

14.5

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$x = y$

$\rho_g = 2$

$x > 1$

$$\sqrt[n]{y_r^{n-1}} = y$$

$$\log x = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$Ox - 1 = 19$$

$$x = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x)$$

$$f(y(x)) = \gamma (x^\gamma - \gamma x + 1) = \omega$$

$$\hookrightarrow (x-2)^2 - f(x-2) + 1 = x^2 - 4x + 4 - x^2 + 4x - 4 + 1 = 1$$

$$F_x^T - \gamma q x + F_A = F_x^T - \gamma x + \gamma d$$

$$r_x^y - r_0 x + r_y y = .$$

$$x^2 - 1 \cdot x + \underline{C}_V =$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 10$$

$$g + \beta r =$$

۱۱۰ سَمْعَانِ

$$g(v) = 11$$

$$g(x-v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{2}} + 11 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}} + 11$$

$$f(g(x)) = y - F = r(x^r - rx^{\frac{1}{r}}) - F$$

$$g = x^r - rx + 1$$

$$g(x) = (x-1)^5$$

$$g\left(\frac{f(x)}{x-\xi}\right) = (x-\xi)^r = \underbrace{qx^r + rx^{r-1} + \dots + (-1)^r}_{-1 \uparrow}$$

$$f_{(-)}'(x) = -x + a$$

$$-F = r f(a) - 1E$$

$$\gamma g(x) = \gamma \frac{1}{f}(x) - 18$$

$$f(g(x))$$

$$r f(x) - r g(x) = -rx + 1.$$

$$g(a) = -r \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0} f(a) = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + 2x$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(g(x)) + f$$

$$f(-r) = 0$$

$$f(x) - f_0(x) = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=a} 0 = Y_g(x) + \epsilon$$

$$g(\mathbb{Q}) = -r$$

$$g(\cdot) \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$\alpha > 0 \quad f(g(x)) = y^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \leq y^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$y^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} > 1$$

$$\alpha > 1$$

$$y^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \leq y^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha^r \leq r\alpha$$

$$\alpha^r - r\alpha \leq 0$$

$$\alpha(\alpha - r) \leq 0 \quad D = (0, 1]$$

$$\{1, r\} \leftarrow \text{نقطه بحرانی}$$

در $x=1$ بررسی

$$D = [0, 1]$$

$$f\left(\frac{x-r}{2}\right) = f\left(x - \frac{r}{2}\right) = \left(x - \frac{r}{2}\right)^r = x^r + \frac{r}{2}x^{r-1} - \frac{r}{2}x^{r-2} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^r + \frac{r}{2}x^{r-1} - \frac{r}{2}x^{r-2} + \dots}{x^r} = 1 + \frac{r}{2}x^{-1} - \frac{r}{2}x^{-2} + \dots$$

$$f(t) = t^r + t$$

$$f(x) = x^r + x$$

$$f(g(x)) = y^{\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha(1-x) > 0$$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$D = (0, 1)$$

در $x=1$ بررسی

$$A \cap B = (0, 1)$$

$$B = (-\infty, 1)$$

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$$f(f(x)) = 1 - x f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = \frac{(x-1)(x^r - x + 1)}{x^r - x^2 + x - 1} + 1$$

$$x^r - x^2 + x - 1 = x^r - x^2 + x - 1 = x^r - x^2 + x - 1$$

در $x=1$ بررسی

$$g(x - \frac{r}{2}) = \alpha(\alpha x - r)$$

$$r = x - \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\alpha^r - \epsilon = r\alpha$$

$$\alpha^r - \epsilon - r\alpha = 0$$

$$g(r) = 1$$

$$\frac{1 - (\alpha - r)}{\alpha + r} = 1$$

$$\alpha = r$$

$$g(1) = 1$$

$$\alpha = r$$