

ریاضیات ۳، سوم رشته تجربی

پاسخ کامل مسائل کتاب درسی

مطبوع با آخرین تغییرات (خردادماه ۹۲)

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هرگونه انتشار بدون تغییر در صفحات مجاز است.

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سخن مؤلف کتاب

درو دبر مردانی که در مقابل ظلم سکوت نکنست بار احتیار نکردند.

درو دبر معلم که بزرگترین سرمایه هر جامعه در احتیار اوست.

درو دبر دانش آموز، تنها امید بر آینده ای روشن.

این کتاب الکترونیکی پیشگشی است به حضور فرزندان ایران زمین.

اما چرا حل المسائل؟

۱- استفاده برای دانش آموزان از حل المسائل واقعیتی غیر قابل انکار است.

۲- باید دانش آموز را آگاه کرد که استفاده از حل المسائل آفرین راه است نه اولین کار.

۳- دانش آموز می تواند از حل المسائل برای اطمینان از درستی پاسخ خود استفاده نماید.

۴- نویسنده کان حل المسائل ها کاهی از روش‌های میانبر و تستی برای حل مسائل استفاده کرده و معلم مزبور متهم به پیغایده کردن حل مساله می گردد.

پاسنهای موجود در این کتاب مبتنی بر روش کتاب است.

۵- برای دانش آموزان به دلایلی تمام کلاسها را حضور نداشته و جوابهای صحیح سوالات را در اختیار ندارند و یا دبیر فرصت حل تمام مسائل را پیدا نمی کند.

به دلایلی که برای ذکر شد بر آن شدیم، پاسخ مسائل کتاب درسی را در اختیار قرار دهیم.
تلاش بر این است در ویرایشهای بعدی مطالب و تمریناتی به این کتاب افزوده گردد.

مشتاقانه پذیرای نظرات و انتقادات شما هستیم.

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آدرس سایت

آدرس پست الکترونیکی

شماره همراه بحث تماس (sms)

- ۱- (الف) نتیجه انداقتنه تاس قطعی است (آمدهن عدد ۱)، بنابراین تصادفی نیست.
 ب) نتیجه انداقتنه این دو تاس غیر قابل پیش بینی و بنابراین تصادفی است.
 ج) نوزاد ممکن است در ماه فرورداد به دنیا بیاید یا نیاید پس پریه تصادفی است.

$$S = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17\} \quad (ب) \quad A = \{3, 9, 15\} \quad (ج) \quad B = \{3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17\} \quad -۲$$

$$(الف) \quad S = \{GGGG, GGGB, GGBG, GGBB, \dots, BBBB\} \Rightarrow n(S) = 2^4 = 16 \quad -۳$$

$$(ب) \quad A = \{GGGG, GBGG, BGGG, BBGG\} \quad (ج) \quad B = S - \{GGGG\}$$

$$\rightarrow C = \{GGGG, GGGB, GGBG, GBGG, BGGG\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{GBGG, BGGG, BBGG\}$$

$$(ه) \quad A - C = \{BBGG\}, B' = \{GGGG\}$$

$$A \cap C = \{GGGG, GBGG, BGGG\} \neq \emptyset$$

بنابراین A, C سازگار نبودند اشتراکشان تھی نیست.

- ۳- به بجز اشتراک A, B ، سایر قسمتهای دو مجموعه را باید علامت زد.

$$(الف) \quad S = \{12, 14, 15, 21, 41, 51, 24, 25, 42, 52, 45, 54\} \quad -۵$$

$$(ب) \quad A = \{12, 24, 52\}$$

$$(ج) \quad B = \{12, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25\}$$

$$\rightarrow A \cup B = \{12, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 52\}, A \cap B = \{12, 24\}$$

$$(الف) \quad C = \{12, 15, 21, 51, 24, 42, 45, 54\} \Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \quad -۷$$

$$(ب) \quad A \cap C = \{12, 24\}, P(A \cup C) = P(A) + P(C) - P(A \cap C) = \frac{3}{12} + \frac{8}{12} - \frac{2}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(ج) \quad P(A \cap C') = P(A) - P(A \cap C) = \frac{3}{12} - \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

الف) $P(A) = \frac{\binom{12}{3}}{\binom{17}{3}} = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10}{17 \times 16 \times 15} = \frac{11}{34}$ -٧

ب) $P(B) = \frac{\binom{12}{2} \times \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{17}{3}} = \frac{6 \times 11 \times 5 \times 6}{17 \times 16 \times 15} = \frac{33}{68}$

ج) $P(C) = \frac{\binom{12}{3} + \binom{12}{2} \times \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{17}{3}} = \frac{11}{34} + \frac{33}{68} = \frac{55}{68}$

الف) $A = \{٢, ٣, ٥, ٧\}, S = \{١, ٢, \dots, ٨\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{٤}{٨} = \frac{١}{٢}$ -١

ب) $B = \{١, ٢, ٣, ٥, ٧, ٩\} \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{٦}{٨} = \frac{٣}{٤}$

ج) $C = \{٣, ٦\} \Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{٢}{٨} = \frac{١}{٤}$

$$S = \{R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6\}$$

$$A = \{P2, P3, P5\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{16}{243}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$S = \{GGGG, GGGB, GGBG, GGBB, \dots, BBBB\} \Rightarrow n(S) = 16$$

$$\binom{4}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{2^4} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{3} + \binom{4}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{3} + \binom{4}{4}}{2^4} = \frac{6+4+1}{16} = \frac{11}{16}$$

$$\binom{4}{4} + \binom{4}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\binom{4}{4} + \binom{4}{3}}{2^4} = \frac{1+4}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$$

۴- پون پیش آمد روز تولد هر فرد مستقل از دیگری است پس

(الف) احتمال آنکه هر پنج نفر شنبه متولد شده باشند برابر $\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5$ پس احتمال آنکه هر پنج نفر

در یک روز هفته تولد یافته باشند

$$P(A) = \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 = 7 \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^4$$

(ب) با خرضن سوال نفر اول ۷ انتخاب، نفر دوم ۶ انتخاب و ...

$$P(B) = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3}{7^5}$$

-۵ رنگ پشمها در دو فانواده A, B مستقل از یکدیگرند، بنابراین

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \times P(B)$$

$$= \frac{20}{100} + \frac{75}{100} - \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{75}{100} = \frac{95}{100} - \frac{3}{20} = \frac{80}{100} = \frac{4}{5}$$

-۶ (الف) هیچ دو مهره همنگ نباشد یعنی یکی سیاه، یکی قرمز، یکی آبی،

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{3}{1} \times \binom{4}{1} \times \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{10}{3}} = \frac{3 \times 4 \times 3}{10 \times 9 \times 8} = \frac{36}{120} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{10} \quad \text{(در اقل دو مهره همنگ) متمم (هیچ دو مهره همنگ نباشد)}$$

ج) هیچ مهره قرمز نباشد یعنی (سه سیاه) یا (دو سیاه و یک آبی) یا (سه آبی)

$$P(C) = \frac{\binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{2} \times \binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{1} \times \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{3}}{\binom{10}{3}} = \frac{1 + 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 + 1}{10 \times 9 \times 8} = \frac{20}{120} = \frac{1}{6}$$

-۷ چون نراحتی قلبی پیدا کردن A, B به هم وابسته نیست پس

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B) = 0.16 \times 0.17 = 0.042 \quad \text{(الف)}$$

$$P(A' \cup B') = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.042 = 0.958 \quad \text{(ب)}$$

$$\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\binom{7}{3}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{12 \times 11 \times 10} = \frac{7}{44} \quad -۸$$

فقط سوم (الف)

$$\rightarrow P(B) = \frac{\binom{7}{3} + \binom{7}{2} \times \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{35 + 1 \cdot 5}{12 \times 11 \times 1} = \frac{7}{66}$$

$$S = \{(1,1), (1,2), \dots, (1,6), \dots, (6,6)\} \Rightarrow n(S) = 6 \times 6 = 36 \quad -9$$

$$A = \{(1,5), (2,5), (3,5), (4,5), (2,5)$$

(الف) $, (5,5), (6,5), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,6)\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{11}{36}$

ب) $B = \{(\overbrace{1,2,4,5}, \overbrace{1,2,4,5})\} \Rightarrow n(B) = 4 \times 4 = 16 \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$

$$C = \{(1,6), (6,1), (2,5), (5,2), (3,4)$$

ج) $, (4,3), (1,1), (1,3), (1,5), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), (5,1), (5,3), (5,5)\}$

$$\Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$D' = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1)\}$

ج) $\Rightarrow P(D') = \frac{n(D')}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{36} \Rightarrow P(D) = 1 - \frac{10}{36} = \frac{26}{36} = \frac{13}{18}$

د) $E = \{(\overbrace{3,4,5,6}, \overbrace{3,4,5,6})\} \Rightarrow n(E) = 4 \times 4 = 16 \Rightarrow P(E) = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$

$$F = \{(1,2), (1,5), (2,1), (2,4), (3,3)$$

ز) $, (3,6), (4,2), (4,5), (5,1), (5,4), (6,3), (6,6)\} \Rightarrow P(F) = \frac{n(F)}{n(S)} = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\text{ا) } (-2, 6) \quad \text{ب) } [-4, 0] \quad \text{پ) } (0, 3] \quad \text{ت) } [-3, 5]$$

-١

-٢

$$\text{ا) } (2, 6] \quad \text{ب) } (1, +\infty) \quad \text{پ) } (-\infty, -2] \quad \text{ت) } (-6, -1)$$

-٣

$$\text{ا) } \{x \in R \mid 3 \leq x \leq 7\} \quad \text{ب) } \{x \in R \mid x \geq \cdot\} \quad \text{پ) } \{x \in R \mid x > \cdot\}$$

-٤

$$\text{ت) } \{x \in R \mid -4 \leq x < 1\} \quad \text{ث) } \{x \in R \mid x \leq \cdot\} \quad \text{ج) } \{x \in R \mid -3 \leq x < 2\}$$

-٥

$$A = [-3, 3] \quad , \quad B = (2, +\infty) \quad , \quad C = (-\infty, \cdot)$$

-٥

$$\text{ا) } A \cup B = [-3, +\infty) \quad \text{ب) } A \cap B = (2, 3] \quad \text{پ) } A \cup B \cup C = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ت) } A \cap C = [-3, \cdot) \quad \text{ث) } B \cap C = \emptyset \quad \text{چ) } (A \cup B) \cap C = [-3, \cdot)$$

$$\text{چ) } (A \cap B) \cap C = \emptyset \quad \text{ح) } B \cup C = (-\infty, \cdot) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

-٦

$$\text{ا) } \{x \in R \mid -1 \leq x \leq 3\} \quad \text{ب) } (2, 4)$$

-٧

$$\text{پ) } \{x \mid x \in R, -1 \leq x < 3\} = [-1, 3)$$

$$\text{ت) } (-2, 3]$$

-٨

$$\text{ا) } 2x - 3 < \cdot \Rightarrow 2x < 3 \Rightarrow x < \frac{3}{2}$$

-٩

$$\text{ب) } 2x - 4 \geq \cdot \Rightarrow 2x \geq 4 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$$

$$\text{پ) } \frac{x+1}{2} > 2x - 1 \Rightarrow x+1 > 4x - 2 \Rightarrow -3x > -3 \Rightarrow x < 1$$

$$\text{ت) } \cdot \leq x + 2 < 3 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x < 3 - 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x < 1$$

$$\text{ث) } -2 \leq \frac{x}{2} - 1 \leq 2 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq 3 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$\text{چ) } -1 \leq \frac{-2x+1}{3} < 4 \Rightarrow -3 \leq -2x + 1 < 12 \Rightarrow -4 \leq -2x < 11 \Rightarrow -\frac{11}{2} < x \leq 2$$

$$1) \frac{2x+4}{x+2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x + 4 = x + 2 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

و $x = -2$ جواب مدرج است پس قابل قبول نیست و $\{ \}$ مجموعه جواب

$$2) \frac{x+5}{3x+15} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3(x+5) = 1(3x+15) \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

پس به تساوی درست، سریع پس جواب معادله تمام اعداد حقیقی به جز جواب مدرج است
 $3x+15 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -5 \Rightarrow R - \{-5\}$

$$3) \frac{3x-2}{x} + \frac{2x+5}{x+3} = 5 \Rightarrow \text{ک.م.م} = x(x+3) \Rightarrow (x+3)(3x-2) + x(2x+5) = 5x(x+3)$$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 9x - 6 + 2x^2 + 5x = 5x^2 + 15x \Rightarrow -3x = 6 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

و جوابهای مدرج $x = -2$ است پس جواب $x = -3$ قابل قبول است.

$$4) \frac{2x+3}{2(x-1)} - \frac{5}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{2x-3}{2(x+1)} \Rightarrow \text{ک.م.م} = 2(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)(2x+3) + 5(2) = (2x-3)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x + 2x + 3 + 10 = 2x^2 + 2x - 3x - 3 \Rightarrow 6x = -18 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

و جوابهای مدرج $x = \pm 1$ است پس جواب $x = -3$ قابل قبول است.

$$5) \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-2} \Rightarrow \frac{x-(x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x-2-(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{-1}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x+1) = (x-1)(x-2) \Rightarrow x^2 + x = x^2 - 3x + 2 \Rightarrow 4x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

و جوابهای مدرج $x = \frac{1}{2}$ است پس جواب $x = 0$ قابل قبول است.

$$6) \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = 3x \left(\frac{x+1 - (x-1)}{x+1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{6x}{(x+1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$6x(x-1)(x+1) - 4x(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(x+1)(3x-5) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = -1 \vee x = \frac{5}{3}$$

و جوابهای مدرج $x = \pm 1$ است پس جوابهای $x = 0 \vee x = \frac{5}{3}$ قابل قبول است.

$$7) \frac{2x+3}{x-1} - \frac{2x-3}{x+1} = \frac{10}{(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow \text{م.م.د} = (x-1)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+3)(x+1) - (2x-3)(x-1) = 10.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x + 3x + 3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 3x + 3 = 10 \Rightarrow 10x = 10 \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

و جوابهای مدرج $x = \pm 1$ است پس جواب $x = 1$ قابل قبول نیست و $\{x = \pm 1\}$ مجموعه جواب

$$8) 3(5x^2 - x - 20) = 5(3x^2 - 3x - 28) \Rightarrow 15x^2 - 3x - 60 = 15x^2 - 15x - 140.$$

$$\Rightarrow -3x + 15x = -140 + 60 \Rightarrow 12x = -80 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{20}{3}$$

۹) Δ هردو مدرج کسر، مجزو، کامل نیست پس جواب کویا ندارد بنابراین $x = -\frac{20}{3}$ قابل قبول است.

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a-2} + \frac{a-2}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a-2} + \frac{a}{2} - 1 = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a-2} = 1 \Rightarrow a-2 = 2 \Rightarrow a = 4 - 9$$

$$t = -3 \Rightarrow \frac{4 - (-3)}{2 - 2(-3)} = \frac{3(-3)^2 + k}{((-3)^2 + 1)^2 - 68} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{8} = \frac{27 + k}{32} \Rightarrow 27 + k = 28 \Rightarrow k = 1 - 10$$

۱) $1 - \frac{1}{x} - x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1-x^2}{x} < 0, -1-x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow$ جواب مجموعه $= (0, +\infty)$

۲) $\frac{x-x^2}{x} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-x^2-x}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-(x+3)(x-2)}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} > 0.$

$x+3 = 0 \vee x-2 = 0 \vee x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \text{ or } x = 2 \text{ or } x = 0.$

x	-	-	+	-	+	$+\infty$
$(x+3)(x-2)$	+	•	-	-	•	+
x	-	-	•	+	+	+
P	-	•	+	-	•	+

جواب مجموعه $= (-3, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$

۳) $\frac{2x-1}{x} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x-1-x}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{x-1}{x} > 0.$

$x-1 = 0 \text{ or } x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } x = 0.$

x	-	•	1	$+\infty$
P	+	•	-	•

جواب مجموعه $= (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

۴) $\frac{x^2-2}{x} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-x-2}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x} < 0.$

$x-2 = 0 \text{ or } x+1 = 0 \text{ or } x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } x = -1 \text{ or } x = 0.$

x	-	-	1	•	2	$+\infty$
$(x-2)(x+1)$	+	•	-	-	•	+
x	-	-	•	+	+	+
P	-	•	+	-	•	+

جواب مجموعه $= (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 2)$

۵) $\frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} - 2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x-1) - x(x) - 2x(x-1)}{x(x-1)} \leq 0.$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1 - x^2 - 2x^2 + 2x}{x(x-1)} \leq 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{-2x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(x-1)} \leq 0.$$

$-2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0, \Delta = -4 < 0, a = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow -2x^2 + 2x - 1 < 0$

$x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 1$

x	$-\infty$	0	1	$+\infty$
$-2x^2 + 2x - 1$	-	-	-	-
$x(x-1)$	-	+	-	-
P	+	-	-	+

مجموعه جواب = $(0, 1)$

۶) $\left| \frac{1-x}{2x-5} \right| > 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1-x}{2x-5} \right)^2 > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(1-x)^2 - (2x-5)^2}{(2x-5)^2} > 0.$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-x-2x+5)(1-x+2x-5)}{(2x-5)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{(-3x+6)(x-4)}{(2x-5)^2} > 0.$$

$(-3x+6)(x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } x = 4$

$(2x-5)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x-5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$

x	$-\infty$	2	$\frac{5}{2}$	4	$+\infty$
$(-3x+6)(x-4)$	-	+	+	-	-
$(2x-5)^2$	+	+	+	+	+
P	-	+	-	+	+

مجموعه جواب = $(2, \frac{5}{2}) \cup (4, +\infty)$

$$\text{v) } \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (2x^2 + x + 1)}{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{-x^2 - x}{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{-x(x+1)}{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} \geq 0.$$

$$-x(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$2x^2 + x + 1 = 0, \Delta_1 = -4 < 0, a = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x + 1 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0, \Delta_2 = -4 < 0, a = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 > 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	$+\infty$
$-x(x+1)$	-	+	+	-
$2x^2 + x + 1$	+	+	+	
$x^2 + 1$	+	+	+	
P	-	+	-	

مجموعه جواب = $[-1, 0]$

$$\text{viii) } 2x - 3 - x + 4 - \frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{x-5} < 0 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$$

مجموعه جواب = $(-\infty, -1)$

$$\text{ix) } P = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0, \begin{cases} x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \\ x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
P	+	-	+	

$$A = (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$Q = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0, \begin{cases} x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \\ x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \end{cases}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
P	+	-	+	

$$B = (-\infty, -1) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{مجموعه جواب} = A \cap B = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$10) P = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4 - 3x^2}{4x^2} \geq 0.$$

$$4 - 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad 4x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{0}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0.$$

x	- ∞	$-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	.	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.	+ ∞
$4 - 3x^2$	-	+	+	-	+	-
$4x^2$	+	+	+	+	+	+
P	-	+	-	+	-	+

$$\text{مجموعه جواب} = \left[-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, 0\right) \cup \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty\right)$$

$$11) P = \frac{2x^2 + x - 6}{3x^2 - 7x - 6} \geq 0, \quad \begin{cases} 2x^2 + x - 6 = (2x - 3)(x + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } x = -2 \\ 3x^2 - 7x - 6 = (3x + 2)(x - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 3 \end{cases}$$

x	- ∞	-2	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	+ ∞
$2x^2 + x - 6$	+	-	-	+	+	+
$3x^2 - 7x - 6$	+	+	-	-	+	+
P	+	-	+	-	-	+

$$A = (-\infty, -2] \cup \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}\right] \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$Q = 16 - x^2 \geq 0, \quad 16 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 4$$

x	- ∞	-4	4	+ ∞
Q	-	+	-	-

$$B = [-4, 4]$$

$$A \cap B = [-4, -2] \cup \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}\right] \cup (3, 4]$$

$$12) S = \frac{20 \cdot t}{t^2 + 100} > 8 \Rightarrow \frac{20t}{t^2 + 100} - 8 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-(t^2 - 20t + 100)}{t^2 + 100} > 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{(t-20)(t-10)}{t^2 + 100} < 0.$$

$$(t-20)(t-10) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 20 \text{ or } t = 10$$

$$t^2 + 100 = 0, \Delta = -400 < 0, a = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + 100 > 0.$$

t	$-\infty$	10	20	$+\infty$
$(t-20)(t-10)$	+	-	+	
$t^2 + 100$	+	+	+	
P	+	-	+	

مجموعه جواب برابر $(5, 20)$ است، یعنی در هفته های ششم تا بیستم پس از تولید چنین خواهد شد.

$$\cos(30^\circ) = \cos(2 \times 15^\circ) = 2 \cos^2(15^\circ) - 1$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \cos^2(15^\circ) - 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2(15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{4} \Rightarrow \cos(15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\sin(15^\circ) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(15^\circ)} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\tan(15^\circ) = \frac{\sin(15^\circ)}{\cos(15^\circ)} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2} \div \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos(45^\circ) = \cos(2 \times 22.5^\circ) = 2 \cos^2(22.5^\circ) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \cos^2(22.5^\circ) - 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2(22.5^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{4} \Rightarrow \cos(22.5^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\sin(22.5^\circ) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(22.5^\circ)} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\tan(22.5^\circ) = \frac{\sin(22.5^\circ)}{\cos(22.5^\circ)} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2} \div \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{25}{16} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5} \quad -٢$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \times \tan \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \beta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} = 1 + \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{25}{144} = \frac{169}{144} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = \sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\sin \beta = \cos \beta \times \tan \beta = \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{56}{65}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{56}{65}\right)^2} = \frac{33}{65}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{56}{65} \div \frac{33}{65} = \frac{56}{33}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}, \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos \beta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{15}{17}\right)^2} = -\frac{8}{17}, \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{15}{17} \div -\frac{8}{17} = -\frac{15}{8}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-8}{17} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{15}{17} = \frac{13}{85}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-8}{17} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{15}{17} = -\frac{14}{85}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{13}{85} \div -\frac{14}{85} = -\frac{13}{14} \Rightarrow \cot(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{14}{13}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = -\frac{7}{25}$$

$$\tan 2\beta = \frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 - \tan^2 \beta} = \frac{2 \left(-\frac{15}{8}\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{15}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{30}{8}}{-\frac{161}{64}} = \frac{240}{161}$$

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \tan(\frac{\pi}{4})}{1 - \tan(\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \tan(\frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}} = 2 + \sqrt{2}$$

الـ ١) $\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot \cos x - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot \sin x = (-1) \cos x - (0)(\sin x) = -\cos x$

ـ) $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos \theta - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin \theta = (0)(\cos \theta) - (1)(\sin \theta) = -\sin \theta$

$$\text{ج) } \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta - (\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\rightarrow) \sin 2x \cdot \cos x - \cos 2x \cdot \sin x = \sin(2x - x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{د) } \sin \alpha = \sin(2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{ه) } \cos \alpha = \cos(2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1$$

$$\text{ز) } 1 - \cos \alpha = 1 - (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{ح) } \tan \alpha = \tan(2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2}) = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\text{ب) ... } = \frac{\frac{2}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{2}{\cos \alpha}}{\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}} = \frac{\frac{2}{1}}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}} = 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\text{ص) } \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sin x} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}{1 + (2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1)} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sin x} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{و) } \cot \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos(2 \times \frac{x}{2})}{\frac{1}{2} \sin(2 \times \frac{x}{2})} = 2 \cot x$$

$$f(\cdot) = \frac{3}{2(\cdot)^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \quad , \quad f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{3}{2(\sqrt{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3}{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}} = 2 \quad , \quad f(2x) = \frac{3}{2(2x)^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{8x^2 + 1}$$

$$f(3) = 3^2 - 4 = 9 - 4 = 5 \quad , \quad f(5) = 5^2 - 4 = 21 \quad , \quad f(f(3)) = f(5) = 21$$

$$f(\sqrt{2} - 1) = \sqrt{2} - (\sqrt{2} - 1) = 1 \quad , \quad f(3 - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} + (3 - \sqrt{2}) = 3$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} - (-\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} \quad , \quad f(\cdot) = \sqrt{2} - \cdot = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(f(-1)) = f(\sqrt{2} - (-1)) = f(\sqrt{2} + 1) = \sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2} + 1) = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$

۱) نیست ۲) صحت ۳) نیست ۴) صحت -۵

$$A\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \cdot\right), B(1, 5) \Rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5 - \cdot}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{\frac{5}{2}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \Rightarrow y - 5 = 2(x - 1) = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow y = 2x + 3$$

$$f(1) = 1^2 + \frac{1}{1^2} = 2 \quad , \quad f(-1) = (-1)^2 + \frac{1}{(-1)^2} = 2$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad , \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{x}) = (\sqrt{x})^2 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = x + \frac{1}{x}, x > 0.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}-1}{-\frac{1}{x}+1} = \frac{\frac{-1-x}{x}}{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \frac{1+x}{-(x-1)} = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

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$$\Rightarrow f(x) \times f\left(\frac{-1}{x}\right) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \times \frac{1+x}{1-x} = -1$$

$$C(\cdot, 3), B(1, \cdot), A(2, 3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = a(\cdot)^2 + b(\cdot) + c \Rightarrow c = 3 \\ 1 = a(1)^2 + b(1) + c \Rightarrow a + b = -3 \\ 3 = a(2)^2 + b(2) + c \Rightarrow 4a + 2b = 1 \end{cases}$$

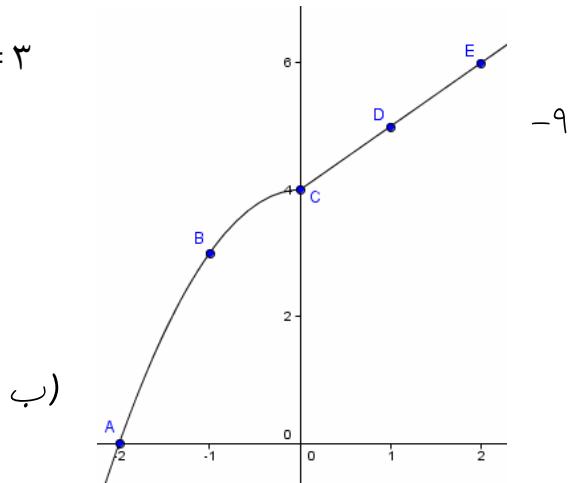
-۸

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a - b = 3 \\ 4a + 2b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = +3 \Rightarrow b = -a - 3 = -6 \Rightarrow f(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 3(x-1)^2$$

$$f(-2) = 4 - (-2)^2 = -4, f(-1) = 4 - (-1)^2 = 3$$

الف) $f(\cdot) = \cdot + 4 = 4, f(1) = 1 + 4 = 5$

$$f(2) = 2 + 4 = 6 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & -4 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$



$$A(1, \cdot) \Rightarrow x = 1, y = \cdot \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cdot = 1^2 + a(1) - 3b \Rightarrow a - 3b = -1 \\ \cdot = -1 + b \Rightarrow b = 1 \end{cases}$$

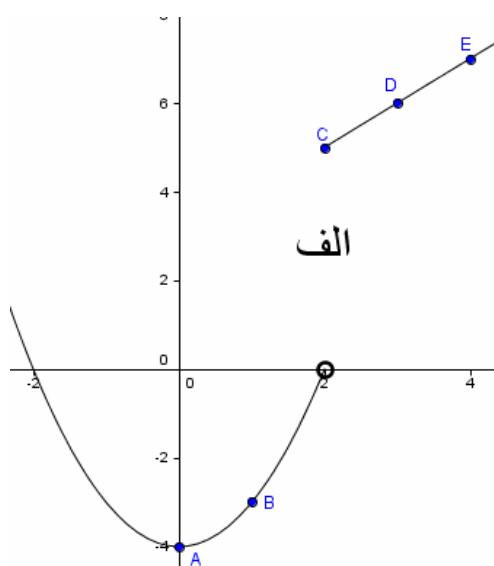
-۹

$$\Rightarrow a - 3(1) = -1 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

(الف)	x	.	١	٢	٣	٤
	y	-٤	-٣	٥	٦	٧

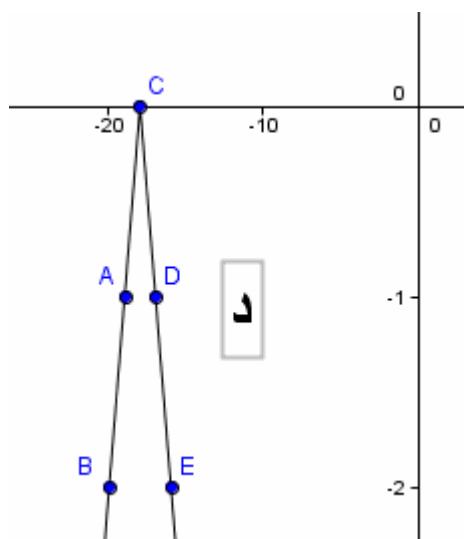
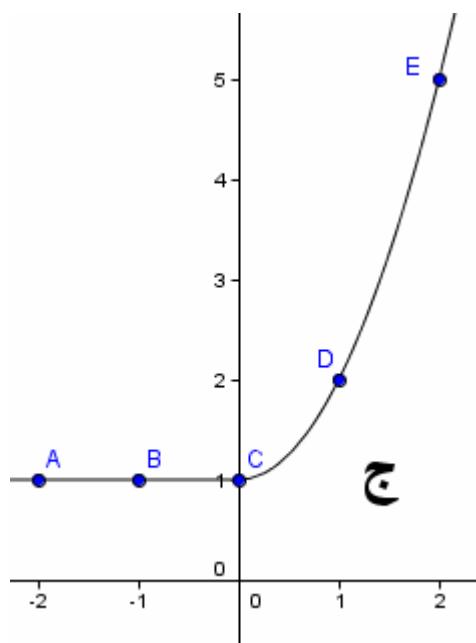
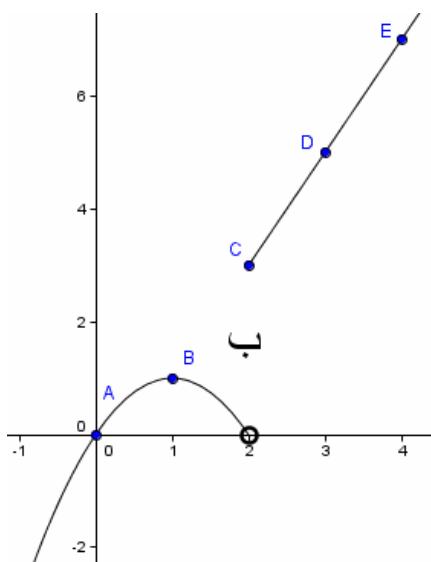
(ب)	x	.	١	٢	٣	٤
	y	.	١	٣	٥	٧

(ج)	x	-٢	-١	.	١	٢
	y	١	١	١	٢	٥



$$y = -3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)|x + 18| = -|x + 18|$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|cccccc} x & -20 & -19 & -18 & -17 & -16 \\ \hline y & -2 & -1 & . & -1 & -2 \end{array}$$



$$1) f(x) = x^2 - x \Rightarrow D_f = R$$

$$2) g(x) = x(x+1)(x-1) \Rightarrow Dg = R$$

$$3) h(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 1} \Rightarrow D_h : x^2 - x - 1 = \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \quad or \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow D_h = R - \{-1\}$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x-1} \cdot x = 0 \quad or \quad x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{1\}$$

$$5) g(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2}} \quad x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2 \Rightarrow D_g = (-2, +\infty)$$

$$6) h(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x^2 - 2x} \quad x^2 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad or \quad x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_h = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$7) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{1-x}} \quad \frac{2-x}{1-x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2-x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \\ 1-x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$8) g(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{x+1}} \quad x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{-1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$9) h(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2x}{x+1}} \quad x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow D_h = R - \{-1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$10) f(x) = \log(x^2 - 1) \quad x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$11) g(x) = \log_x^{2-x} \quad 2-x > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad x \neq 1 \Rightarrow \{-2 < x < 2\} \cap \{x > 0\} \cap \{x \neq 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_g = (0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$$

$$12) h_x = \log(2-x)^2 \quad (2-x)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2-x \neq 0 \quad D_h = R - \{2\}$$

$$13) f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + x - 2} \quad x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \{x \geq 1\} \cup \{x \leq -2\} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$14) g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$15) h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}, \quad x - 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 3 \Rightarrow D_h = \mathbb{R} - \{3\} = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$16) f(x) = x\sqrt{x-3}, \quad x - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 3 \Rightarrow D_f = [3, +\infty)$$

$$1) f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) g(x) = \cos(\frac{1}{x}), \quad x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$3) h(x) = \cot(2x) = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x}, \quad \sin 2x \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_h = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$4) k(x) = \tan(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}, \quad \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(k+1)\pi}{4} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(k-1)\pi}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_k = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(k+1)\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(k-1)\pi}{4} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \geq 1 \\ -x & x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x & -1 < x \leq 1 \\ -x - 1 & 1 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_h = (-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = 4x + 2 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f \pm g = D_f \cap D_g = \mathbb{R}, D_f / g : 4x + 2 = \cdot \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f / g = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 4x + 2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} (f+g)(x) = x^2 + 4x + 4 \quad , \quad (f-g)(x) = x^2 - 4x \\ (f \cdot g)(x) = (x^2 + 2)(4x + 2), (f/g)(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2}{4x + 2} \\ (fog)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(4x + 2) = (4x + 2)^2 + 2 = 16x^2 + 16x + 6 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x - 2}{\Delta} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f \pm g = \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{R} - \{1\} = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \neq 1 \mid \frac{x}{x-1} \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$D_f / g : \frac{x}{x-1} = \cdot \Rightarrow x = \cdot$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f / g = \{\mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{R} - \{1\}\} - \{\cdot\} \Rightarrow D_f / g = \mathbb{R} - \{\cdot, 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (f+g)(x) = \frac{2x - 2}{\Delta} + \frac{x}{x-1} \quad , \quad (f-g)(x) = \frac{2x - 2}{\Delta} + \frac{x}{x-1} \\ (f/g)(x) = \frac{2x - 2}{\Delta} \times \frac{x-1}{x} \\ (fog)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = \frac{\frac{x}{x-1} - 2}{\Delta} = \frac{-x + 2}{\Delta(x-1)} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} - x \Rightarrow D_f = R, g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{\cdot\}$$

$$D_{f \pm g} = D_f \cap D_g = R \cap R - \{\cdot\} = R - \{\cdot\}$$

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \cdot \Rightarrow x \in \{\}$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = \cdot\} = R - \{\cdot\}$$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \neq \cdot \mid \frac{1}{x} \in R\} = R - \{\cdot\}$$

$$(f \pm g)(x) = (\sqrt{x} - x) \pm \frac{1}{x}, \quad (f/g)(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - x}{\frac{1}{x}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{x} - 1)$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty), g(x) = x-1 \Rightarrow D_g = R$$

$$D_{f \pm g} = D_f \cap D_g = [1, +\infty) \cap R = [1, +\infty)$$

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = x-1 = \cdot \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = \cdot\} = (1, +\infty)$$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \in R \mid x-1 \geq 1\} = [2, +\infty)$$

$$(f \pm g)(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \pm (x-1)$$

$$(f/g)(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x-1) = \sqrt{x-1-1} = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-3} \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{3\}, g(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+3} \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{-3\}$$

$$D_{f \pm g} = D_f \cap D_g = R - \{3\} \cap R - \{-3\} = R - \{3, -3\}$$

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+3} = \cdot \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = \cdot\} = R - \{3, -3\}$$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \neq -3 \mid \frac{x-3}{x+3} \neq 3\} = R - \{-3, -6\}$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{x+3} \neq 3 \Rightarrow x-3 \neq 3x+9 \Rightarrow -2x \neq 12 \Rightarrow x \neq -6 \right)$$

$$(f+g)(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{x-3}{x+3} = \frac{2(x^2+9)}{x^2-9}, (f-g)(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-3} - \frac{x-3}{x+3} = \frac{12x}{x^2-9}$$

$$(f/g)(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-3} \div \frac{x-3}{x+3} = \left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right)^2$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x-3}{x+3}\right) = \frac{\frac{x-3}{x+3} + 3}{\frac{x-3}{x+3} - 3} = \frac{4x+6}{-2x-12} = -\frac{2x+3}{x+6}$$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x, g(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow D_f = D_g = R \Rightarrow D_{f \pm g} = D_{fog} = R$$

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = \cdot \Rightarrow \sin x = \cdot \Rightarrow x = k\pi \Rightarrow D_{f/g} = R - \{k\pi \mid k \in Z\}$$

$$(f \pm g)(x) = \sin 2x \pm \sin x, (f/g)(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} = 2 \cos x$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sin x) = \sin(\sin x)$$

$$f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pi k \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \pi k \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$g(x) = \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, \pi k \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pi k \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = 0\} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \neq k\pi \mid \cot x \neq \pi k \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\} = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$(f+g)(x) = \tan x + \cot x = \frac{1}{\sin x} , \quad (f-g)(x) = \tan x - \cot x = -\frac{1}{\sin x}$$

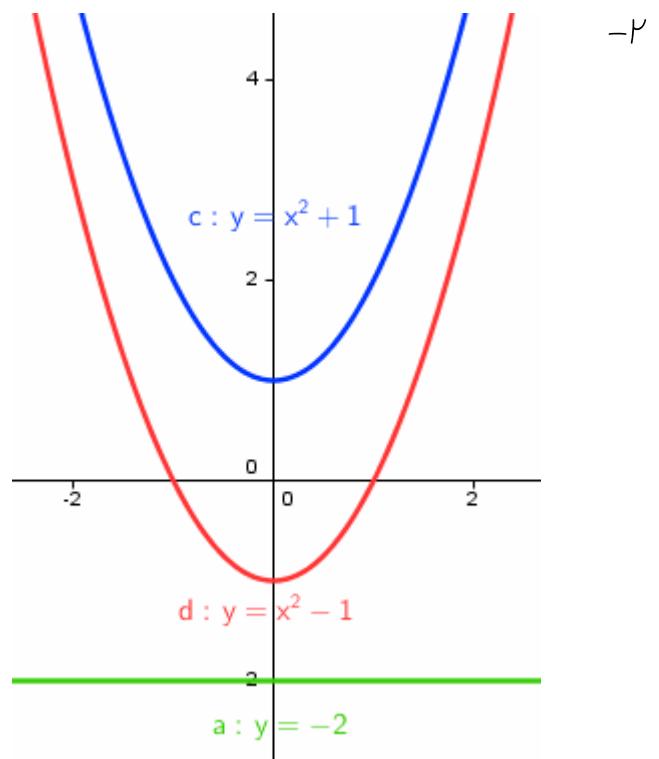
$$(f/g)(x) = \tan x / \cot x = \tan^2 x , \quad (fog)(x) = f(\cot x) = \tan(\cot x)$$

$$(f+g)(x) = -1 + x^2 + 1 = x^2 - 1$$

$$(f-g)(x) = -1 - x^2 - 1 = -x^2 - 2$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = -1 \left(x^2 + 1 \right)$$

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



۱) $D_f = R$, $D_g = R \Rightarrow D_{fog} = D_{gof} = R$

$$(fog)(x) = f(x^2 - 1) = x^2 - 1 + 1 = x^2 - 1$$

$$(gof)(x) = g(x+1) = (x+1)^2 - 1 = x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1 = x^2 + 2x$$

۲) $D_f = R$, $D_g : 2x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \geq -\frac{1}{2} \mid \sqrt{2x+1} \in R\} = \{x \geq -\frac{1}{2}\} = [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$D_{gof} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} = \{x \in R \mid x^2 + x \geq -\frac{1}{2}\} = R$$

$$(x^2 + x \geq -\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in R$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(\sqrt{2x+1}) = (\sqrt{2x+1})^2 + (\sqrt{2x+1})$$

$$(gof)(x) = g(x^2 + x) = \sqrt{2(x^2 + x) + 1} = \sqrt{(2x+1)^2} = |2x+1|$$

۳) $D_f : x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{-1\}$, $D_g = R$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \in R \mid 2x^2 - x + 1 \neq -1\} = R$$

$$(2x^2 - x + 1 \neq -1) \Leftrightarrow \Delta = 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{\}$$

$$D_{gof} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} = \{x \neq -1 \mid \frac{x}{x+1} \in R\} = R - \{-1\}$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(2x^2 - x + 1) = \frac{2x^2 - x + 1}{2x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$(gof)(x) = g\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) = 2\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) + 1 = \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{(x+1)^2}$$

۴) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g : 1 - x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow D_g = [-1, 1]$

$$D_{fog} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \in [-1, 1] \mid \sqrt{1-x^2} \in \mathbb{R}\} = [-1, 1]$$

$$D_{gof} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1\} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(\sqrt{1-x^2}) = \cos(\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$(gof)(x) = g(\cos x) = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} = |\sin x|$$

۵) $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_{fog} = D_{gof} = \mathbb{R}$

$$(fog)(x) = f(|x|) = |x|^2 + 1|x| + 1 = (|x| + 1)^2$$

$$(gof)(x) = g(x^2 + 2x + 1) = |(x+1)^2| = (x+1)^2$$

$$(gof)(x) = g(x) = (x+1)^2, \quad (fog)(x) = f((x+1)^2) = (x+1)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow (gof)(x) - (fog)(x) = (x+1)^4 - (x+1)^2 = .$$

$$(fog)(x) = f(ax^2 + bx + c) = ax^2 + bx + c + a = x^2 - 2x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1, \quad b = -2, \quad c + a = 4 \Rightarrow c + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow c = 3$$

$$(gof)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\tan x) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}} = \sqrt{\tan 2x}$$

$$(fof)(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x, \quad x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(f(\frac{1}{x})) = x$$

(الف) $f(x) = -2x = 5$

x	.	$-1/9$	$-1/99$	1	$1/100$	$1/10$	$1/1$
$f(x) = -2x = 5$	5	$3/2$	$3/02$	?	$2/998$	$2/98$	$2/8$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3$$

(ب) $f(x) = x^2 + x + 3$

x	$-1/1$	$-1/01$	.	$1/01$	$1/1$
$f(x) = x^2 + x + 3$	$2/91$	$2/9901$	?	$3/0101$	$3/11$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 3$$

(ج) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 1}$

x	$-1/1$	$-1/01$	-1	$-1/99$	$-1/9$
$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 1}$	$-3/1$	$-3/01$	?	$-2/99$	$-2/9$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -3$$

(د) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x - 3}$

x	$2/9$	$2/99$	3	$3/01$	$3/1$
$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x - 3}$	$0/251$	$0/2501$	?	$0/249$	$0/2484$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 0/25$$

(هـ) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}$

x	$-1/1$	$-1/01$	.	$1/01$	$1/1$
$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}$	$1/948$	$1/994$	?	$2/004$	$2/048$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\text{ا) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} (-x + 2) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} (-x + 2) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1}} (-x + 2) = 1 \quad (۱)$$

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} (-x^2 + x + 2) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} (-x^2 + x + 2) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1}} (-x^2 + x + 2) = 2$$

$$\text{پ) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} (-x + 2) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} (-x + 2) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1}} (-x + 2) = 1$$

$$\text{ت) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} (-x^2 + x + 2) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} (-x^2 + x + 2) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1}} (-x^2 + x + 2) = 2$$

$$\text{ث) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2^-}} (-x + 1) = 3, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2^+}} (2x + 5) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2}} f(x) \quad \text{برای } x < -2$$

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} (-x^2 + 4) = 3, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} (x + 1) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1}} f(x) \quad \text{برای } x > 1$$

$$\text{(الف)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} (-3x + 4) = 1, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} (2x^3 + x) = 3$$

هر چهار راس است برابر نیست بنابراین $x=1$ مر موجو نیست.

$$\text{(ب)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2^+}} \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \frac{2+3}{2-1} = 5, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2^-}} x^3 + 2 = 2^3 + 2 = 1.$$

هر چهار راس است برابر نیست بنابراین $x=2$ مر موجو نیست.

$$\text{(پ)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+}} (-4x^2 + 3) = -2, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-}} (2x+1) = 2$$

هر چهار راس است برابر است بنابراین $x=\frac{1}{2}$ مر موجو و برابر ۲ است.

$$\text{(ت)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2^+}} (x+1)^2 = 1, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2^-}} (x+3) = 1$$

هر چهار راس است برابر است بنابراین $x=-2$ مر موجو و برابر ۱ است.

$$\text{(ث)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} (\sin x - 1) = -1, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-}} (\cos x + 1) = 1$$

هر چهار راس است برابر است بنابراین $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ مر موجو و برابر ۱ است.

$$\text{(ج)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} \sqrt{2x+1} = 1, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^-}} (x-1) = -1$$

هر چهار راس است برابر نیست بنابراین $x=0$ مر موجو نیست.

$$\text{(الف)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}}} (4x-5) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 5 = -3$$

$$\text{(ب)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-1\right) - 5 = -3$$

$$\text{پ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 - 2x - 3) = (1)^3 - 2(1) - 3 = -4$$

$$\text{ت) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (-2x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 4) = -2(2)^3 + 3(2)^2 - (2) + 4 = -2$$

$$\text{ث) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x+2}{x-2} = \frac{3(3)+2}{3-2} = 11 \quad \text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^3 + 1}{x^3 + x + 1} = \frac{-(\cdot)^3 + 1}{(\cdot)^3 + (\cdot) + 1} = 1$$

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \frac{(-2x^3 + 1)^3}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{(-2(\sqrt{2})^3 + 1)^3}{(\sqrt{2})^3 + 1} = -9$$

$$\text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left(\frac{x+2}{3x^3 + 4} \times \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x+1} \right) = \left(\frac{5+2}{3(5)^3 + 4} \times \frac{\sqrt{5-1}}{5+1} \right) = \frac{7}{225}$$

$$\text{ذ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} (2 \sin x - 1) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} (\cos x + \sin^2 x + 1) = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + 1 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\text{ذ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin x + \cos x) = \sin\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad \text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\cos x} = \frac{\dot{x}}{\cos(\cdot)} = 0$$

$$\text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \sin\frac{\pi x}{2} = \sin\frac{\pi(\frac{1}{2})}{2} = \sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \tan\frac{\pi x}{3} = \tan\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 2^+}{\lim} f(x) = \underset{x \rightarrow 2^+}{\lim} x + 3 = 5, \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 2^-}{\lim} f(x) = \underset{x \rightarrow 2^-}{\lim} x + 3 = 5$$

هر دو راست برابر است بنابراین در $x=2$ موجود و برابر ۵ است.

$$\underset{x \rightarrow -1^+}{\lim} f(x) = \underset{x \rightarrow -1^+}{\lim} x^2 + 2 = 3, \quad \underset{x \rightarrow -1^-}{\lim} f(x) = \underset{x \rightarrow -1^-}{\lim} -x^2 + 2 = 1$$

هر دو راست برابر نیست، بنابراین در $x=-1$ موجود نیست.

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} f(x) = 3^2 - 3 - 2 = 4, \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} g(x) = \frac{1}{3-2} = 1$$

$$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x) = (x^2 - x - 2) \pm \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right)$$

$$(f \times g)(x) = f(x) \times g(x) = (x-2)(x+1)\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) = x+1, \quad x \neq 2$$

$$\therefore (f / g)(x) = f(x) / g(x) = (x-2)(x+1) / \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right) = (x-2)^2(x+1)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} (f+g)(x) = 4+1 = 5 \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} (f-g)(x) = 4-1 = 3$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} (f \times g)(x) = 3+1 = 4 \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} (f / g)(x) = (3-2)^2(3+1) = 4$$

$$\therefore \underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} (f(x))^2 = 4^2 = 16, \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} \sqrt[3]{f(x)} = \sqrt[3]{4}, \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 3}{\lim} \frac{1}{g(x)} = 1$$

(أ) $4 + (-3) = 1$

(ب) $4 - (-3) = 7$

(پ) $(4)(-3) = -12$

-٥

(ت) $\frac{4}{-3} = -\frac{4}{3}$

(ث) $2\sqrt{4} = 4$

(ج) $(-3)^2 = 9$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (a+1)x + 3 = -2(a+1) + 3 = -2a + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} (-2x^2 + 1) = -2(-2)^2 + 1 = -7$$

-٧

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \Rightarrow -2a + 1 = -7 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} ax + 2b = 3a + 2b = 6$$

$$x \rightarrow 3^+ \quad x \rightarrow 3^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} ax^2 + bx + 2 = 9a + 3b + 2 = 6 \Rightarrow b = -3a$$

-٦

$$\begin{cases} 3a + 2b = 6 \\ b = -3a \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3a + 2(-3a) = 6 \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 6$$

$$f(x+2) = \frac{x+4}{x}, \quad x \rightarrow x-2 \Rightarrow f(x-2+2) = \frac{x-2+4}{x-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \frac{3+2}{3-2} = 5$$

-٨

$$\text{(ألف)} \circ \quad \text{(ب)} \quad \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(2 \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \div 2\right)}{2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \div 2\right) + \cos\left(2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{5} \quad -٩$$

$$\text{أ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3 \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right) = 3 \times 1 = 3 \quad \text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3x} \cdot \sin \frac{3x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{3x}{2}}{\frac{3x}{2}} = 1 - 1$$

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(3x - \pi)}{3x - \pi} = 3 \times 1 = 3 \quad \text{د) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{هـ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x \cdot \tan 3x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \times \frac{\tan 3x}{3x} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$\text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{(x-a)(x+a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x+a} \times \frac{\sin(x-a)}{x-a} = \frac{1}{a+a} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{4x - \pi} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{4x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin(x-\frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}}{4\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin(x-\frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}}{x-\frac{\pi}{4}} \times \frac{1}{4 \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ز) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\checkmark) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \times \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 - x^2 = 2 - 0 = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cos x = 2 \times 1 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 2 \quad (\text{طبق قسمية فشرك}) \quad -\mu$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{5 - x^2} = \sqrt{5 - 0} = \sqrt{5} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{5 - x^2} = \sqrt{5 - 0} = \sqrt{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \sqrt{5} \quad (\text{طبق قسمية فشرك}) \quad -\mu$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0 \quad -\varepsilon$$

$$\text{أ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2 - 5x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+3)(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x+3 = 4$$

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{-1-2}{-1-3} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ت) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 + x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(2x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{2x+3} = \frac{1-1}{2+3} = 0$$

$$\text{ث) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 + x + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(3x^2 - 2x + 3)}{(x+1)(x+1)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 3}{x+1} = \frac{3(-1)^2 - 2(-1) + 3}{-1+1} = \frac{8}{0} \quad \text{تعريف نسبه}$$

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+3}{x-2} = \frac{3+3}{3-2} = \frac{6}{1} = 6$$

$$\text{د) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x^2 - 12}{2-x-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x^2 - 4)}{-(x^2 + x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x-2)(x+2)}{-(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x-2)}{-(x-1)} = \frac{3(-2-2)}{-(-2-1)} = \frac{3(-4)}{-(-3)} = -4$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^3 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 1-1 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 2x + 1}{2x^3 - 3x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^3 + x^2 + x - 1)}{(x-1)(2x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x - 1}{2x^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1+1+1-1}{2-1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x + \sqrt{x+6}}{x+2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + \sqrt{x+6})(x - \sqrt{x+6})}{(x+2)(x - \sqrt{x+6})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{(x+2)(x - \sqrt{x+6})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-2)(x+3)}{(x+2)(x - \sqrt{x+6})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-2)}{(x - \sqrt{x+6})} = \frac{-2-3}{-2-\sqrt{-2+6}} = \frac{-5}{-4} = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{4-x} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{x}+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{-(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{1}{-(\sqrt{4}+2)} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+\delta}{\sqrt{3x+16}-1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3x+16}+1}{\sqrt{3x+16}+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+\delta)(\sqrt{3x+16}+1)}{3x+16-1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+\delta)(\sqrt{3x+16}+1)}{\delta(x+\delta)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x+16}+1}{\frac{3x+16-1}{\delta}} = \frac{\sqrt{3(-\infty)+16}+1}{\frac{3}{\delta}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{\delta}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2x + \sqrt{x+18}}{\sqrt{3x+7}-1} \times \frac{2x - \sqrt{x+18}}{\sqrt{3x+7}+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3x+7}+1}{2x - \sqrt{x+18}} \\
 \therefore &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(4x^2 - x - 18)}{(3x+7-1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{3x+7}+1}{2x - \sqrt{x+18}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(4x-9)}{3(x+2)} \times \frac{\sqrt{3x+7}+1}{2x - \sqrt{x+18}} = \frac{4(-2)-9}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{-6+7}+1}{-4-\sqrt{-2+18}} = \frac{17}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{الـ ١) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x+3}{x-1} = \frac{2(1)+3}{1-1} = \frac{5}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \text{الـ ٢) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3}{x-2} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٣) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{4x}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{-8}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٤) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٥) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{2x+3}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٦) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-x+3}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-2+3}{0^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٧) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3x+5}{x^2-4} = \frac{11}{0^+} = +\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3x+5}{x^2-4} = \frac{11}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٨) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4}{2x-1} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{4}{2x-1} = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ٩) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ١٠) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{-1}{x^4} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ١١) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ١٢) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+1}{x^2-9} = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x+1}{x^2-9} = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ١٣) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-5x^2}{x^2-1} = \frac{-5(1)^2}{0^+} = \frac{-5}{0^+} = -\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-5x^2}{x^2-1} = \frac{-5(1)^2}{0^-} = \frac{-5}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\text{الـ ١٤) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-5x^2}{x^2-1} = \frac{-5(1)^2}{0^+} = \frac{-5}{0^+} = -\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-5x^2}{x^2-1} = \frac{-5(1)^2}{0^-} = \frac{-5}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\text{;) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} \tan x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\text{(;)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} \tan^r x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} \frac{\sin^r x}{\cos^r x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\text{(;)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} \tan\left(rx - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \tan\left(r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \tan(0) = 0$$

$$\text{(;)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} \cot^r x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} \frac{\cos^r x}{\sin^r x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \text{(;)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^-}} \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{;) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+}} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\text{;) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\text{;) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-}} \frac{\tan x + \sqrt{3}}{\tan x - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{0^-} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{1}{3}x + 4 = -\frac{1}{3} \times \pm\infty = \mp\infty$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{3}x + 1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \pm\infty = \pm\infty$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^2 - x + 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^2 = 3(\pm\infty)^2 = +\infty$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -2x^2 - x + 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -2x^2 = -2(\pm\infty)^2 = -\infty$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^3 + 2x^2 - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^3 = \pm\infty$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^3 + 3x - 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^3 = \mp\infty$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -(2x - 1)^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -8x^3 = \mp\infty$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^4 = +\infty$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^4 + x^2 + 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^4 = -\infty$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^6 - 3x^4 + x - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^6 = \pm\infty$$

$$\text{II}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx+1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx}{x} = r$$

$$\text{III}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-rx+2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-rx}{x} = -r$$

$$\text{IV}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^2 + 2}{rx^2 + 5x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^2}{rx^2} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{V}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^3 - x^2 + 1}{-rx^3 + x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^3}{-rx^3} = \frac{r}{-r} = -r$$

$$\text{VI}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12x^n - x^5 + 1}{rx^n + x^3 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12x^n}{rx^n} = \frac{12}{r} = r$$

$$\text{VII}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^3 + 5x - 1}{x^3 + rx - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^3}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$\text{VIII}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x - 5}{rx^3 x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{rx^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{rx} = 0$$

$$\text{IX}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^n - rx + 2}{rx^{n+1} + rx^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^n}{rx^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{r}{rx} = 0$$

$$\text{X}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx+1}{r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{r}{r} x = \pm\infty$$

$$\text{XI}) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^3 + x - 2}{rx - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{rx^3}{rx} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} rx = \pm\infty$$

$$\text{P1)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{-x^2 + 6x - 1}{2x - 4} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{-x^2}{2x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{-x}{2} = \mp\infty$$

$$\text{P2)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{2x^3 + x - 5}{x + 3} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{2x^3}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} 2x^2 = +\infty$$

$$\text{P3)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{3x^4 + x^2 - 1}{-x^2 + 5} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{3x^4}{-x^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} -3x^2 = -\infty$$

$$\text{P4)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{-x^2 + \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + 5x - 1} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{x^2 \left(-1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^4}} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{-x^2}{x^2} = -1$$

$$\text{P5)} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{x+2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{x \left(2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^4}} \right)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{2x}{x^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{ا) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2(2)^3 - 5(2) + 1 = -1 , \quad f(2) = 2(2)^3 - 5(2) + 1 = -1$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \frac{2(-2)^3 + (-2)}{-2 - 2} = \frac{-16 - 2}{-4} = \frac{-18}{-4} = \frac{9}{2} , \quad f(-2) = \frac{2(-2)^3 + (-2)}{-2 - 2} = \frac{-18}{-4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

$$\text{پ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{(-1)^2 - 1}{(-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0 , \quad f(-1) = \frac{(-1)^2 - 1}{(-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

$$\text{ت) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+2}{2x-3} = \frac{5}{6-3} = \frac{5}{3} , \quad f(3) = \frac{3+2}{2(3)-3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

$$\text{ث) } -\frac{3}{2} \notin D_F \Rightarrow \text{نیست} . \text{ پیوسته } x = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } f \text{ } \text{ تابع}$$

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} x^2 + 4 = (-1)^2 + 4 = 5$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

$$\lim f(x) = \lim \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{3+1}{3-1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad , \quad \lim f(x) = \lim 5x - 13 = 5(3) - 13 = 2$$

۱) $x \rightarrow 3^+$ $x \rightarrow 3^+$ $x \rightarrow 3^-$ $x \rightarrow 3^-$

$$f(3) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim f(x) = \lim f(x) = f(3) = 2$$

$$x \rightarrow 3^+ \quad x \rightarrow 3^-$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

۲)

$$\lim f(x) = \lim \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{4(\cdot)^2 + 1} = 1 \quad , \quad \lim f(x) = \lim (2x - 1)^2 = (2(\cdot) - 1)^2 = 1$$

$x \rightarrow \cdot^+$ $x \rightarrow \cdot^+$ $x \rightarrow \cdot^-$ $x \rightarrow \cdot^-$

$$f(\cdot) = \sqrt{4(\cdot)^2 + 1} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim f(x) = \lim f(x) = f(\cdot) = 1$$

$$x \rightarrow \cdot^+ \quad x \rightarrow \cdot^-$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

۳) $\lim f(x) = \lim \sin(2x) = \sin\left(2\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+ \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+$$

$$\lim f(x) = \lim \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^- \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-$$

بنابراین تابع f در $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ پیوسته است.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \sin x + \cos x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} 2 \sin^2 x - 1 = 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1 = 1$$

بنابراین تابع f پیوسته است.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$ مر، است یعنی $x=1$ در نار، بنابراین f در نار، پس پیوسته نیست. (مر، همسایگی، است $x=1$ تابع تعریف نشده است)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$ مر، است یعنی $x=-2$ در نار، بنابراین f در نار، پس پیوسته نیست (مر، همسایگی، است $x=-2$ تابع تعریف نشده است)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} ax + 1 = -2a + 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} 2ax^2 + bx - 1 = 8a - 2b - 1$$

$$f(-2) = 13, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = f(-2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad -2a + 1 = 13 \Rightarrow -2a = 12 \Rightarrow a = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2a + 1 = 13 \Rightarrow -2a = 12 \Rightarrow a = -6 \\ 8a - 2b - 1 = 13 \Rightarrow 8(-6) - 2b - 1 = 13 \Rightarrow b = -31 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow -2(1) + a = 1^2 + 3(1) \Rightarrow a = 1 + 3 + 2 = 6 \quad \text{نمایش}$$

$$\text{اگر } x \neq 2 \text{ باشد آنگاه} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \frac{(x^2 + x - 4) - (2^2 + x - 4)}{x - 2} = \frac{5x}{4} = 14$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \frac{(x^2 + x - 4) - (2^2 + x - 4)}{x - 2} = \frac{5x}{4} = 14$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^2 + x+h - 4 - (x^2 + x - 4)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + x + h - 4 - x^2 - x + 4}{h} = \frac{h(2x + h + 1)}{h} = 2x + h$$

$$\text{اگر } x = 4 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2(4) + h) = 8$$

$$S(x) = x(x^2) = x^3$$

$$\frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h} = 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 = 3x^2$$

$$\text{اگر } x = 4 \Rightarrow 3(4)^2 = 48 = \text{اگرچه ای آنگل مظہر ایسا ہے}$$

$$S(t) = \pi(1 + t)^2 \quad , \quad \frac{S(2t) - S(t)}{2t - t} = \frac{\pi(12)^2 - \pi(11)^2}{2t} = \frac{\pi(44)}{2t} = \frac{11\pi}{5}$$

$$\frac{S(t+h) - S(t)}{h} = \frac{\pi(1 + t + h)^2 - \pi(1 + t)^2}{h} = \frac{2\pi t h + \pi h^2}{h} = 2\pi t + \pi h$$

$$= \pi(2t + \pi h) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(t+h) - S(t)}{h} = \pi(2t + \pi t)$$

$$\pi(2t + \pi t) = \pi t + \pi^2 t \quad \text{اگرچہ ایسا ہے ایسا ہے} \quad t = 1 \quad \text{کل}$$

$$\frac{p(\gamma) - p(2)}{\gamma - 2} = \frac{(3 \cdots + 1 \cdot (\gamma)^2) - (3 \cdots + 1 \cdot (2)^2)}{\Delta} = \frac{1 \cdot ((\gamma^2 - 2^2))}{\Delta} = 1 \cdots$$

$$\frac{p(t+h) - p(t)}{h} = \frac{(3 \cdots + 1 \cdot (t+h)^2) - (3 \cdots + 1 \cdot t^2)}{h} = \frac{1 \cdot ((t+h)^2 - t^2)}{h}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (h + 2t) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{p(t+h) - p(t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 \cdot (h + 2t) = 2 \cdot t$$

اگر $t = 3$ ، آنگل مقدار ای برابر است با $2 \cdot 0 \cdot (3) = 6 \cdots$

$$V_2 = 12 \cdot (25 \cdots) - 12 \cdot (25 \cdots - 5 \cdot t + t^2) = 12 \cdot (5 \cdot t - t^2)$$

$$\text{آنگل متغیر تغییر اول } \lambda \text{ را در مقدار تغییر اول } \lambda \text{ می‌خواهیم} \quad \frac{V_2(\lambda) - V_2(0)}{\lambda - 0} = \frac{12 \cdot (5 \cdot (\lambda) - \lambda^2) - (0)}{\lambda} = 5 \cdot 4.$$

$$\frac{V_2(t+h) - V_2(t)}{h} = \frac{12 \cdot (5 \cdot (t+h) - (t+h)^2) - 12 \cdot (5 \cdot t - t^2)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{12 \cdot (5 \cdot t + 5 \cdot h - t^2 - 2th - h^2 - 5 \cdot t + t^2)}{h} = \frac{12 \cdot h(5 - 2t - h)}{h} = 12 \cdot (5 - 2t - h)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{V_2(t+h) - V_2(t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 12 \cdot (5 - 2t - h) = 12 \cdot (5 - 2t)$$

اگر $t = 1$ ، آنگل مقدار ای برابر است با $12 \cdot (5 - 2(1)) = 36 \cdots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(2) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3(2+h) - 1) - (3(2) - 1)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6+3h-1-5}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h}{h} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{((1+h)^3 + 3(1+h)^2 - 2) - (1^3 + 3(1)^2 - 2)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+3h+3h^2+h^3 + 3+6h+3h^2 - 2 - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9h+6h^2+h^3}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(9+6h+h^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 9+6h+h^2 = 9+6(0)+(0)^2 = 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(-1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1-h} - \frac{1}{1}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1-h} - \frac{1}{1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-h-1}{1-h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{1-h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(1-h)} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-h} = \frac{1}{1-0} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(\cdot) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\cdot+h) - f(\cdot)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{\cdot+h} - \frac{\cdot}{\cdot+h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{\cdot+h}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\cdot+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cdot+h} = \frac{1}{\cdot+0} = \cdot
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(\cdot) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-3+h) - f(-3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-(-3+h)} - \sqrt{1-(-3)}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4-h} - 2) \times (\sqrt{4-h} + 2)}{h \times (\sqrt{4-h} + 2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4-h-4}{h(\sqrt{4-h} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h(\sqrt{4-h} + 2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4-h} + 2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4+2}} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad -\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a(x+h)^r + b(x+h) + c) - (ax^r + bx + c)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a((x+h)^r - x^r) + b(x+h-x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a(rxh + h^{r-1}) + bh}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(rx + ah + b)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} rx + ah + b = rx + b \\
 \Rightarrow f'(-\frac{b}{ra}) &= r(-\frac{b}{ra}) + b = -b + b = .
 \end{aligned}
 \quad -\gamma$$

$$1) \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{3}x, \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 \quad -1$$

$$2) \quad y = x^2 \Rightarrow y' = 2x, \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow m = 2(-1) = -2$$

$$3) \quad y = 3x^2 - 4x \Rightarrow y' = 6x - 4, \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow m = 6(-1) - 4 = -10.$$

$$4) \quad y = x^2 - x \Rightarrow y' = 2x - 1, \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0.$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x(4) - x(1)}{4-1} = \frac{(4^2 - 2(4) - 1) - (1^2 - 2(1) - 1)}{3} = \frac{4+2}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \quad -1$$

$$x'(t) = 2t - 2 \Rightarrow x'(\cdot) = 2(\cdot) - 2 = -2, \quad x'(1) = 2(1) - 2 = 0, \quad x'(3) = 2(3) - 2 = 4$$

$$f'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-4/9(t+h)^2 + 3 \cdot (t+h)) - (-4/9t^2 + 3 \cdot t)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4/9(t^2 + 2th + h^2 - t^2) + 3 \cdot (t+h-t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-8/9t - 4/9h + 3)}{h} \quad -1$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -8/9t - 4/9h + 3 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow f'(t) = -8/9t + 3.$$

$$t = 1 \Rightarrow f'(1) = -8/9 + 3 \cdot 0 = 20/9, \quad t = 3 \Rightarrow f'(3) = -8/9(3) + 3 \cdot 0 = -8/9$$

$$(1) \quad \text{متوسط سرعت متوالیه اول} \quad \frac{s(2) - s(\cdot)}{2 - \cdot} = \frac{(12(2) - 3(2)^2) - (12(\cdot) - 3(\cdot)^2)}{2} = \frac{24 - 12}{2} = 6 \quad -1$$

$$s'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(12(t+h) - 3(t+h)^2) - (12t - 3t^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(12 - 6t - 3h)}{h} = 12 - 6t$$

$$t = 2 \Rightarrow s = 12(2) - 3(2)^2 = 24 - 12 = 12 \Rightarrow s = 12,$$

$$s'(\cdot) = 12 - 6(\cdot) = 12 - 24 = -12$$

توب با سرعت ۱۲ واحد در هر ثانیه بازگشت به زمین است.

۱) $f'(x) = \cdot$

۲) $f'(x) = v$

۳) $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 7$

۴) $f'(x) = -5 + 8x$

۵) $f'(x) = 3 - 12x^2$

۶) $f'(x) = -\frac{5}{3} + 2x$

۷) $f'(x) = x^2 + x + 1$

۸) $f'(x) = 6(1 + 3x)$

۹) $f'(x) = a_1$

۱۰) $f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x$

۱۱) $f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2$

۱۲) $f'(x) = x + 9x^2 + 12x + 4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + 18x + 12 = 18x + 13$

۱۳) $f'(x) = 2(3x - 7) + 3(2x + 3) = 6x - 14 + 6x + 9 = 12x - 5$

۱۴) $f'(x) = (3x^2 - 1)(x - 9) + 1(x^3 - x) = 3x^3 - 27x^2 - x + 9 + x^3 - x = 4x^3 - 27x^2 - 2x + 9$

۱۵) $f'(x) = 1\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) + (x + 1)(x + 1) = \frac{x^3}{2} + x + x^2 + 2x + 1 = \frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x + 1$

۱۶) $f'(x) = 5(1 - \frac{x}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(5x - 4) = 5 - \frac{5x}{2} - \frac{5x}{2} + 2 = 7 - 5x$

۱۷) $f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 12x^3 - 6x^2$

۱۸) $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)(3x^2 + 6x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x(3x^2 + 6x) + (6x + 6)(x^2 + 1)$
 $= 6x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x^3 + 6x + 6x^2 + 6 = 12x^3 + 18x^2 + 6x + 6$

$$1) f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)-(x-1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-x+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}, D_f' = R - \{-1\}$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)-2x(x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+1-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2}, D_f' = R$$

$$3) f'(x) = \frac{2(3x+5)-2(2x-3)}{(3x+5)^2} = \frac{6x+10-4x+6}{(3x+5)^2} = \frac{16}{(3x+5)^2}, D_f' = R - \{-\frac{5}{3}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) f(x) &= \frac{2(2x+5)}{x^3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{12(2x+5)x^2 - 9x^2(2x+5)}{x^6} \\ &= \frac{2(2x+5)(4x^2 - 6x^2 - 15x^2)}{x^6} = \frac{2(2x+5)(-2x^2 - 15x^2)}{x^6} \\ &= \frac{-2(2x+5)(2x+15)}{x^4}, D_f' = R - \{\cdot\} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{4}{(x-1)^3} = 4(x-1)^{-3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -12(x-1)^{-4} = \frac{-12}{(x-1)^4}, D_f' = R - \{1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) f(x) &= \frac{(x+1)}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x+1}{x^2-x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2-x)-(2x-1)(x+1)}{(x^2-x)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2-x-2x^2+1-2x+x+1}{x^2(x-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2-2x+1}{x^2(x-1)^2}, D_f' = R - \{\cdot, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{v)} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x+1) - 3x^2(x-1)}{(x^3 + 1)^2} = \frac{6x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2}, \quad D_f' = R - \{-1\}$$

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

$$D_f' : x^3 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, 1 \Rightarrow D_f' = R - \{-2, 1\}$$

$$\text{ا)} \quad f(x) = \left(\frac{x-1}{3-x}\right)^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3\left(\frac{x-1}{3-x}\right) \cdot \frac{3-x+x-1}{(3-x)^2} = \frac{4(x-1)}{(3-x)^3}$$

$$D_f' : 3-x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow D_f' = R - \{3\}$$

$$\text{ا.)} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x+1}, \quad x \neq 0, -1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, \quad D_f' = R - \{0, -1\}$$

$$\text{اا)} \quad f(x) = (2x+3)^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4(2x+3)^3, \quad D_f' = R$$

$$\text{ااا)} \quad f(x) = (5x^3 - 2)^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5(1 \cdot x)(5x^3 - 2)^4 = 5x(5x^3 - 2)^4, \quad D_f' = R$$

$$\text{اااا)} \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x-2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3}{3(\sqrt[3]{3x-2})}$$

$$D_f' : 3x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow D_f' = (\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ااااا)} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + 4}} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3 + 4}}, \quad x^3 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{\}, \quad D_f' = R$$

$$15) f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$4-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -2 < x < 2 \Rightarrow D_f' = (-2, 2)$$

$$16) f(x) = \sqrt{x(x-2)} = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x-2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}$$

$$x^2 - 2x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \quad or \quad x < 0 \Rightarrow D_f' = (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$17) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} = (1+\sqrt{x})^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}(1+\sqrt{x})^{-2} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow D_f' = (0, +\infty)$$

$$18) f(x) = (1+\sqrt{x})^r \Rightarrow f'(x) = r \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) (1+\sqrt{x})^{r-1} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{x}} (1+\sqrt{x})^{r-1}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow D_f' = (0, +\infty)$$

$$19) f(x) = \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x+\sqrt{x}-x\left(1+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{(x+\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{x+\sqrt{x}-x-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{(x+\sqrt{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(x+\sqrt{x})^2}, \quad x > 0 \Rightarrow D_f' = (0, +\infty)$$

$$20) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = (\sqrt{2x+1})^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2x+1}}(\sqrt{2x+1})^{-2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2x+1}(2x+1)}$$

$$2x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D_f' = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$۱) y = \sin x - \cos x \Rightarrow y' = \cos x + \sin x$$

$$۲) y = ۳ \cos x \cdot \sin ۲x \Rightarrow y' = -۳ \sin x \sin ۲x + ۶ \cos x \cos ۲x$$

$$x = \pi \Rightarrow y' = -۳(0)(0) + ۶(-1)(1) = -۶$$

$$۳) y = ۳ \sin^۲ x + ۲ \cos^۲ x \Rightarrow y' = ۶ \sin x \cos x - ۶ \cos^۲ x \sin x$$

$$۴) y = (\sin x + \cos x)^۲ \Rightarrow y' = ۲(\sin x + \cos x)(\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{۲} \Rightarrow y' = ۲(-1 + 1)(1 - (-1)) = -۲$$

$$۵) y = \sin\left(\frac{-x}{۲} + \frac{\pi}{۳}\right) + \cos\frac{x}{۲} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{۱}{۲} \cos\left(-\frac{x}{۲} + \frac{\pi}{۳}\right) - \frac{۱}{۲} \sin\frac{x}{۲}$$

$$۶) y = \sin x \cos ۳x \Rightarrow y' = \cos x \cdot \cos ۳x - ۳ \sin x \cdot \sin ۳x$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{۳} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{۱}{۲}(-1) - ۳\left(\frac{\sqrt{۳}}{۲}\right)(0) = -\frac{۱}{۲}$$

$$۷) y = \frac{۱}{\cos x + \sin x} = (\cos x + \sin x)^{-۱} \Rightarrow y' = -(-\sin x + \cos x)(\cos x + \sin x)^{-۲}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^۲}$$

$$۸) y = \frac{\sin^۲ x}{۱ + \cos^۲ x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{۲ \sin x \cos x (۱ + \cos^۲ x) + ۲ \sin x \cos x (\sin^۲ x)}{(۱ + \cos^۲ x)^۲}$$

$$= \frac{\sin ۲x (۱ + \cos^۲ x + \sin^۲ x)}{(۱ + \cos^۲ x)^۲} = \frac{\sin ۲x}{(۱ + \cos^۲ x)^۲} \cdot x = \cdot \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\sin \cdot}{(۱ + \cos \cdot)^۲} = \cdot$$

$$٩) y = r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{x}{r}\right) \Rightarrow y' = r\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)\left(-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{x}{r}\right)\right)\left(r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{x}{r}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{r} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{x}{r}\right)$$

$$١٠) y = x + \sin(\sqrt{x}) \Rightarrow y' = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

$$x = \pi^r \Rightarrow y' = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi^r}} \cos(\sqrt{\pi^r}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi}(-1) = \frac{2\pi - 1}{2\pi}$$

$$١١) y = \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{(-\sin x + \cos x)(\cos x - \sin x) - (-\sin x - \cos x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2}$$

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

$$١٢) y = \sin x \tan x \Rightarrow y' = \cos x \tan x + \sin x \left(1 + \tan^2 x\right) = \sin x \left(1 + \tan^2 x\right)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow y' = \sin \frac{\pi}{r} \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} (r+1) = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$١٣) y = \tan^r x - r \cot x \Rightarrow y' = r \tan x \left(1 + \tan^2 x\right) + r \left(1 + \cot^2 x\right)$$

$$14) y = \frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) \left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) \left(1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-\left(1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$15) y = \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$$

$$16) y = \frac{\sin x}{1+x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos x(1+x) - \sin x}{(1+x)^2}, \quad x = \cdot \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos(\cdot)(1+\cdot) - \sin \cdot}{(1+\cdot)^2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$17) y = \sin^r \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \times \cos \sqrt{t} \times r \sin^{r-1} \sqrt{t} = \frac{r}{2\sqrt{t}} \cos \sqrt{t} \cdot \sin^{r-1} \sqrt{t}$$

$$18) y = \sin \omega t + \cos \omega t \Rightarrow y' = \omega \cos \omega t - \omega \sin \omega t, \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$y' = \omega \cos \omega \left(\frac{\pi}{2\omega}\right) - \omega \sin \omega \left(\frac{\pi}{2\omega}\right) = \omega \times \cdot - \omega \times 1 = -\omega$$