

$$\textcircled{2} (f_{cn} - r g_{cn}) \Rightarrow \frac{r |a - r| - r |a - r| - \sqrt{a_n}}{\sqrt{a_n r}} = \frac{-\sqrt{a_n}}{\sqrt{a_n r}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^n}{x \cdot \sqrt{c_0}} \cdot x \sqrt{\frac{c_0}{x}} = \frac{x}{n} \left(\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{c_0}{x}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x}{n} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} \rightarrow \frac{x-n}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x-n}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

(15) $\frac{1}{a} = ba + i \quad \frac{1}{a^*} = b \rightarrow 1 = \frac{ba^*}{-1} + ca \rightarrow \boxed{ca = -1}$

(*) $\tilde{g}(k) \rightarrow f'(a) = 0$

بدرج خطی
 $m=1$ ←
 $m=1$ ← $b=a$

The graph shows a coordinate system with x and y axes. A curve representing a function $f(x)$ passes through points a and b on the x-axis. A straight line is drawn tangent to the curve at the point (a, b) . The slope of this tangent line is indicated by a small triangle with a vertical side of length 1 and a horizontal side of length 1, labeled $m=1$. To the left of the graph, there is a note: (*) $\tilde{g}(k) \rightarrow f'(a) = 0$. To the right of the graph, there are two notes: "بدرج خطی" (in linear degree), " $m=1$ ←", and " $m=1$ ← $b=a$ ". Above the graph, there is a label $bar{x} = 1$.

$$\textcircled{w} \quad g(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot g'(x) = \frac{-4x^3}{x^4} = \frac{-4}{x}$$

$$f'(u) = \frac{-r}{\sqrt[3]{\epsilon u^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\epsilon u^2}} \Rightarrow f'(-\frac{1}{\epsilon}) \times g'(-\sqrt[3]{r}) = \frac{-r}{\sqrt[3]{\epsilon u^2}} \times \frac{-r}{\sqrt[3]{\epsilon u^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[3]{r}}{r}$$

(9) $f'(x) = -a$ $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}a - a$ $f'(x) - f(x) = r$
 $\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}a - a}{-a} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}a}{-a} = \frac{3}{2}$ $-a + \frac{1}{2}a + a = r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}a - a}{-a} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}a}{-a} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}a = -r$

$$(v) \text{ f.o.g.} \rightarrow f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \Rightarrow \left(4x - \frac{4}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[\frac{4\sqrt{x}}{x} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$g\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{\lambda} - 1}} = 1 \quad f(r) = 14u^r + 1 \leadsto f'(r) = \sqrt{14u^r} = 4.9$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\mu}{\mu \sqrt{(x-1)^r}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^r}} = \frac{-\cancel{\mu} \sqrt{\cancel{\mu}}}{\mu} \times \epsilon = \boxed{\frac{-4\epsilon}{\mu}}$$

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$$(1) g'(-1) = f'(-1) + 3f'(1)$$

$$T=0 \rightarrow f'(-1) = f'(-1+0) = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$\frac{5}{1} + 3 \times \frac{5}{1} = \boxed{20}$$

$$(2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - 2f(a-h) + 2}{a+h-h^2} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{1}{2} f''(a) = ?$$

$$f(a) = 2 \quad f'(a) = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\varepsilon}} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{-2 \times 2 \times \frac{9}{\varepsilon} + 2 \times \frac{9}{\varepsilon}}{2} = \frac{-4 + \frac{20}{\varepsilon}}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{9}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$(3) m = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow m' = 2$$

$$y = 2x - 1 \quad x = 1 \quad y = 1 \quad \boxed{(1, 1)}$$