{\cos u (\cos^r u - r)}{r - \cos u} = -\cos u$$

$$(\psi - rg)' = -(\cos u)' = +\sin u \rightarrow \sin(\frac{v_n}{4}) = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$y = -ax + r \rightarrow \psi(\varepsilon) = -\varepsilon a + r, \quad \psi'(\varepsilon) = -a$$

$$-\varepsilon a + r - a = -1 \rightarrow -\partial a = -r \rightarrow a = +\frac{r}{\partial} \rightarrow \psi'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{r}{\partial} \stackrel{!}{=} -a$$

$$\frac{a_n - 1}{r_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{v} + \frac{\partial}{v} \rightarrow v a_n - v = r_n^r + n + 1 \partial n + \partial$$

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

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

$$a = \frac{r}{v} \rightarrow r_n^r + 1r_n + 1r \rightarrow n = -r \quad \text{not possible}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r_n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times \cos x^r}{(r \sin^r \frac{x}{r})^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Sine rule}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r_n}{(r(\frac{x}{r})^r)^n} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_n - r + 1} \times r_n}{(x)^{r_n} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r_n \varepsilon_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\varepsilon_n - r_m - 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon_n - r_m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{r_{m+1}}{\varepsilon} = r^r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{v}{r}, \quad n = r \rightarrow r_m + n = 9$$

$$\frac{\psi(-1) - \psi(-1)}{-1-1} = \frac{1 - 1(-a+1)}{1} = 1a - 1 = -1 \rightarrow 1a = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\psi'(n) = r(n^r+1)^r(rn)(an+1) + a(n^r+1)^r \xrightarrow{-ra=1} \psi'(1) = r(r)^r(r)\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + -\frac{1}{r}(r)^r$$

$$\psi'(1) = 1r - 1 = \boxed{1}$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta n}}$$

$$\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n = (\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n) (-\cos^2 n) = -\cos^2 n$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\cos^2 \pi = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta n}} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{2}{\pi}}{\frac{2}{\pi}} = \boxed{-1}$$