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۱- الف) نتیجه انداختن تاس قطعی است (آمدن عدد ۱)، بنابراین تصادفی نیست.

ب) نتیجه انداختن این دو تاس غیر قابل پیش بینی و بنابراین تصادفی است.

ج) نوزاد ممکن است در ماه فرورداد به دنیا بیاید یا نیاید پس پدیده تصادفی است.

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

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

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

$$\text{د) } C = \{GGGG, GGGB, GGBG, GBGG, BGGG\}$$

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

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

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

بنابراین A, C سازگارند چون اشتراکشان تهی نیست.

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

$$۵- \quad \text{الف) } S = \{12, 14, 15, 21, 41, 51, 24, 25, 42, 52, 45, 54\} \quad \text{با فرض ارقام متمایز داریم}$$

$$\text{ب) } A = \{12, 24, 52\}$$

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

$$\text{د) } A \cup B = \{12, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 52\}, \quad A \cap B = \{12, 24\}$$

$$۶- \quad \text{الف) } C = \{12, 15, 21, 51, 24, 42, 45, 54\} \Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

$$\text{الف) } P(A) = \frac{\binom{12}{3}}{\binom{17}{3}} = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10}{17 \times 16 \times 15} = \frac{11}{34} \quad -7$$

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

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

$$\text{الف) } A = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}, S = \{1, 2, \dots, 8\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \quad -8$$

$$\text{ب) } B = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ج) } C = \{3, 6\} \Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S = \{R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6\}$$

$$A = \{P_2, P_3, P_5\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \quad -۱$$

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{16}{243} \quad \text{با جایگذاری} \quad -۲$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

در یک روز هفته تولد یافته باشند

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

ب) با فرض 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 چشمها در دو خانواده 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 همرنگ نباشد یعنی یکی سیاه، یکی قرمز، یکی آبی،

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

ب) (مداخل دو مهره همرنگ) متمم (هیچ دو مهره همرنگ نباشد) $P(B) = 1 - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

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

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

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

الف) $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B) = 0.6 \times 0.7 = 0.42$

ب) $P(A' \cup B') = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.42 = 0.58$

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

$$\text{ب) } P(B) = \frac{\binom{7}{3} + \binom{7}{2} \times \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{35 + 10 \cdot 5}{12 \times 11 \times 10} = \frac{7}{66}$$

(یک نفر دوم و دو نفر سوم) یا (سه نفر سوم) (ب)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$-۱ \quad [-۳, ۵] \text{ ت) } (۰, ۳] \text{ پ) } [-۴, ۰] \text{ ب) } (-۲, ۶) \text{ الف)}$$

-۲

$$-۳ \quad (-۶, -۱) \text{ ت) } (-\infty, -۲] \text{ پ) } (۱, +\infty) \text{ ب) } (۲, ۶] \text{ الف)}$$

$$-۴ \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{پ) } \{x \in R \mid x > ۰\} \quad \text{ب) } \{x \in R \mid x \geq ۰\} \quad \text{الف) } \{x \in R \mid ۳ \leq x \leq ۷\} \\ & \text{ج) } \{x \in R \mid -۳ \leq x < ۲\} \quad \text{ث) } \{x \in R \mid x \leq ۰\} \quad \text{ت) } \{x \in R \mid -۴ \leq x < ۱\} \end{aligned}$$

$$-۵ \quad A = [-۳, ۳] \quad , \quad B = (۲, +\infty) \quad , \quad C = (-\infty, ۰)$$

$$\text{الف) } A \cup B = [-۳, +\infty) \quad \text{ب) } A \cap B = (۲, ۳] \quad \text{پ) } A \cup B \cup C = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ت) } A \cap C = [-۳, ۰) \quad \text{ث) } B \cap C = \emptyset \quad \text{ج) } (A \cup B) \cap C = [-۳, ۰)$$

$$\text{چ) } (A \cap B) \cap C = \emptyset \quad \text{ح) } B \cup C = (-\infty, ۰) \cup (۲, +\infty)$$

$$-۶ \quad \text{الف) } \{x \in R \mid -۱ \leq x \leq ۳\} \quad \text{ب) } (۲, ۴)$$

$$\text{پ) } \{x \mid x \in R, -۱ \leq x < ۳\} = [-۱, ۳) \quad \text{ت) } (-۲, ۳]$$

$$-۷ \quad \text{الف) } ۲x - ۳ < ۰ \Rightarrow ۲x < ۳ \Rightarrow x < \frac{۳}{۲}$$

$$\text{ب) } ۲x - ۴ \geq ۰ \Rightarrow ۲x \geq ۴ \Rightarrow x \geq ۲$$

$$\text{پ) } \frac{x+۱}{۲} > ۲x-۱ \Rightarrow x+۱ > ۴x-۲ \Rightarrow -۳x > -۳ \Rightarrow x < ۱$$

$$\text{ت) } ۰ \leq x+۲ < ۳ \Rightarrow -۲ \leq x < ۳-۲ \Rightarrow -۲ \leq x < ۱$$

$$\text{ث) } -۲ \leq \frac{x}{۲} - ۱ \leq ۲ \Rightarrow -۱ \leq \frac{x}{۲} \leq ۳ \Rightarrow -۲ \leq x \leq ۶$$

$$\text{ج) } -۱ \leq \frac{-۲x+۱}{۳} < ۴ \Rightarrow -۳ \leq -۲x+۱ < ۱۲ \Rightarrow -۴ \leq -۲x < ۱۱ \Rightarrow -\frac{۱۱}{۲} < x \leq ۲$$

$$۱) \frac{2x+4}{x+2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x+4 = x+2 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

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

$$۲) \frac{x+5}{3x+15} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3(x+5) = 1(3x+15) \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

چون به تساوی درست رسیدیم پس جواب معادله تمام اعداد حقیقی به جز جواب مفرج است

$$3x+15=0 \Rightarrow x=-5 \Rightarrow \text{مجموعه جواب} = R - \{-5\}$$

$$۳) \frac{3x-2}{x} + \frac{2x+5}{x+3} = 5 \Rightarrow \text{م.م.ک} = x(x+3) \Rightarrow (x+3)(3x-2) + x(2x+5) = 5x(x+3)$$

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

و جوابهای مفرج $x = 0 \vee x = -3$ است پس جواب $x = -2$ قابل قبول است.

$$۴) \frac{2x+3}{2(x-1)} - \frac{5}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{2x-3}{2(x+1)} \Rightarrow \text{م.م.ک} = 2(x-1)(x+1)$$

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

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

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

$$۵) \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-2} \Rightarrow \frac{x-(x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x-2-(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{-1}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

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

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

$$۶) \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = 3x \left(\frac{x+1 - (x-1)}{x+1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{6x}{(x+1)} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

$$۷) \frac{2x+3}{x-1} - \frac{2x-3}{x+1} = \frac{10}{(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow \text{م.م.ک} = (x-1)(x+1)$$

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

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

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

$$۸) 3(5x^2 - x - 20) = 5(3x^2 - 3x - 28) \Rightarrow 15x^2 - 3x - 60 = 15x^2 - 15x - 140$$

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

اما Δ هر دو مفرج کسر، مجزور کامل نیست پس جواب گویا ندارد بنابراین $x = -\frac{20}{3}$ قابل قبول است.

$$x=2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a-2} + \frac{a-2}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a-2} + \frac{a}{2} - 1 = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a-2} = 1 \Rightarrow a-2=2 \Rightarrow a=4 \quad -۹$$

$$t=-3 \Rightarrow \frac{4-(-3)}{2-2(-3)} = \frac{3(-3)^2+k}{((-3)^2+1)^2-68} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{8} = \frac{27+k}{32} \Rightarrow 27+k=28 \Rightarrow k=1 \quad -۱۰$$

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

$$۲) \frac{6 - x^2}{x} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6 - x^2 - x}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-(x+3)(x-2)}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} > 0.$$

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

x	$-\infty$	-3	0	2	$+\infty$
$(x+3)(x-2)$	+	•	-	•	+
x	-	•	-	•	+
P	-	•	+	•	+

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

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

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

x	$-\infty$	0	1	$+\infty$
P	+	•	-	+

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

مجموعه جواب $(0, 1)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$۷) \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (2x^2 + x + 1)}{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{-x^2 - x}{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{-x(x+1)}{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} \geq 0$$

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

$$2x^2 + x + 1 = 0, \Delta_1 = -7 < 0, a = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x + 1 > 0$$

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

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

$$\text{مجموعه جواب} = [-1, 0]$$

$$۸) 2x - 3 - x + 4 - \frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{x-5} < 0 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$$

$$\text{مجموعه جواب} = (-\infty, -1)$$

$$۹) P = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0, \begin{cases} x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \\ x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$۱۰) P = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4-3x^2}{4x^2} \geq 0.$$

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

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$+\infty$
$4-3x^2$	$-$	\bullet	$+$	$+$	\bullet
$4x^2$	$+$	\bullet	$+$	$+$	\bullet
P	$-$	\bullet	$+$	$-$	\bullet

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

$$۱۱) P = \frac{2x^2 + x - 6}{3x^2 - 7x - 6} \geq 0, \quad \begin{cases} 2x^2 + x - 6 = (2x-3)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } x = -2 \\ 3x^2 - 7x - 6 = (3x+2)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 3 \end{cases}$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	$+\infty$
$2x^2 + x - 6$	+	•	-	•	+	+
$3x^2 - 7x - 6$	+	+	•	-	•	+
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	$-\infty$	-4	4	$+\infty$		
Q		-	•	+	•	-

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

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

$$۱۲) S = \frac{۲۰ \cdot t}{t^2 + ۱۰۰} > ۸ \Rightarrow \frac{۲۵t}{t^2 + ۱۰۰} - ۱ > ۰ \Rightarrow \frac{-(t^2 - ۲۵t + ۱۰۰)}{t^2 + ۱۰۰} > ۰ \Rightarrow P = \frac{(t - ۲۰)(t - ۵)}{t^2 + ۱۰۰} < ۰$$

$$(t - ۲۰)(t - ۵) = ۰ \Rightarrow t = ۲۰ \text{ or } t = ۵$$

$$t^2 + ۱۰۰ = ۰, \Delta = -۴۰۰ < ۰, a = ۱ > ۰ \Rightarrow t^2 + ۱۰۰ > ۰$$

t	$-\infty$	۵	۲۰	$+\infty$
$(t - ۲۰)(t - ۵)$		+	-	+
$t^2 + ۱۰۰$		+	+	+
P		+	-	+

مجموعه جواب برابر $(۵, ۲۰)$ است، یعنی در هفته های ششم تا بیستم پس از تولید چنین فوادر شد.

$$\cos(30^\circ) = \cos(2 \times 15^\circ) = 2 \cos^2(15^\circ) - 1 \quad -۱$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{25}{16} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5} \quad -۲$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-8}{17} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{15}{17} = -\frac{84}{85}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{13}{85} \div -\frac{84}{85} = -\frac{13}{84} \Rightarrow \cot(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{84}{13}$$

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

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

$$\tan 2\beta = \frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 - \tan^2 \beta} = \frac{2\left(-\frac{15}{8}\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{15}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{15}{4}}{-\frac{161}{64}} = \frac{24}{161}$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3 - \sqrt{3}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

الف) $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot \cos x - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot \sin x = (-1) \cos x - (0)(\sin x) = -\cos x$ - د

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ج)} \quad & \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta - (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{د)} \quad \sin 2x \cos x - \cos 2x \sin x = \sin(2x - x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{ه)} \quad \sin \alpha = \sin\left(2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{و)} \quad \cos \alpha = \cos\left(2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}} = 2, \quad f(2x) = \frac{3}{2(2x)^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{8x^2 + 1} \quad -۱$$

$$f(3) = 3^2 - 4 = 9 - 4 = 5, \quad f(5) = 5^2 - 4 = 21, \quad f(f(3)) = f(5) = 21 \quad -۲$$

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

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

$$f(f(-1)) = f(\sqrt{2} - (-1)) = f(\sqrt{2} + 1) = \sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2} + 1) = 2\sqrt{2} + 1 \quad -۳$$

$$۱) \text{ نیست} \quad ۲) \text{ هست} \quad ۳) \text{ نیست} \quad ۴) \text{ هست} \quad -۴$$

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

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

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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad -۵$$

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

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

-۷

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

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

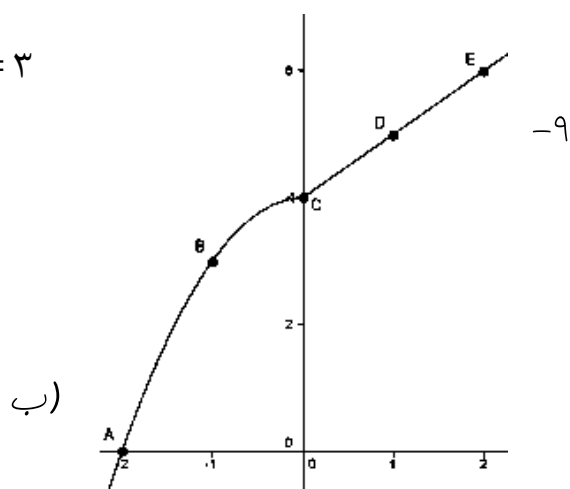
-۸

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

$$f(-2) = 4 - (-2)^2 = 0, f(-1) = 4 - (-1)^2 = 3$$

الف) $f(\cdot) = 0 + 4 = 4, f(1) = 1 + 4 = 5$

$$f(2) = 2 + 4 = 6 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & 0 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{array}$$



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

-۱۰

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

الف)

x	۰	۱	۲	۳	۴
y	-۴	-۳	۵	۶	۷

ب)

x	۰	۱	۲	۳	۴
y	۰	۱	۳	۵	۷

-||

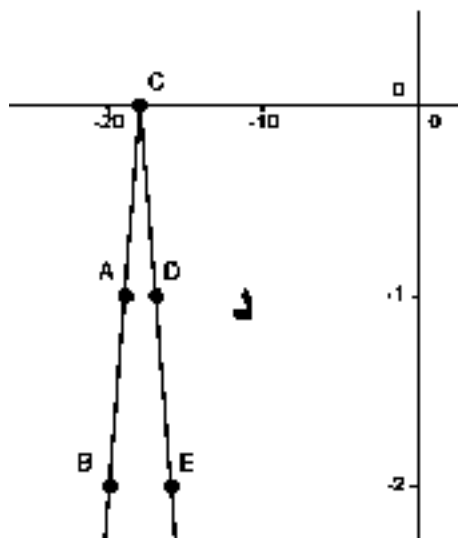
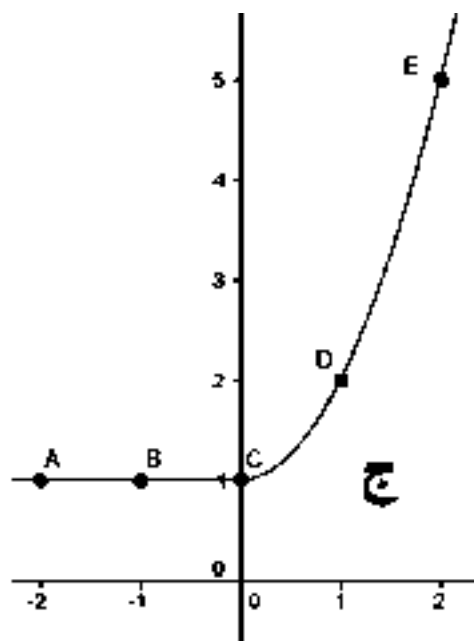
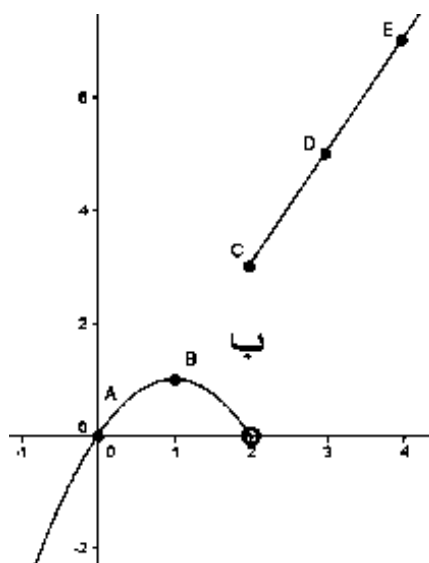
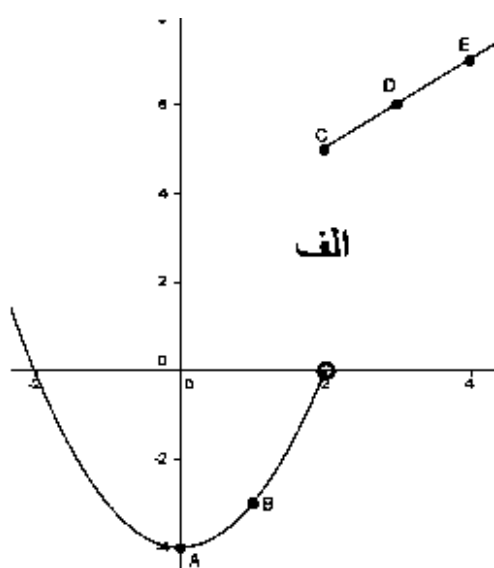
ج)

x	-۲	-۱	۰	۱	۲
y	۱	۱	۱	۲	۵

د)

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

x	-۲۰	-۱۹	-۱۸	-۱۷	-۱۶
y	-۲	-۱	۰	-۱	-۲



$$۱) f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x \Rightarrow D_f = R$$

$$۲) g(x) = x(x+2)(x-1) \Rightarrow D_g = R$$

$$۳) h(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x - 4} \Rightarrow D_h : x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4 \text{ or } x = -1 \Rightarrow D_h = R - \{4, -1\}$$

$$۴) f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x-1}, x = 0 \text{ or } x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{0, 1\}$$

$$۵) g(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2}}, x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -2 \Rightarrow D_g = (-2, +\infty)$$

$$۶) h(x) = \frac{2x+5}{x^2-2x}, x^2-2x=0 \Rightarrow x(x-2)=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ or } x=2$$

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

$$۷) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{1-x}}, \frac{2-x}{1-x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2-x=0 \Rightarrow x=2 \\ 1-x=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$۸) g(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{x+1}}, x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{-1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$۹) h(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}, x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \Rightarrow D_h = R - \{-1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$۱۰) f(x) = \log(x^2-1), x^2-1=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 1 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$۱۱) g(x) = \log_x^{2-x^2}, 2-x^2 > 0, x > 0, x \neq 1 \Rightarrow \{-2 < x < 2\} \cap \{x > 0\} \cap \{x \neq 1\} \\ \Rightarrow D_g = (0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$$

$$۱۲) h_x = \log(2-x)^2, (2-x)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2-x \neq 0, D_h = R - \{2\}$$

$$۱۳) f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+x-2}, x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, 1 \\ \Rightarrow \{x \geq 1\} \cup \{x \leq -2\} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$۱۴) g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}, \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$۱۵) h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}, \quad x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow D_h = R - \{3\} = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$۱۶) f(x) = x\sqrt{x-3}, \quad x-3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 3 \Rightarrow D_f = [3, +\infty)$$

$$۱) f(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow D_f = R$$

-۲

$$۲) g(x) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{0\}$$

$$۳) h(x) = \cot(2x) = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x}, \quad \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

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

$$۴) k(x) = \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}, \quad \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_K = R - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \geq 2 \\ 3x & x < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x & -3 < x \leq 2 \\ 3x-4 & 2 < x \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_h = (-3, 4]$$

-۳

-۱

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow Df = R, \quad g(x) = 4x + 2 \Rightarrow Dg = R$$

$$\Rightarrow Df \pm g = Df \cap Dg = R, \quad Df/g : 4x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$Df \circ g = \{x \in Dg \mid g(x) \in Df\} = \{x \in R \mid 4x + 2 \in R\} = R$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{\Delta} \Rightarrow Df = R, \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \Rightarrow Dg = R - \{1\}$$

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

$$Df \circ g = \{x \in Dg \mid g(x) \in Df\} = \{x \neq 1 \mid \frac{x}{x-1} \in R\} = R - \{1\}$$

$$Df/g : \frac{x}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Df/g = \{R \cap R - \{1\}\} - \{0\} \Rightarrow Df/g = R - \{0, 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (f+g)(x) = \frac{2x-3}{\Delta} + \frac{x}{x-1}, & (f-g)(x) = \frac{2x-3}{\Delta} - \frac{x}{x-1} \\ (f/g)(x) = \frac{2x-3}{\Delta} \times \frac{x-1}{x} \\ (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = \frac{2\frac{x}{x-1} - 3}{\Delta} = \frac{-x+3}{\Delta(x-1)} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - x \Rightarrow D_f = R, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow D_g = R - \{0\}$$

$$D_{f \pm g} = D_f \cap D_g = R \cap R - \{0\} = R - \{0\}$$

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{0\}$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = 0\} = R - \{0\}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \neq 0 \mid \frac{1}{x} \in R\} = R - \{0\}$$

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

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

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

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

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = 0\} = (1, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x \mid g(x) = 0\} = R - \{3, -3\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$D_{f/g} : g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi \Rightarrow D_{f/g} = R - \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sin x) = \sin(2 \sin x)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(f + g)(x) = \tan x + \cot x = \frac{2}{\sin 2x}, \quad (f - g)(x) = \tan x - \cot x = -2 \cot 2x$$

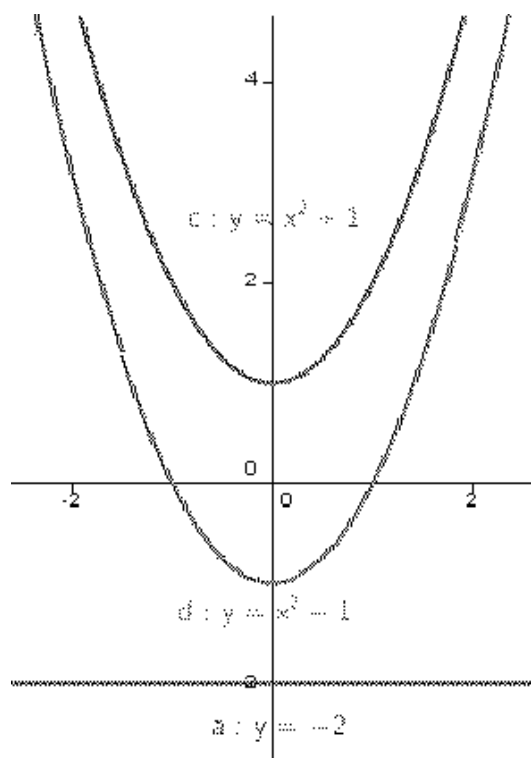
$$(f/g)(x) = \tan x / \cot x = \tan^2 x, \quad (f \circ g)(x) = f(\cot x) = \tan(\cot x)$$

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

$$(f - g)(x) = -2 - x^2 - 1 = -x^2 - 3$$

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

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



-۲

$$۱) D_f = R, D_g = R \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = D_{g \circ f} = R$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f\left(x^2 - 3\right) = x^2 - 3 + 2 = x^2 - 1$$

-۳

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(x + 2) = (x + 2)^2 - 3 = x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$۲) D_f = R, D_g : 4x + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \geq -\frac{1}{4} \mid \sqrt{4x+1} \in R\} = \{x \geq -\frac{1}{4}\} = [-\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} = \{x \in R \mid x^2 + x \geq -\frac{1}{4}\} = R$$

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(\sqrt{4x+1}) = (\sqrt{4x+1})^2 + (\sqrt{4x+1})$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(x^2 + x) = \sqrt{4(x^2 + x) + 1} = \sqrt{(2x+1)^2} = |2x+1|$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\delta) D_f = D_g = R \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = D_{g \circ f} = R$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(|x|) = |x|^2 + 2(|x|) + 1 = (|x| + 1)^2$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g\left(x^2 + 2x + 1\right) = |(x + 1)^2| = (x + 1)^2$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(x) = (x + 1)^2, (f \circ g)(x) = f\left((x + 1)^2\right) = (x + 1)^2 \quad -\epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow (g \circ f)(x) - (f \circ g)(x) = (x + 1)^2 - (x + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(ax^2 + bx + c) = ax^2 + bx + c + a = x^2 - 3x + 4 \quad -\delta$$

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

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\tan x) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}} = \sqrt{\tan 2x} \quad -\gamma$$

$$(f \circ f)(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x, x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(f(3)) = 3 \quad -\nu$$

الف)
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccccc} x & \cdot & \cdot/9 & \cdot/99 & 1 & 1/0.1 & 1/0.1 & 1/1 \\ \hline f(x) = -2x = 5 & 5 & 3/2 & 3/0.2 & ? & 2/998 & 2/98 & 2/8 \end{array}$$

-۱

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

ب)
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -\cdot/1 & -\cdot/0.1 & \cdot & \cdot/0.1 & \cdot/1 \\ \hline f(x) = x^2 + x + 3 & 2/91 & 2/99.01 & ? & 3/0.101 & 3/11 \end{array}$$

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

ب)
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -1/1 & -1/0.1 & -1 & -\cdot/99 & -\cdot/9 \\ \hline f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x = 1} & -3/1 & -3/0.1 & ? & -2/99 & -2/9 \end{array}$$

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

ت)
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & 2/9 & 2/99 & 3 & 3/0.1 & 3/1 \\ \hline f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{x-3} & \cdot/251 & \cdot/250.1 & ? & \cdot/249 & \cdot/2484 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -\cdot/1 & -/0.1 & \cdot & \cdot/0.1 & \cdot/1 \\ \hline f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} & 1/948 & 1/994 & ? & 2/0.04 & 2/0.48 \end{array}$$

-۲

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot^+} f(x) = 2$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-x + 2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-x + 2) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (-x + 2) = 1 \quad (۳)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

در چپ و راست برابر نیست بنابراین در $x = 1$ حد موجود نیست.

$$\text{ب)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \frac{2+3}{2-1} = 5, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x^3 + 2 = 2^3 + 2 = 10.$$

در چپ و راست برابر نیست بنابراین در $x = 2$ حد موجود نیست.

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

در چپ و راست برابر است بنابراین در $x = \frac{1}{2}$ حد موجود و برابر ۲ است.

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

در چپ و راست برابر است بنابراین در $x = -2$ حد موجود و برابر ۱ است.

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

در چپ و راست برابر است بنابراین در $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ حد موجود و برابر ۱ است.

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

در چپ و راست برابر نیست بنابراین در $x = 0$ حد موجود نیست.

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

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

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

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

$$ث) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x+2}{x-2} = \frac{3(3)+2}{3-2} = 11$$

$$ج) \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{-x^2+1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{-(\cdot)^2+1}{(\cdot)^2+(\cdot)+1} = 1$$

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

$$ح) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left(\frac{x+2}{3x^2+4} \times \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x+1} \right) = \left(\frac{5+2}{3(5)^2+4} \times \frac{\sqrt{5-1}}{5+1} \right) = \frac{7}{237}$$

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

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

$$ز) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^2 x + \cos x) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad ،) \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \left(\frac{x^2}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{\cdot}{\cos(\cdot)} = 1$$

$$س) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{\pi(\frac{1}{2})}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

-۳

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

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

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

در چپ و راست برابر نیست، بنابراین در $x = -1$ موجود نیست.

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

-۴

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{پ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x))^3 = 4^3 = 64, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt[3]{f(x)} = \sqrt[3]{4}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{g(x)} = 1$$

$$-۵ \quad \begin{array}{lll} \text{پ)} (۴)(-۳) = -۱۲ & \text{ب)} ۴ - (-۳) = ۷ & \text{الف)} ۴ + (-۳) = ۱ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{ج)} (-۳)^۲ = ۹ & \text{ث)} ۲\sqrt{۴} = ۴ & \text{ت)} \frac{۴}{-۳} = -\frac{۴}{۳} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -۲^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -۲^+} (a+۱)x + ۳ = -۲(a+۱) + ۳ = -۲a + ۱$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -۲^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -۲^-} (-۲x^۲ + ۱) = -۲(-۲)^۲ + ۱ = -۷ \quad -۶$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -۲^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -۲^-} f(x) \Rightarrow -۲a + ۱ = -۷ \Rightarrow a = ۴$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow ۳^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow ۳^+} ax + ۲b = ۳a + ۲b = ۶$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow ۳^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow ۳^-} ax^۲ + bx + ۲ = ۹a + ۳b + ۲ = ۲ \Rightarrow b = -۳a \quad -۷$$

$$\begin{cases} ۳a + ۲b = ۶ \\ b = -۳a \end{cases} \Rightarrow ۳a + ۲(-۳a) = ۶ \Rightarrow a = -۲, b = ۶$$

$$f(x+۲) = \frac{x+۴}{x}, \quad x \rightarrow x-۲ \Rightarrow f(x-۲+۲) = \frac{x-۲+۴}{x-۲}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x+۲}{x-۲} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow ۲} f(x) = \frac{۳+۲}{۳-۲} = ۵ \quad -۸$$

$$\text{الف)} \cdot \text{ب)} \frac{۲ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{۲} - \frac{\pi}{۶}\right) + \cos\left(۲ \frac{\pi}{۲}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{۲} \div ۲\right)}{۲ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{۲} \div ۲\right) + \cos^۲\left(\frac{\pi}{۲} - \frac{\pi}{۴}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{۳} + ۰ + \frac{\sqrt{۲}}{۲}}{۲ + \frac{۱}{۲}} = \frac{۲\sqrt{۳} + \sqrt{۲}}{۵} \quad -۹$$

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

$$\text{پ)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3 \sin(3x - \pi)}{3x - \pi} = 3 \times 1 = 3 \quad \text{ت)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} = \frac{5}{3} \times 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 - x^2 = 2 - 0^2 = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cos x = 2 \times 1 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 2 \quad (\text{طبق قضیه فشردگی}) \quad -۲$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{5 - 2x^2} = \sqrt{5 - 2(0)^2} = \sqrt{5} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{5 - x^2} = \sqrt{5 - 0^2} = \sqrt{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \sqrt{5} \quad (\text{طبق قضیه فشردگی}) \quad -۳$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0 \quad -۴$$

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

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

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

$$\text{ت) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-2x+1}{2x^2+x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(2x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{2x+3} = \frac{0}{5} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ث) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2+x^2+x+3}{x^2+2x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(3x^2-2x+3)}{(x+1)(x+1)} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2-2x+3}{x+1} &= \frac{3(-1)^2-2(-1)+3}{-1+1} = \frac{8}{0} \quad \text{تعریف نشده} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x^2-12}{2-x-x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x^2-4)}{2-x-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x-2)(x+2)}{-(x+2)(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x-2)}{-(x-1)} = \frac{3(-2-2)}{-(-2-1)} = \frac{3(-4)}{-(-3)} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{ر) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot+} \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot+} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{\cdot} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x+5}{\sqrt{3x+16}-1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3x+16}+1}{\sqrt{3x+16}+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{(x+5)(\sqrt{3x+16}+1)}{3x+16-1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{(x+5)(\sqrt{3x+16}+1)}{3(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\sqrt{3x+16}+1}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3(-5)+16}+1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{ب)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3}{x-2} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{ز)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x+1}{x^2-9} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x+1}{x^2-9} = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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

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

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

$$ش) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{9}^+} \tan\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(3\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan(0) = 0$$

$$ص) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cot^3 x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$ض) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$ب) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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

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

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{1}{3}x + 4 = -\frac{1}{3} \times \pm\infty = \mp\infty$$

$$۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{7}x + 1 = \frac{2}{7} \times \pm\infty = \pm\infty$$

$$۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^2 - x + 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^2 = 3(\pm\infty)^2 = +\infty$$

$$۴) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -2x^2 - x + 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -2x^2 = -2(\pm\infty)^2 = -\infty$$

$$۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^3 + 2x^2 - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^3 = \pm\infty$$

$$۶) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^3 + 3x - 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^3 = \mp\infty$$

$$۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -(2x-1)^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -8x^3 = \mp\infty$$

$$۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x^4 = +\infty$$

$$۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^4 + x^2 + 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x^4 = -\infty$$

$$۱۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^5 - 3x^3 + x - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^5 = \pm\infty$$

$$۱۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x+1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

$$۱۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x+2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x}{x} = -3$$

$$۱۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^2+2}{3x^2+5x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$۱۴) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x^3-x^2+1}{-2x^3+x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x^3}{-2x^3} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$$

$$۱۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12x^n - x^2 + 1}{6x^n + x^3 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12x^n}{6x^n} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$۱۶) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^2+5x-1}{x^3+7x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3}{x} = 0$$

$$۱۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x-5}{2x^2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0$$

$$۱۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^n - 7x + 2}{2x^{n+1}6x^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^n}{2x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3}{2x} = 0$$

$$۱۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x+1}{3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{3}x = \pm\infty$$

$$۲۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{6x^2+x-2}{3x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{6x^2}{3x} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 2x = \pm\infty$$

$$۲۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x^2 + 6x - 1}{2x - 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x}{2} = \mp\infty$$

$$۲۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^3 + x - 2}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 2x^2 = +\infty$$

$$۲۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^4 + x^2 - 1}{-x^2 + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^4}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -3x^2 = -\infty$$

$$۲۴) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x^2 + \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(-3 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4}} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-3x^2}{x^2} = -3$$

$$۲۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2 + \sqrt{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x \left(2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

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

بنابر این تابع f در $x = 2$ پیوسته است.

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \frac{2(-2)^2 + (-2)}{-2-2} = \frac{8-2}{-4} = \frac{6}{-4} = \frac{-3}{2}, \quad f(-2) = \frac{2(-2)^2 + (-2)}{-2-2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

بنابر این تابع f در $x = -2$ پیوسته است.

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

بنابر این تابع f در $x = -1$ پیوسته است.

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

بنابر این تابع f در $x = 3$ پیوسته است.

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

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -3x + 5 = 3 + 5 = 8 = f(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} x^2 + 4 = (-1)^2 + 4 = 5$$

بنابر این تابع f در $x = -1$ پیوسته است.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{3+1}{3-1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \Delta x - 13 = \Delta(3) - 13 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ج) } x \rightarrow 3^+ \quad x \rightarrow 3^+ \quad x \rightarrow 3^- \quad x \rightarrow 3^- \\ f(3) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = f(3) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

بنابراین تابع f در $x = 3$ پیوسته است.

ح)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{4(\cdot)^2 + 1} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2x - 1)^2 = (2(\cdot) - 1)^2 = 1 \\ x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad x \rightarrow 0^- \quad x \rightarrow 0^- \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\cdot) = \sqrt{4(\cdot)^2 + 1} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(\cdot) = 1$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad x \rightarrow 0^-$$

بنابراین تابع f در $x = 0$ پیوسته است.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(2x) = \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \\ \text{خ) } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+ \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^- \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^- \end{aligned}$$

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 در $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ پیوسته است.

در راست یعنی $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$ وجود ندارد بنابراین در $x = 1$ پیوسته نیست. (ر)

(در همسایگی $x = 1$ تابع تعریف نشده است)

در راست یعنی $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$ وجود ندارد بنابراین در $x = -2$ پیوسته نیست. (ز)

(در همسایگی $x = -2$ تابع تعریف نشده است)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = f(-2) \quad , \quad f(-2) = 13 \quad , \quad -2$$

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

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

$$-۱ \quad \text{آهنگ متوسط از } ۲ \text{ تا } ۶ \quad \frac{f(۶) - f(۲)}{۶ - ۲} = \frac{(۶^۲ + ۶(۶) - ۷) - (۲^۲ + ۶(۲) - ۷)}{۶ - ۲} = \frac{۵۶}{۴} = ۱۴$$

$$\frac{f(۶) - f(۲)}{۶ - ۲} = \frac{(۶^۲ + ۶(۶) - ۷) - (۲^۲ + ۶(۲) - ۷)}{۶ - ۲} = \frac{۵۶}{۴} = ۱۴$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \frac{(x+h)^۲ + ۶(x+h) - ۷ - (x^۲ + ۶x - ۷)}{h} \\ &= \frac{x^۲ + ۲xh + h^۲ + ۶x + ۶h - ۷ - x^۲ - ۶x + ۷}{h} = \frac{h(۲x + h + ۶)}{h} = ۲x + h \end{aligned}$$

$$x = ۴ \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(۴+h) - f(۴)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (۲(۴) + h) = ۸$$

$$S(x) = x(x^۲) = x^۳$$

$$\frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^۳ - x^۳}{h} = \frac{۳x^۲h + ۳xh^۲ + h^۳}{h} = ۳x^۲ + ۳xh + h^۲ \quad -۲$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} ۳x^۲ + ۳xh + h^۲ = ۳x^۲$$

$$x = ۴ \Rightarrow ۳(۴)^۲ = ۴۸ = \text{آهنگ لحظه ای}$$

$$S(t) = ۴\pi(۱۰ + ۰/۱t)^۲, \quad \frac{S(۲۰) - S(۰)}{۲۰ - ۰} = \frac{۴\pi(۱۲)^۲ - ۴\pi(۱۰)^۲}{۲۰} = \frac{۴\pi(۴۴)}{۲۰} = \frac{۱۱\pi}{۵}$$

$$\frac{S(t+h) - S(t)}{h} = \frac{۴\pi(۱۰ + ۰/۱(t+h))^۲ - ۴\pi(۱۰ + ۰/۱t)^۲}{h} = \frac{۰/۴\pi h(۲۰ + ۰/۲t + ۰/۱h)}{h} \quad -۳$$

$$= ۰/۴\pi(۲۰ + ۰/۲t + ۰/۱h) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(t+h) - S(t)}{h} = ۰/۴\pi(۲۰ + ۰/۲t)$$

$$\text{اگر } t = ۱۰, \text{ آهنگ لحظه ای برابر است با } ۰/۴\pi(۲۰ + ۰/۲(۱۰)) = ۸/۸\pi$$

$$\frac{p(7) - p(2)}{7 - 2} = \frac{(3 \dots + 1 \dots (7)^2) - (3 \dots + 1 \dots (2)^2)}{5} = \frac{1 \dots (7^2 - 2^2)}{5} = 9 \dots \quad -\varepsilon$$

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

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

اگر $t = 3$ ، آهنگ لحظه ای برابر است با $2 \dots (3) = 6 \dots$

$$V_T = 12 \dots (2500) - 12 \dots (2500 - 5 \dots t + t^2) = 12 \dots (5 \dots t - t^2) \quad -\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{V_T(8) - V_T(0)}{8 - 0} = \frac{12 \dots (5 \dots (8) - 8^2) - (0)}{8} = 5 \dots 40$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_T(t+h) - V_T(t)}{h} &= \frac{12 \dots (5 \dots (t+h) - (t+h)^2) - 12 \dots (5 \dots t - t^2)}{h} \\ &= \frac{12 \dots (5 \dots t + 5 \dots h - t^2 - 2th - h^2 - 5 \dots t + t^2)}{h} = \frac{12 \dots h(5 \dots - 2t - h)}{h} = 12 \dots (5 \dots - 2t - h) \end{aligned}$$

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

اگر $t = 10$ ، آهنگ لحظه ای برابر است با $12 \dots (5 \dots - 2(10)) = 36 \dots$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(\cdot) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-3+h) - f(-3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{1-(-3+h)} - 2\sqrt{1-(-3)}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\sqrt{4-h} - 2)}{h} \times \frac{(\sqrt{4-h} + 2)}{(\sqrt{4-h} + 2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(4-h-4)}{h(\sqrt{4-h} + 2)} \quad -5 \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-h)}{h(\sqrt{4-h} + 2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{4-h} + 2} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{4} + 2} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a(x+h)^2 + b(x+h) + c) - (ax^2 + bx + c)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a((x+h)^2 - x^2) + b(x+h-x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a(2xh + h^2) + bh}{h} \quad -6 \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2ax + ah + b)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2ax + ah + b = 2ax + b \\
 &\Rightarrow f'\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = 2a\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) + b = -b + b = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$۱) \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{3}x, \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 \quad -۱$$

$$۲) \quad y = x^2 \Rightarrow y' = 2x, \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow m = 2(-1) = -2$$

$$۳) \quad y = 3x^2 - 4x \Rightarrow y' = 6x - 4, \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow m = 6(-1) - 4 = -10$$

$$۴) \quad y = x^2 - x \Rightarrow y' = 2x - 1, \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x(4) - x(1)}{4 - 1} = \frac{(4^2 - 2(4) - 1) - (1^2 - 2(1) - 1)}{3} = \frac{7 + 2}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \quad -۲$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(t) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-4/9(t+h)^2 + 3 \cdot (t+h)) - (-4/9t^2 + 3 \cdot t)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4/9(t^2 + 2th + h^2 - t^2) + 3 \cdot (t+h-t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-8/9t - 4/9h + 3)}{h} \quad -۳ \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -8/9t - 4/9h + 3 \Rightarrow f'(t) = -8/9t + 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{سرعت متوسط (دو ثانیه اول)} \quad \frac{s(2) - s(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{(12(2) - 3(2)^2) - (12(0) - 3(0)^2)}{2} = \frac{24 - 12}{2} = 6 \quad -۴$$

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

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

$$s'(4) = 12 - 6(4) = 12 - 24 = -12$$

توپ با سرعت ۱۲ واحد در حال بازگشت به زمین است.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 ۱) f'(x) = ۰ & ۲) f'(x) = ۷ & ۳) f'(x) = ۳x^۲ + ۶x + ۷ \\
 ۴) f'(x) = -۵ + ۸x & ۵) f'(x) = ۳ - ۱۲x^۲ & ۶) f'(x) = -\frac{۵}{۳} + ۲x \\
 ۷) f'(x) = x^۲ + x + ۱ & ۸) f'(x) = ۶(۱ + ۳x) & ۹) f'(x) = a_۱ \\
 ۱۰) f'(x) = a_۱ + ۲a_۲x & ۱۱) f'(x) = a_۱ + ۲a_۲x + ۳a_۳x^۲
 \end{array}$$

$$۱۲) f'(x) = x + ۹x^۲ + ۱۲x + ۴ \Rightarrow f'(x) = ۱ + ۱۸x + ۱۲ = ۱۸x + ۱۳$$

$$۱۳) f'(x) = ۲(۳x - ۷) + ۳(۲x + ۳) = ۶x - ۱۴ + ۶x + ۹ = ۱۲x - ۵$$

$$۱۴) f'(x) = (۳x^۲ - ۱)(x - ۹) + ۱(x^۳ - x) = ۳x^۳ - ۲۷x^۲ - x + ۹ + x^۳ - x = ۴x^۳ - ۲۷x^۲ - ۲x + ۹$$

$$۱۵) f'(x) = ۱\left(\frac{x^۲}{۲} + x\right) + (x + ۱)(x + ۱) = \frac{x^۲}{۲} + x + x^۲ + ۲x + ۱ = \frac{۳x^۲}{۲} + ۳x + ۱$$

$$۱۶) f'(x) = ۵\left(۱ - \frac{x}{۲}\right) - \frac{۱}{۲}(\Delta x - ۴) = ۵ - \frac{\Delta x}{۲} - \frac{\Delta x}{۲} + ۲ = ۷ - \Delta x$$

$$۱۷) f(x) = ۳x^۴ - ۲x^۳ \Rightarrow f'(x) = ۱۲x^۳ - ۶x^۲$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ۱۸) f(x) &= (x^۲ + ۱)(۳x^۲ + ۶x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = ۲x(۳x^۲ + ۶x) + (۶x + ۶)(x^۲ + ۱) \\
 &= ۶x^۳ + ۱۲x^۲ + ۶x^۳ + ۶x + ۶x^۲ + ۶ = ۱۲x^۳ + ۱۸x^۲ + ۶x + ۶
 \end{aligned}$$

$$۱) f'(x) = \frac{۱(x+۱) - ۱(x-۱)}{(x+۱)^۲} = \frac{x+۱-x+۱}{(x+۱)^۲} = \frac{۲}{(x+۱)^۲}, D_{f'} = R - \{-۱\}$$

$$۲) f(x) = \frac{x}{x^۲+۱} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{۱(x^۲+۱) - ۲x(x)}{(x^۲+۱)^۲} = \frac{x^۲+۱-۲x^۲}{(x^۲+۱)^۲} = \frac{-x^۲+۱}{(x^۲+۱)^۲}, D_{f'} = R$$

$$۳) f'(x) = \frac{۲(۳x+۵) - ۳(۳x-۳)}{(۳x+۵)^۲} = \frac{۶x+۱۰-۹x+۹}{(۳x+۵)^۲} = \frac{-۳x+۱۹}{(۳x+۵)^۲}, D_{f'} = R - \{-\frac{۱۹}{۳}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ۴) f(x) &= \frac{۳(۲x+۵)^۲}{x^۳} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{۱۲(۲x+۵)x^۳ - ۹x^۲(۲x+۵)^۲}{x^۶} \\ &= \frac{۳(۲x+۵)(۴x^۳ - ۶x^۳ - ۱۵x^۲)}{x^۶} = \frac{۳(۲x+۵)(-۲x^۳ - ۱۵x^۲)}{x^۶} \\ &= \frac{-۳(۲x+۵)(۲x+۱۵)}{x^۴}, D_{f'} = R - \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$۵) f(x) = \frac{۴}{(x-۱)^۳} = ۴(x-۱)^{-۳} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -۱۲(x-۱)^{-۴} = \frac{-۱۲}{(x-۱)^۴}, D_{f'} = R - \{۱\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ۶) f(x) &= \frac{(x+۱)}{x(x-۱)} = \frac{x+۱}{x^۲-x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{۱(x^۲-x) - (۲x-۱)(x+۱)}{(x^۲-x)^۲} \\ &= \frac{x^۲-x-۲x^۲-۲x+x+۱}{x^۲(x-۱)^۲} = \frac{-x^۲-۲x+۱}{x^۲(x-۱)^۲}, D_{f'} = R - \{0, ۱\} \end{aligned}$$

$$۷) f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3x^3(x^3 + 1) - 3x^3(x^3 - 1)}{(x^3 + 1)^2} = \frac{6x^3}{(x^3 + 1)^2}, D_{f'} = R - \{-1\}$$

$$۸) f(x) = (x^3 + x - 2)^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -(3x^2 + 1)(x^3 + x - 2)^{-2} = \frac{-(3x^2 + 1)}{(x^3 + x - 2)^2}$$

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

$$۹) f(x) = \left(\frac{x-1}{3-x} \right)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \left(\frac{x-1}{3-x} \right) \left(\frac{3-x+x-1}{(3-x)^2} \right) = \frac{4(x-1)}{(3-x)^3}$$

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

$$۱۰) f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x+1}, x \neq 0, -1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, D_{f'} = R - \{0, -1\}$$

$$۱۱) f(x) = (2x+3)^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 10(2x+3)^4, D_{f'} = R$$

$$۱۲) f(x) = (\Delta x^3 - 2)^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(1 \cdot x)(\Delta x^3 - 2)^2 = 3 \cdot x(\Delta x^3 - 2)^2, D_{f'} = R$$

$$۱۳) f(x) = \sqrt{3x-2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3}{2(\sqrt{3x-2})}$$

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

$$۱۴) f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x^3 + 4}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^3 + 4}}, x^3 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{\} \Rightarrow D_{f'} = R$$

$$۱۵) f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

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

$$۱۶) f(x) = \sqrt{x(x-2)} = \sqrt{x^2-2x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x-2}{2\sqrt{x^2-2x}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$$

$$x^2-2x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \text{ or } x < 0 \Rightarrow Df' = (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$۱۷) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} = (1+\sqrt{x})^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}} (1+\sqrt{x})^{-2} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2}$$

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

$$۱۸) f(x) = (1+\sqrt{x})^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)(1+\sqrt{x})^2 = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}}(1+\sqrt{x})^2$$

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

$$۱۹) f(x) = \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x+\sqrt{x}-x\left(1+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{(x+\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{x+\sqrt{x}-x-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{(x+\sqrt{x})^2}$$

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

$$۲۰) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = (\sqrt{2x+1})^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} (\sqrt{2x+1})^{-2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2x+1}(2x+1)}$$

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

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

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

$$x = \pi \Rightarrow y' = -۳(\cdot)(\cdot) + ۶(-۱)(۱) = -۶$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{۳\pi}{۲} \Rightarrow y' = ۲(-۱ + \cdot)(\cdot - (-۱)) = -۲$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} ۸) y &= \frac{\sin^۲ x}{۱ + \cos^۲ x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{۲ \sin x \cos x (۱ + \cos^۲ x) + ۲ \sin x \cos x (\sin^۲ x)}{(۱ + \cos^۲ x)^۲} \\ &= \frac{\sin ۲x (۱ + \cos^۲ x + \sin^۲ x)}{(۱ + \cos^۲ x)^۲} = \frac{۲ \sin ۲x}{(۱ + \cos^۲ x)^۲} \quad 'x = \cdot \Rightarrow y' = \frac{۲ \sin \cdot}{(۱ + \cos \cdot)^۲} = \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$۹) y = 2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{x}{4}\right) \Rightarrow y' = 2\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{x}{4}\right)\right)\left(2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{x}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$۱۰) y = x + \sin(\sqrt{x}) \Rightarrow y' = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

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

$$۱۱) y = \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

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

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

$$۱۲) y = \sin x \tan x \Rightarrow y' = \cos x \tan x + \sin x(1 + \tan^2 x) = \sin x(2 + \tan^2 x)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow y' = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \left(2 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(2 + 1) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$۱۳) y = \tan^2 x - 2 \cot x \Rightarrow y' = 2 \tan x(1 + \tan^2 x) + 2(1 + \cot^2 x)$$

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

$$۱۵) \quad y = \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$$

$$۱۶) \quad y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos x(1 + x) - \sin x}{(1 + x)^2}, \quad x = \cdot \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos(\cdot)(1 + \cdot) - \sin \cdot}{(1 + \cdot)^2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$۱۷) \quad y = \sin^3 \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \times \cos \sqrt{t} \times 2 \sin^2 \sqrt{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cos \sqrt{t} \cdot \sin^2 \sqrt{t}$$

$$۱۸) \quad y = \sin \omega t + \cos \omega t \Rightarrow y' = \omega \cos \omega t - \omega \sin \omega t, \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \Rightarrow$$

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