

$$\textcircled{1} g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (2 \times \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} + (-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \times f'(2)) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 3f'(2) = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

مشتق های استعاره شده:

$$\cos(u) = -u' \times \sin u$$

$$\tan(u) = \sec(u) \times u'$$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{(\cos x + 2)(\cos^2 x + 5 - 2\cos x)}{(2 - \cos x)(2 + \cos x)} = \cos x - 2 \xrightarrow{f'(x)} -\sin x$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} f'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{9}) - 2g'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{9}) = \frac{-\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{9} + 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{9}}{(\cos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{9} - 2)^2} = \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{1} f_+'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (f(x) - 3) \sqrt{a} = f \sqrt{a} + 0 = f \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4} a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f_-'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (3 - f(x)) \sqrt{a} = -f \sqrt{a} + 0 = -f \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4} a}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4} a} = 2\sqrt{9} \quad \sqrt{9} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4} a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} a \quad a = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = -fa + 2, f'(x) = -a \Rightarrow -fa + 2 - a = -1$$

$$-5a = -3 \quad a = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f'(x) = -a = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} a(n+1) - 3(a(n+1) - 1) = \frac{3a(n+1) - 3a(n+1) + 3}{1} = 3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{an-1}{n+1} = \frac{n+a}{1} \rightarrow van - v = n^2 + 1 \quad n+a$$

$$\textcircled{2} n^2 + (1 - va)n + 1 = 0$$

$$9n^2 + 9na = va + 1$$

چون نقطه تلاقی
باید متافعال باشد $\rightarrow 3(n-2)^2 \Rightarrow -va + 1 = -12 \Rightarrow a = 5$
 $a = 5$

① مشتق $n=2$ معر است $\Rightarrow 3x^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow 3x(F) + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -12$

② $f(x) = 9 \Rightarrow 1 - 12(F) - b = 0 \quad b = -19$

$b - a = -19 + 12 = -7$

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$\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{x}-2 = \sqrt{x}+1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 3 \Rightarrow x=9$

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

$\therefore \text{جواب} = -12$



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$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = 1a - 1 = -11 \Rightarrow a = -10$

$f'(x) = 3 \times 2x \times (x^2+1)^2 \times (-\frac{x}{x^2+1}) - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1$

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~~① $y' = \cos x \times \cos x + x \sin x$~~
~~② $y' = 2 \sin x$~~
 ~~$\frac{1}{x} \times x = 1$~~
 ~~$\frac{1}{x} \times (-1) = -\frac{1}{x}$~~
 ~~$\frac{1}{x} \times x = 1$~~

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

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

③ $\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} \xrightarrow{y' = -\cos x} \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

$$\phi - r g\left(\frac{v_n}{4}\right) = \frac{(1 - \cancel{C \cdot \sin}) (C \cdot \cancel{\sin} - 1 \cdot \sin + \varepsilon)}{(1 - C \cdot \sin) (1 + \cancel{C \cdot \sin})} - \frac{1}{1 - C \cdot \sin} = \frac{C \cdot \sin (C \cdot \cancel{\sin} - 1)}{1 - C \cdot \sin} = -C \cdot \sin$$

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

$$n \rightarrow \frac{r}{L}^+ \leadsto \phi(n) = \varepsilon n - r \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{L}} \quad \xrightarrow[\text{مفریونده}]{\text{مشتی سر}} \quad \phi'(n) = \frac{r \sqrt{r_a}}{r} = r \sqrt{r_a}$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{r}{L}^- \leadsto \phi(n) = -\varepsilon n + r \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{L}} \quad \xrightarrow[\text{مفریونده}]{\text{مشتی سر}} \quad \phi'(n) = \frac{-r \sqrt{r_a}}{r} = -r \sqrt{r_a}$$

$$r \sqrt{r_a} = r \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{r_a} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r_n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times \cos x^r}{(r \sin \frac{r}{r})^n} \quad \xrightarrow[\text{هم ایزی}]{\text{هم ایزی}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r_n}{(r (\frac{n}{r})^r)^n} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_n - r + 1} \times r_n}{(x)^{r_n} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r_n x^{\varepsilon n - 1}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\varepsilon n - r_m - 1} \quad \rightarrow \varepsilon n - r_m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_m + 1}{\varepsilon}$$

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