

Date:

Sub:

$$ac = 9$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

۴- نامبری m ، (a, b) یک نقطه گوشه

$$f'_m(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

نقطه گوشه ای پیوسته

تابع فقط در نقطه a نقطه گوشه دارد. $f'_-(a) = 0 \rightarrow f'_+(a) \neq 0$

اگر $m > 1$ باشد $f'_+(a) = 0$ هم صفری گوشه ای نیست

اگر $m = 0$ $f'_+(a)$ هم صفر و گوشه ای نیست

اگر $m = 1$ $f'_+ = m = 1$ و $f'_- = 0$ پس دارای نقطه گوشه ای می شود
پس $m = 1$ به ازای یک مقدار

Date:

Sub:

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

 $x < 0 \rightarrow$

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

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

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

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

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

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

در نقطه‌های r و $-r$ به یکدیگر می‌رسد $y = -ax - a - y$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$ra = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r^2}} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

Date:

Sub:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 48} \quad x=2$$

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

1- تابع f مشتق پذیر - مشتق $f'(-1) = \frac{1}{2}$ $g'(-1) = 2$

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

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

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

$$g'(-1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

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

مشتق $\downarrow$

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

Date:

Sub:

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

(Note: The original image has some scribbles over the limit expression)

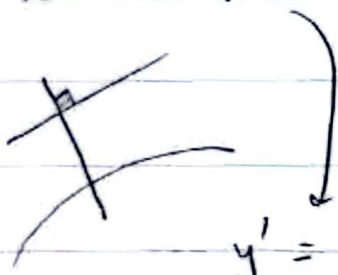
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{r x - 1 f'(a-h) - r x - 1 f(a-h)}{-r h + a}$$

$r + \frac{1}{1r} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{1r}$

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

$$y = x^r - r x + a$$

$$y - r x = 1 \quad -10$$



$$y' = r x - r = -r \quad x=1$$

$$y = r x + 1$$

$$y = \frac{1 + r x}{r}$$

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

→ نقطه (1, 2)