

$$\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2}} = b \frac{2x}{2x\sqrt{x^2}} \Rightarrow 2b = 2\sqrt{x^2} \Rightarrow 2b = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}})(\sqrt{x^2}) - (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2}})(-x+2\sqrt{x^2})}{x \cdot \sqrt{x^2}} \stackrel{x=1}{=} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - (\frac{1}{2})(1) = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow (bx+c)' = (\frac{1}{x})' \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow bx+c \stackrel{x=1}{=} \Rightarrow -1+c = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow -1+c = 1 \Rightarrow c = 2 \Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow ac = 2$$

$$f_+'(a) \neq f_-'(a) \Rightarrow f(at) = f(a) \Rightarrow 0 = m(x-a)^{m-1} \Rightarrow m > 1 \Rightarrow m(x-a)^{m-1} = 0$$

$$\text{if } m=1 \Rightarrow m(x-1)^0 \Rightarrow |x|=1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow m=1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}} \Rightarrow x = f \circ g(a) \stackrel{\text{مشتق}}{=} \Rightarrow x f \circ g'(a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y' = f'(r) \Rightarrow x=r \Rightarrow f(r) = -a = f'(r) \quad / \quad y = -ra - \omega = f(r) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f'(r) - r = r f(r) - \omega \Rightarrow r f'(r) = r \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \underline{f(r) = \frac{1}{r}}$$

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

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

$$1 \times \frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2(x^2-1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2(x^2-1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2(x^2-1)}$$

$$g'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x+1) + r f'(rx+1) \Rightarrow f'(-1) + r f'(r) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - r f'(a-h) + r}{h(a-h)} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \text{ form } \Rightarrow \text{hop} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-r f'(a-h) f'(a-h) + r f'(a-h)}{-rh + a} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) = (x-r) \sqrt{x+r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+r} + \frac{(x-r)}{r \sqrt{x+r}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(-r)(r)(r) + r}{a} = \frac{-r + r}{a} = \frac{0}{a}$$

$$4y - 3x = 1 \Rightarrow 4y = 3x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{4} = y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -r = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$y' = 3x - r = -r \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - rx + \omega = 1 - f(1) + \omega = 1$$

(1.2) نظر