

19/1/20

Date:

1x/ sub:

مشتق - انتگرال

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \\ b \sqrt{x} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a + b = 2$$

$$a + b = 2$$

ببیند $x=1 \rightarrow a+1=b$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ +1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} b x^{-\frac{1}{2}} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$+1 = \frac{1}{2} b$$

$$x < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} b = 2$$

$$b = 4$$

مشتق $x=0$ یا $x=1$

مشتق در $x=0$ و $x=1$ را بررسی می‌کنیم

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

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

$$(f - 2g)'(1) = 0$$

(2)

$$f - 2g = \frac{|2x - 1|}{\sqrt{x}} - 2x \frac{|x - 1| + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = -2\sqrt{x}$$

$$(f - 2g)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$ac = 9$$

$$x \times \frac{1}{x} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx+c & ; x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \quad \mu$$

$$\text{پیوستگی} \rightarrow ab+c = \frac{1}{a} \quad *$$

$$\text{مشتق پذیری} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & x \geq a \end{cases} \quad x=a \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$* \quad 0 \times -\frac{1}{a^2} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_m(x) = \begin{cases} b & ; x < a \\ b+(x-a)^m & ; x \geq a \end{cases}$$

۴- نامبری m ، (a, b) یک نقطه گوشه

$$f'_m(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases} \quad \text{نقطه گوشه‌ای} \rightarrow \text{پیوسته}$$

$$f'_-(a) = 0 \rightarrow f'_+(a) \neq 0 \quad \text{تابع فقط در نقطه } a \text{ نقطه گوشه‌ای دارد.}$$

اگر $m > 1$ باشد $f'_+(a) \leftarrow$ هم صغری و گوشه‌ای نیست

اگر $m = 0 \leftarrow f'_+(a)$ هم صغری و گوشه‌ای نیست

اگر $m = 1 \leftarrow f'_+ = m = 1$ و $f'_- = 0$ پس دارای نقطه گوشه‌ای می‌شود
 پس $m = 1$ به ازای یک مقدار $\checkmark$

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

 $x < 0 \rightarrow$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-x}}$$

$$g'(-\sqrt[3]{r}) f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{r}))$$

$$f'(-\sqrt[3]{r})$$

$$Dg = 2^x - |x^3| \neq 0 \rightarrow x^r \neq |x^3| \rightarrow x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^x - (-2^x)} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^x}$$

$$f'og(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2^x}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$(f'og)(x) = 1 \rightarrow (f'og)'(-\sqrt[3]{r}) = 1$$

در نقطه‌های r و $-r$ داریم $y = -a x - a - y$

$$f'(r) = f'(r) = r$$

$$f(r) = a - a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(r) = -ra - a$$

$$f'(r) = r$$

$$f(r) = -a$$

$$\frac{f(r)}{f'(r)}$$

$$-a + ra + a = r$$

$$ra = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

مشتق $\log$ $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $- 12\sqrt{2}$ $\log$ مشتق $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$f'(\log(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})) = g'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) f'(g(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})) = -12\sqrt{2} \times 4 = -48\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{x\sqrt{x}} \times 12 = -8\sqrt{2} \checkmark$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow f(x) = (4x)^2 + 1 = 16x^2 + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 32x$$

$$\frac{-48\sqrt{2}}{12\sqrt{2}} = -4 \checkmark$$

(2) $f'(x) = 4x$ $x=2$

$$g'(-1) = 2 \quad f'(-1) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{مشتق} \quad \text{مشتق} \quad \text{مشتق}$$

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(3x+1)$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + 3f'(3x+1)$$

$$x=-1 \quad g'(-1) = f'(-1) + 3f'(2)$$

$$g'(-1) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \checkmark$$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{1}{x}$$

مشتق

(2) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

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$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - 3f(a-h) + 1}{h(a-h)} \quad f(x) = (x-1)\sqrt{x+3} - 9$$

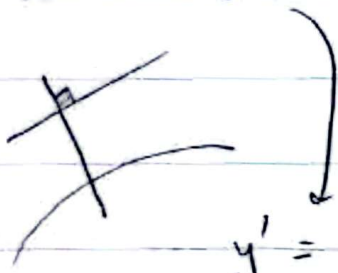
$\frac{f'(a-h) - 3f(a-h) + 1}{h(a-h)} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{f'(a-h) - 3f(a-h) + 1}{a-h-h^2}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - 3f(a-h) + 1}{-2h + a} \quad f'(x) = \sqrt{x+3} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+3}}(x-1)$$

$x=a$

$$\frac{-2f'(a) + 3f(a)}{a} \rightarrow \frac{f'(a)}{a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a+3}}}{a} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{a+3}}$$

$$y = x^2 - 5x + 6$$



$$y' = 2x - 5 = -1 \quad x=1$$

→ نقطه (1, 2) ✓

$$4y - 3x = 1 \quad -10$$

$$4y = 3x + 1 \quad y = \frac{3x+1}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{slope} = -3$$

(1)