

$$(f \circ g)'(-\sqrt[3]{r}) = g'(-\sqrt[3]{r}) \times f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{r})) \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt[3]{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{rx}} \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{rx^3} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{rx^3}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{r}{rx^3}}} = x \Rightarrow (f \circ g)' = (x)' = 1$$

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{r}{\lambda} - 1}} = r \Rightarrow (f \circ g)' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \times f'(r) \quad (10)$$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \times 2x = \frac{-2x}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 1)^4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \frac{-2 \times \frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}}{3\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^4}} = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{r}} = -14\sqrt{r} \quad (15)$$

$$f(x) = (rx)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4rx \Rightarrow f'(r) = 4r$$

$$\stackrel{I}{\Rightarrow} (f \circ g)' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = -14\sqrt{r} \times 4r = -14 \times 4\sqrt{r} \times r \quad \checkmark$$

ساده برابر است!

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(a-h) - 3f(a-h) + 2}{h(a-h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(a-h) - 1)(f(a-h) - 2)}{h(a-h)}$$

$$f(a) = 1 \times \sqrt[3]{\lambda} = r \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - 1}{a-h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - 2}{h} = \frac{f(a-h) - 2}{h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - r}{h}$$

$$= \frac{r-1}{a} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+(a-h)) - f(a)}{h} = -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+(a-h)) - f(a)}{(a-h)} = -\frac{1}{a} f'(a)$$

$$f(x) = (x-r)\sqrt[3]{x+r} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \times \sqrt[3]{x+r} + \frac{x-r}{\sqrt[3]{(x+r)^2}} \Rightarrow f'(a) = \sqrt[3]{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4r}} = r + \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r\omega}{14} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} f'(a) = -\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{r\omega}{14} = -\frac{\omega}{14} \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

- فرضیه

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$$4y = 4x + 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \text{شیب} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(10)

$$\text{شیب خط مماس} = -2$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 5 \Rightarrow y' = 2x - 4 = -2 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 - 4 + 5 = 2 \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

سوال ۱۱ تابع $|x|$ در $x=0$ نقطه گوشه دارد پس مشتق ناپذیر است.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \rightarrow a+1=b \rightarrow a-b=-1 \rightarrow a-b=-1 \rightarrow a-\frac{\mu}{\nu}=-1 \rightarrow a=\frac{1}{\nu}$$

$$f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{\nu}{\mu} b \times a^{-\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{\nu}{\mu} b(1)^{-\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow b = \frac{\mu}{\nu}$$

$$a+b = \frac{\mu}{\nu} + \frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{\mu+1}{\nu} = 2$$

سوال ۱۲

$$f(x) = \frac{|2x-1|}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{-2x+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{-2x+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right)' = \frac{-2(1) - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{x} (2)}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{-2(1) - \frac{2}{3}(2)}{1} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{(-x+1) + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{\mu}{\nu\sqrt{2x}})(1) - \frac{2}{\mu\sqrt[3]{x}}(1+\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \rightarrow g'(1) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{2}}) - \frac{2}{\mu}(1+\sqrt{2})}{1} = -\frac{8}{\mu} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = -\frac{10}{3} - 2(-\frac{8}{\mu} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\mu}$$

سوال ۱۳

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = ba + c$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & x > a \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_+(a) = f'_-(a) \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a} &= -\frac{1}{a^2} \times a + c \\ \frac{1}{a} &= c \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \times a + c$$

$$ac = 2$$

سوال ۱۴

$$f \text{ نقطه گوشه} \rightarrow f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a)$$

$$m=0 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) \times 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_-(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a)$$

$$m > 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_-(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) = f'_+(a)$$

۱- مقدار صحیح m

سوال ۱۵

$$f(x) = -3x - \omega, \quad f'(x) = -3$$

$$f'(x) - f(x) = 2 \rightarrow (-3) - (-3x - \omega) = 2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{\mu}{\nu}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{-3x - \omega}{-3} = \frac{-3(-\frac{\mu}{\nu}) - \omega}{\frac{\mu}{\nu}} = \frac{-1}{\mu}$$

سوال ۱۶

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + 3f'(3x+1) \xrightarrow{x=-2} g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 3f'(1)$$

$$f'(-1) = f'(1) \rightarrow g'(-2) = 4f'(-1) = 4 \times \frac{\mu}{\nu} = 4$$

