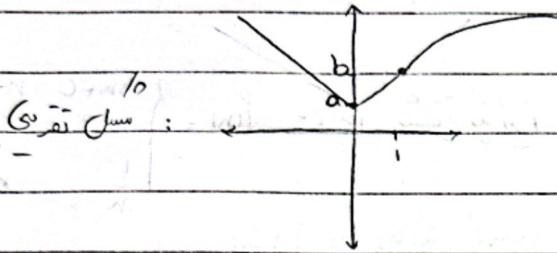


$$a+b=? \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \\ b \times \sqrt[3]{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) \quad \text{مشتق یکتا نیست}$$

$$b = a + 1$$



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$$f'(1) = f'(1) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{3} b x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a+b=2$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{|x-2| + \sqrt{x^2}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad x=1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{-x+2 + \sqrt{x^2}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-2x+2}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) (-x+2 + \sqrt{x^2})$$



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$$f'(x) = (-1)(x^{\frac{1}{5}}) - \left(\frac{1}{10}x^{-\frac{1}{10}}\right)(-1x + 5)$$

$$g'(1) = \frac{-\sqrt{\mu}}{q} - \frac{c}{\mu}$$

2-1

$$-f_g'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{e} + 10}{\mu}$$

$$f'(1) - 4g'(1) = \frac{13}{2}$$

~~$$f'(1) = -\frac{10}{\mu}$$~~

$$ac = ? - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n f(x) dx = \begin{cases} b+c & x > a \\ \frac{1}{n} & x < a \end{cases}$$

$$1^{\circ} \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a)$$

~~$$b^a + c = 1 \quad \times a \quad b^{a^p} + ca = 1$$~~

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) = f'(a)$

$$\therefore b = \frac{-1}{a^r} \quad \therefore a^r b = -1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ba^r + ac = 1 \\ ba^r = -1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow ac = 1$$

$f(n) \in \begin{cases} b & n \leq a \\ b + (n-a)^m & n > a \end{cases}$
 $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_m(a, b)$
 $m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
 $\rightarrow \oplus \mathbb{Z}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow a^-} f(n) = f(a) = b \quad \text{✓} \quad \text{If } \lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = b \quad \text{✓} \quad \text{If } \lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = b \quad \text{✓} \quad \text{If } \lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = b \quad \text{✓}$$

$$f'(a) = 0$$

$$f'(a) = m(n-a)^{m-1}$$

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~~$f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) = 0$~~ $\times$

$$\rightarrow m=1: \quad f'_+(a)=1 \quad f'_-(a)=0$$

↙ $m_{\text{ZP}} : f'_+(a) = f'_-(a) = 0 \quad \times$

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سین سے جواب کی تلاش کریں

$$g'(\sqrt{x}) f'(g(\sqrt{x})) = ?$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - |x^2|}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x - |x|}} \quad - \omega$$

$$x < 0: f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right) \left(x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \left(x^{-\frac{4}{3}}\right)$$

$$x > 0: g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{-2x^2}{x^4} = \frac{-2}{x^2}$$

$$g'(x) \times f'(g(x)) = \frac{-2}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \times x^{\frac{4}{3}} = 1 \rightarrow \text{سین سے جواب کی تلاش کریں}$$

$$f'(x) = ? \quad f'(x) = f(x) = x \quad \text{سین سے جواب کی تلاش کریں} \quad x = 1 \quad y = -ax - a \quad - \omega$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= g'(x) = -a \\ f(x) &= g(x) = -ax - a \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow f'(x) - f(x) = x \rightarrow -a + ax + a = x \rightarrow ax = x \rightarrow a = \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{x}{x} \\ f(x) &= \frac{x}{x} - a = \frac{-1}{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{\frac{-1}{x}}{\frac{x}{x}} = \frac{-1}{x}$$

$$(f \circ g)' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \right) = ? \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \quad f(x) = \left(x \left[x^r + \frac{1}{r} \right] \right)^r + 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-rx}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^3}} \quad x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \quad g' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \right) = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$g \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \right) = r$$

$$f'(x) = r \left(x \left[x^r + \frac{1}{r} \right] \right)^{r-1} \left(\left[x^r + \frac{1}{r} \right] \right) = r \left(g \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \right) \right) = 14$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = g'(x) \times f'(g(x)) = 14 \times \frac{-14}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\text{Ans: } 14 \times \frac{-14}{\sqrt{r}} = -1$$

$$\text{Ans: } g(x) = f(x+1) + f(2x+1), \quad f'(-1) = \frac{r}{r}, \quad T_f = \infty$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + 2f'(2x+1) \quad \text{w.u, } g'(-2)$$

$$g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 2f'(1) \xrightarrow[-1+2=r]{T=\infty} f'(1) = f'(-1) \rightarrow$$

$$g'(-2) = r f'(-1) = r \times \frac{r}{r} = 9$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a-h) - f''(a-h) + f'' = 0}{h(a-h)} \quad f(n) = (n-1)\sqrt{x+1}$$

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

$$h=0 \quad \frac{-1 \cdot f''(a) \cdot f'(a) + f''(a)}{a} = \frac{-1 + 1}{a} = 0$$

Consider $xy = 1$ then $y = \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ $y = \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$$y = \frac{x}{1} + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow y=1$$

Ans: (1,1)

