

لـ عـاـلـيـهـ اـعـدـارـ مـخـلـطـ

وـ خـصـيـهـ (قـضـيـهـ) (وـمـوـآـورـ) : أـرـ (أـرـ عـرـصـيـهـ) وـ بـلـانـ عـرـصـيـهـ

صـيـغـهـ n

$$Z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

$$\frac{z_1^4}{z_r^4}$$

$$z_1 = -1 + \sqrt{2}i$$

$$a = -1, b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{b}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$z_r = 1 + i$$

$$a = 1, b = 1$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{b}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore z_r = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right), z_1 = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{z_1^4}{z_r^4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}^4 \left(\cos 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sqrt{3}^4 \left(\cos 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{81 / (1+i)}{81 \sqrt{3} \left(-\sqrt{3} + i \sqrt{3} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{81} \times \frac{-1+i}{-1+i} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}(-1+i)}{81 \times 2} = 1(-1+i)$$

لـ عـاـلـيـهـ اـعـدـارـ مـخـلـطـ

دـرـصـ كـسـمـ (أـرـ عـرـصـيـهـ) وـ صـيـغـهـ دـسـكـ

$$w^n = z \quad \text{وـ} \quad w = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \quad \text{عـرـصـيـهـ} \quad z^n = r^n \left(\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha \right)$$

$$\underline{1^{exp}}$$

$$(w = z^{\frac{1}{n}}) \quad (\text{وـ})$$

$$\rho^n(\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha) = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

جتنی قدر مطلق از طول ازو طرف مادریت نسبت فیض نمایند وهم حسین لر تر دی رو عذر محبت نسبت فیض نمایند

$$\begin{cases} \cos n\alpha = \cos \theta \\ \sin n\alpha = \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow n\alpha = 2k\pi + \theta \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi + \theta}{n}$$

لعنی رسمی زیر مذکور عذر محبت $Z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ داریں

$$W = \sqrt[n]{r} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

این W باید صریح در $k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$ لر تر دی خوبی کی مقدار بگیری که جگہ $Z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ داریں.

دلیل: $Z^{\frac{1}{n}} = \text{ر اصل} \sin \theta + i \cos \theta$ (معارف فیض و احمد ریاضی)

$$Z^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \Rightarrow Z = 1^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)}$$

$$= \sqrt[n]{\left(\cos \frac{0 + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{0 + 2k\pi}{n} \right)}$$

$$k=0, 1, 2$$

پس رسمی دیم واحد معاشر شد لازم

$$k=0 \Rightarrow Z_0 = 1$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow Z_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = -\frac{1}{n} + i \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow Z_2 = \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} = -\frac{1}{n} - i \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}$$

دلیل: معارف فیض و احمد ریاضی

$$Z = (-\sqrt{n} + i)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left\{ \sqrt{n} \left(\cos \frac{0\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{0\pi}{n} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

بررسی

$$\text{لهم } z_k = \sqrt{\gamma} \left(\cos \frac{\omega \pi}{\delta} + j \sin \frac{\omega \pi}{\delta} \right) + j k \pi$$

$$k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

ترسل

١- لهم سبب واحد و سبب واحد

$$z^F = -1 + \cos(\omega_0 t) - j \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\text{لهم } z^F + j = \sqrt{\gamma} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$z^F - (1-j) = \sqrt{\gamma} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{لهم } z^F - 1 - j = \sqrt{\gamma} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{لهم } z^F = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\gamma} e^{j\omega_0 t}}{1 - j}$$

$$\text{لهم } z^F = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\gamma} e^{j\omega_0 t}}{1 - j}$$

$$\text{لهم } z^F = 1 + j$$

$$\text{لهم } \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{\gamma} e^{j\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{\gamma} - j} \right)^{1/2}$$

لهم

محل مموج = موضع

$$z^{\omega} = 1 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \Rightarrow z = 1^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \left\{ 1 (\cos 0 + i \sin 0) \right\}^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = 1^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi k\pi}{\omega} + i \sin \frac{2\pi k\pi}{\omega} \right)$$

$$z^{\omega} = -1 = 14 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) \rightarrow z = \sqrt[14]{14 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)} = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{14} \right)$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow z_0 = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{14} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} (1+i)$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow z_1 = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{14} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} (-1+i)$$

$$k=\pi \rightarrow z_{\pi} = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\cos \frac{0\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{0\pi}{14} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} (-1-i)$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow z_2 = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{14} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt[14]{14} (1-i)$$

$$z^{\omega} = 1 - \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow z^{\omega} = \sqrt{-1} + i \rightarrow z = \left\{ \sqrt{-1} + i \right\}^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \sqrt[14]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{14} \right)$$

$$\text{محل } z^{\omega} = 1 - \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow z = 1 - i \rightarrow z = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\Delta = (-(\sqrt{-1}))^{\omega} - \varepsilon (1)(1-i) = \varepsilon - \varepsilon i + i\sqrt{-1} - i\sqrt{-1} + \varepsilon i^2 = -\varepsilon$$

$$z_1, z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{-1} \pm \sqrt{-9}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{-1} \pm (2i)}{2} \rightarrow 1+i \rightarrow 1-i$$

$$\text{محل } z^{\omega} = 1 - \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow z = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{محل } t = 1 - \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow t = 1 - \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow t = 1 - \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^{\omega} - \varepsilon (1)(1) = -1 \rightarrow t = 1^{\omega} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-1}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{-1} = 1 \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

$$t = z^{\omega} = 1 + \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow z = (1 + \sqrt{-1})^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \sqrt[14]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{14} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow z^{\omega} = 1 - \sqrt{-1} \rightarrow z = (1 - \sqrt{-1})^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \sqrt[14]{2} \left(\cos \frac{-\pi + 2k\pi}{14} + i \sin \frac{-\pi + 2k\pi}{14} \right)$$

(IV-1)

$$z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{-1}}{1 - i}$$

∴ $\omega_0 \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$, -4

$$z^k = \frac{1 + \sqrt{-1}}{1 - i} = \frac{r(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}))}{\sqrt{r}(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}))} = \sqrt{r} \left(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right)$$

$$\rightarrow z = \left\{ \sqrt{r} \left(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{k}} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{r}^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{k}\pi}{k} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{k}\pi}{k} \right)$$

$k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$z^k = (1 + i)^{\frac{r_0}{k}} = \left(\sqrt{r} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)^{\frac{r_0}{k}} = \sqrt{r}^{\frac{r_0}{k}} \left(\cos r_0 \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin r_0 \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= r^{\frac{r_0}{k}} (\cos 0\pi + i \sin 0\pi) = r^{\frac{r_0}{k}} (-1 + 0) = -r^{\frac{r_0}{k}}$$

$$z^k = (1 + i)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left(\sqrt{r} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \sqrt{r}^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{k}\pi}{k} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{k}\pi}{k} \right)$$

$k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$-1 + \sqrt{-1} \hat{=} r \operatorname{cis} \frac{r\pi}{k} \quad , \quad \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{r} i \hat{=} r \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{k} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{r} i} \right)^{\frac{r\pi}{k}} = \left(\frac{r \operatorname{cis} \frac{r\pi}{k}}{r \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{k} \right)} \right)^{\frac{r\pi}{k}} = \left(\operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{r\pi}{k} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{k} \right) \right) \right)^{\frac{r\pi}{k}} = \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{11\pi}{10} \right)$$

$$= \operatorname{cis} \left(11\pi \right) = \operatorname{cis} 11\pi = \cos 11\pi + i \sin 11\pi = 1 + 0i = 1$$

مُسْتَقِل

فرض کنیم بع f در x مُصْلَحَ است و تعریف نهاییه. منظور از مُسْتَقِل بع f در x،

شاید بت که f' این در x مُصْلَح و مُعَدَّل است؟

تعریف ای رکم. برخواه که صد مُعْدَل بخواهد. عیناً مُسْتَقِل بع f در x.

مُسْتَقِل بع نسبت به متغیر x باشد. اگر $f'(x)$ مُسْتَقِل باشد. f را در x

مُسْتَقِل نماییم.

هر که x صدر خاصی لز قدر داشت $f(x) = c$ باشد. آنکه

$$x = x_0 + \Delta x \quad , \quad f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad \text{و زن} \quad \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \equiv x \rightarrow x_0$$

مُسْتَقِل بع f را علاوه بر همار $f'(x)$ بـ نهادهای زیر نیز نامیں داریم

$$\frac{df}{dx}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad g'$$

و آنکه $y = f(x) = c$ مُسْتَقِل باشد.

$$c' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c - c}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

مُسْتَقِل باشد $y = f(x) = x^n$

$$(x^n)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^n - x^n}{\Delta x}$$

F ساده

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n + nx^{n-1}\Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^{n-2}\Delta x^2 + \dots + \Delta x^n - x^n}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x (nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^{n-2}\Delta x + \dots + \Delta x^{n-1})}{\Delta x} \\
 &= nx^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{مثال: } y = f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \Delta x - x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

سل. لزيج منقسى $\text{Asn} \rightarrow \text{Sis}$

$$(\sin x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + \Delta x) - \sin x}{\Delta x}$$

$$\sin a - \sin b = 2 \sin \frac{a-b}{2} \cos \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} Y \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{r} \cos(x + \frac{\Delta x}{r})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{T} \cos(x + \frac{\Delta x}{T})}{\frac{\Delta x}{T}} = (\cos)x$$

o des

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

قضایی مشتق

اگر $y = f(x) = C$ عدد ثابت و $y = f(x)$ مشتق

$$(\Sigma)' = 0, \quad \left(-\frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{a}\right)' = 0, \quad \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$y' = rx^{r-1}$ $y = f(x) = x^r$ \rightarrow مشتق r -وی

$$(x)' = 1 \rightarrow (x^r)' = rx, \quad (x^n)' = nx^{n-1}, \quad (x^e)' = ex^{e-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (x^{-1})' = -x^{-1-1} = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^r}\right)' = (x^{-r})' = -rx^{-r-1} = -\frac{r}{x^{r+1}}$$

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

$$(\sqrt[n]{x})' = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})' = \frac{1}{n}x^{\frac{1}{n}-1} = \frac{1}{n}x^{-\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n \sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$$

$$(x^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}})' = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}x^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}-1}$$

اگر کوچک ε باشد $y = f(x)$ مشتق

$$(f(x) \pm g(x))' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2} \quad (g(x) \neq 0)$$

مذکور

$$(ax^r)' = rax^{r-1} \quad \text{and} \quad (af(x))' = af'(x) \quad (1) \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$(ax)^r = a, \quad (-\frac{r}{c}x^c)' = -\frac{r}{c}(c)x^{c-1} = -cx^{c-1} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$(-rx^{-r})' = (-r)(-r)x^{-r-1} = rx^{-r}$$

$$(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)\cos x - \sin x(\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x = -(1 + \cot^2 x) \quad \text{و صنٰ طر }$$

حل: مُتَقْدِمٌ لِلثَّالِثِيَّةِ رَادِيَّاتِيَّةٍ

$$(1) \quad y = \frac{r_x - r}{-r_{x+\alpha}} \quad \therefore \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = (r_x - r) \cos x + \frac{r}{\cos x} \quad y = (r_x - r) (x + \alpha)$$

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{(r_x - r)'(-r_{x+\alpha}) - (r_x - r)(-r_{x+\alpha}')}{(-r_{x+\alpha})^2}, \quad \text{حل}$$

$$= \frac{r(-r_{x+\alpha}) - (r_x - r)(-r)}{(-r_{x+\alpha})^2} = \frac{2r}{(r_{x+\alpha})^2}$$

$$\therefore y' = (r_x - r)' \cos x + (r_x - r) \cos x'$$

$$= -r_x \cos x + (r_x - r) (-\sin x)$$

$$\overline{3}) \quad y' = (r_x - r)'(x + \alpha)^{-1} + (r_x - r)(x + \alpha)^{-2}$$

$$= rx(x + \alpha)^{-1} + (r_x - r)(r_x - \alpha x^{-1})$$

v rés

٢- متقدمة كرب: هرّهه تبع g(x) ، تبع f(x) ، تبع fog

أولاً متقدمة fog

$$(fog)'(x) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

ثانياً متقدمة u = a sin x

$$(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}} , \quad (\sin u)' = u' \cos u , \quad (\cos u)' = -u' \sin u$$

$$(u^r)' = r u^{r-1} u' , \quad (\tan u)' = u' (1 + \tan^2 u)$$

$$(\cot u)' = -u' (1 + \cot^2 u)$$

$$\text{الكل } y = (v_x^r - \omega x + \varphi)^{-1}$$

$$\text{حيث } y = u^{-1} \quad \text{حيث } u = v_x^r - \omega x + \varphi$$

$$y' = 1 \cdot u' u'^{-2} = 1 \cdot (\omega - \omega) (v_x^r - \omega x + \varphi)^{-2}$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{\omega x - \varphi^r}$$

$$u = \omega x - \varphi^r \rightarrow y = \sqrt{u} \rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega x - \varphi^r}}$$

$$\text{ث) } y = \sin(\omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi)$$

$$\sin(\omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi) = u \rightarrow y = u^\nu \rightarrow y' = \nu u^{\nu-1} u'$$

$$u = \sin(\underbrace{\omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi}_V) \rightarrow u' = V' \cos u = (-\omega x^{-2} + \nu x^{\xi-1}) \cos(\omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi)$$

$$V = \omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi$$

$$y' = \nu \sin(\omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi) / (-\omega x^{-2} + \nu x^{\xi-1}) \cos(\omega x^{-1} + \nu x^\xi)$$

أولاً

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{r_{x^r} + 1}{r_{x^r - 1}}}$$

$$y' = \frac{\left(\frac{r_{x^r + 1}}{r_{x^r - 1}} \right)'}{r \sqrt{\frac{r_{x^r} + 1}{r_{x^r - 1}}}} = \frac{r x (r_{x^r - 1}) - r_{x^r} (r_{x^r + 1})}{(r_{x^r - 1})^2 r \sqrt{\frac{r_{x^r} + 1}{r_{x^r - 1}}}}$$

فرمولهای مشتق

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$\therefore (e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$\therefore (a^u)' = u' a^u \ln a$$

$$(L_n x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore (L_n u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$(Log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\therefore (Log_a^u)' = \frac{u'}{u \ln a}$$

$$(Arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore (Arcsin u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$(Arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore (Arccos u)' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$(Arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore (Arctan u)' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$(Arccot x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore (Arccot u)' = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$$

مثال: مسأله کوچک نیز دریافت آرڈنر

9 مارٹ

$$1) y = x \ln x$$

$$y' = (x)' \ln x + x (\ln x)' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{r_{x^r} + x^n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{-x^r}}} \quad \boxed{\sqrt[m]{a^n} = a^{\frac{n}{m}}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{r_{x^r} + x^n} + \frac{1}{(r_{-x^r})^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{r_{x^r} + x^n} + (r_{-x^r})^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'_z = \frac{rx + rx^c}{r\sqrt{r_{x^r} + x^n}} + (-\frac{1}{n})(-r_x)(r_{-x^r})^{-\frac{1}{n}-1}$$

مَسْتَقِيلَاتُ الْمُوَسَّعَاتِ

$$1) y = x^r \ln x + e^{rx - x^c} + a \sqrt{x^r + x}$$

$$2) y = \ln(x^r + r_x^{-r} - x^c)$$

$$3) y = r_x^{-r} \ln(x^r + 1)$$

$$4) y = x^c \ln \sqrt{r_{x^c} - x^c + x - 1}$$

$$5) y = -r_{x^r} \sqrt{a x^c - x}$$

$$6) y = \frac{1}{r x^r} + \frac{1}{r^c x^n} + \frac{1}{r x^c}$$

$$7) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x+x^r}} + \sqrt{r^c x - 1} + \sqrt{\frac{x-r}{x+r}}$$

لِذَهَابِ