

ثابت در قاعده مشتق بزرگتر نیست $a + 1 = b$ $a + x \rightarrow a + x \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} 1$ $b \sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow \text{مشتق} \Rightarrow \frac{2b}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b = \frac{3}{2} \text{ و } a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a + b = 2 \end{array} \right\}$	۱
$g(x) = \frac{2-x+\sqrt{x}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad f(x) = \frac{4-2x}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(-2)(\frac{2}{3}) - \frac{2(4-2x)}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ $\downarrow$ $g'(x) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})(\frac{2}{3}) - \frac{2(2-x+\sqrt{x})}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(1) - 2g'(1) = \\ -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{3} \end{array} \right\}$	۲
$ab + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 2 = ac$ $b = -\frac{1}{a^2}$	۳
در م‌های بزرگتر از ۱ مشتق دارد. مشتق می‌گیرد است مشتق ۰ $\rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0$ $f'_+(a) = m(x-a)^{m-1} \rightarrow m=1 \Rightarrow f'_+(a) = 1$ بسیار شبیه به نقطه	۴
$(f \circ g)(x) = f'(g(x)) \times g'(x)$ $(f \circ g)'(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+ x } - \frac{1}{x- x }} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{2x}} = x = (-\sqrt{2})$	۵

$$y = -ax - a \xrightarrow{x=r} -r^2 - a$$

$$\hookrightarrow -a$$

$$y'(r) = -a = \frac{r}{r^2} \quad -a + ra + a = -ra + a = r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$f(r) = -ra - a = -\frac{r^2}{r} \rightarrow \frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$g' \times f' g \quad \left\{ g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}\right) \times f'(r) \right.$$

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}\right) = r \quad g'(x) = \frac{rx}{r^2 \sqrt{(x^2-1)^2}} = -\frac{rx}{r^2} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$f(r) = (rx)^{r+1} \rightarrow f'(r) = rrx = 4x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{-2a\sqrt{a}}{-12\sqrt{r}} = \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + r f'(rx+1)$$

$$g'(-r) = f'(-1) + r f'(r) \Rightarrow g'(-r) = r f'(-1) = (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{است} \Rightarrow f(-1) &= f(4) \\ f'(-1) &= f'(4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{است} \Rightarrow f'(a) - r f(a) + r = 0 \rightarrow f(a) = r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-r f(a-h) f'(a-h) + r f'(a-h)}{a - rh} = -\frac{f'(a)}{a} = -\frac{\frac{r_0}{1r}}{a} = \left(-\frac{a}{1r} \right)$$

$$\frac{x}{r} + \frac{1}{4} = g \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow m = -r$$

$$rx - r = -r \rightarrow \boxed{x=1, y=r}$$