

$$f(n) = (n[n^2 + \frac{1}{2}])^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1, \quad g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-1}} \quad (f \circ g)(\frac{n}{\sqrt{\lambda}})$$

$$(f \circ g)' = f' \circ g \times g'$$

$$g' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n^2-1}} \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}}{\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = r\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$f(2) = (2[\frac{9}{4}])^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times r\sqrt{\lambda} = 4r\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$1 \times r\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$f \text{ في } T=0 \quad f'(-1) = \frac{n}{2} \quad g(n) = f(n+1) + f(n+10) \quad g'(-1) = ?$$

$$f(n) = f(n+0) \rightarrow f'(n) = f'(n+0) \rightarrow f'(-1) = f'(0)$$

$$g'(-1) = f'(-1) + f'(-1) = 2f'(-1)$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow 2f'(-1) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$y = n^2 - 5n + 0$$

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$$y' = 2n - 5 = -1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}n + 1$$

$$y' = 2n - 5 = -1 \rightarrow n = 1 \rightarrow 1 - 5 + 0 = -4$$

By the way

like this

$$g(-\sqrt[r]{r}) = \frac{1}{(-\sqrt[r]{r})^r - 1(-\sqrt[r]{r})^r} = \frac{1}{-r-r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\phi(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{-\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}}} = (-\frac{1}{r})^{-\frac{1}{r}} = -(r)^{-1 \times -\frac{1}{r}} = -r^{\frac{1}{r}} = -\sqrt[r]{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \phi \circ g(n) = n$$

$$g'(n) \times \phi'(g(n)) = (n)' = 1$$

$$(\phi \circ g)' = g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) \times \phi'(g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}))$$

✓

$$g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{\frac{r}{\lambda} - 1}} = r \rightarrow g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) \times \phi'(r)$$

$$g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) = -\frac{1}{r} (n^r - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \times rn = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \times -\frac{1}{r} \times (\frac{r}{\lambda} - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}} = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \times (r^r)^{-\frac{r}{r}} = -\frac{r^{\lambda} \times \sqrt{r}}{r} = -\lambda \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$\phi(n), n = r \rightarrow \phi(n) = n[\varepsilon]^r + 1 = n n^r + 1 \rightarrow \phi'(r) = r r(r) = 4r$$

$$\frac{-\lambda \sqrt{r} \times 4r}{-\cancel{1} \lambda \sqrt{r}} = r$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\phi(\Delta - h) - r)(\phi(\Delta - h) - 1)}{h(\Delta - h)} = -\phi'(\Delta) \times \frac{\phi(\Delta) - 1}{\Delta}$$

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$$\phi'(\Delta) = \sqrt[r]{n+r} + \frac{n-r}{r \sqrt[r]{(n+r)^r}} \rightarrow -\phi'(\Delta) = -(\sqrt[r]{\lambda} + \frac{1}{r \times r}) = r + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{r\Delta}{r}$$

$$-\frac{r\Delta}{r} \times \frac{r-1}{\Delta} = \boxed{-\frac{\Delta}{r}}$$

تعريف مشتق $\phi(\Delta)$ $\rightarrow \frac{\phi(h) - \phi(\Delta - h)}{h} = \phi'(\Delta)$