

Geology

$$a+1=b, \quad \frac{p_{bn}}{r\sqrt[n]{2^{1F}}} = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a+b=r}$$

$$f'(1) - g'(1) = (f-g)'(1) = \frac{|1n-1|}{\sqrt[1]{2^1}} - \frac{1|1-1| + \sqrt{1n}}{\sqrt[1]{2^1}} = \frac{-1\sqrt{1n}}{\sqrt[1]{2^1}} = -\sqrt[1]{1} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{1}} \rightarrow$$

$$(f-g)'(n) = (-\sqrt[1]{1}) \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right) 2^{-\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{\sqrt[1]{1}}{1} \quad \text{✓} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$ab + c = \frac{1}{a} \quad , \quad b = \frac{-1}{a^r} \rightarrow ab = \frac{-1}{a} \rightarrow$$
$$c = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow ac = a \times \frac{r}{a} = r \quad \checkmark \quad (r)$$

۲) برای مقادیر مثبت فقط $m \neq 0$ چون $b \neq b+1$ و تابع پیوسته نیست پس $(x-a)^m + b = b$

فقط $m=1$ قابل قبول است : $m(x-a)^{m-1} = 0$ اما $m > 1$ در آن صورت داریم

این مقدار صحیح ✓

$$g'(a) \times f'(g(a)) = (f \circ g)'(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|} - \left| \frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|} \right|}} \xrightarrow{-\sqrt[3]{r}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{r}{2x^3}}} \rightarrow (2)$$

$$f'(r) = -a, \quad f(r) = -a - a$$

$$f'(r) - f(r) = r \rightarrow -a + a + a = r \rightarrow ra = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{\frac{a}{r} - a}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g)'(x) &= g'(x) f'(g(x)) \rightarrow \\ g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{\lambda}-1}} = r, \quad f(r) = r\left(x\left[x^r + \frac{1}{r}\right]\right)\left([x^r + \frac{1}{r}]\right) = 4r^x \\ g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) &= \frac{-rx}{r^x \sqrt{\left(x^r - 1\right)^x}} = \frac{-r \frac{x}{r\sqrt{r}}}{r^x \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^x}} = \frac{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{r}}}{\frac{r^x}{14}} = -\lambda\sqrt{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$g'(-1) = f'(-1) + f'(\epsilon) = 1 \times \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \omega = f(\omega, \omega, \omega) \rightarrow f'(-1) = f'(\epsilon) \quad (1, 1)$$

$$\rightarrow g'(-1) = 1 \cdot f'(-1) = 1 \times \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\omega-h) - 1 \cdot f(\omega-h) + 1}{h(\omega-h)} = \frac{(f(\omega-h) - 1)(f(\omega-h) - 1)}{h(\omega-h)} =$$

$$\frac{(f(\omega-h) - f(\omega))(1)}{\Delta h} = -\frac{f'(\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$f'(\omega) = \sqrt[3]{x+1} + \frac{x-\epsilon}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1^2} = \frac{2}{1^2}$$

$$f(\omega) = \sqrt[3]{1} = 1$$

$$\left\{ \rightarrow \frac{d \Delta \omega}{d \omega} = \frac{2}{1^2} \times \frac{-1}{\omega} = -\frac{2}{1^2} \right\}$$

$$mm' = -1 \rightarrow m' = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{1}} = -1$$

$$y' = 2x - 1 = -1 \rightarrow 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$$

$$(1, 1)$$