

① تابع هدف مشتق پذیر نیست! $a+b$ در $\mathbb{R}$ پیوسته

$$F(n) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{n} & ; n < 1 \\ b \sqrt{n} & ; n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

در نقطه $n=0$ مشتق پذیر نیست در $n=1$ مشتق پذیر نیست

$$F'(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} & ; n < 1 \rightarrow n=1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{b \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} & ; n \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 \end{cases}$$

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در $\mathbb{R}$ پیوسته $\Rightarrow a+1=b$ $b=1, a=0 \Rightarrow a+b=1+0=1$

② $F(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $g(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}$ $F'(1) - 2g'(1) = ?$

$$F'(n) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow F'(1) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g'(n) = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}) - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}})}{(\sqrt{n})^2} \Rightarrow g'(1) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F'(1) - 2g'(1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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$F(n) = \begin{cases} bn+c & ; n < a \\ \frac{1}{n} & ; n \geq a \end{cases}$ در $\mathbb{R}$ مشتق پذیر $ac = ?$

$\rightarrow n=a \rightarrow ab+c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{a} - ab$

$\rightarrow F'(n) = \begin{cases} b & ; n < a \\ -\frac{1}{n^2} & ; n \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2}$

$ac = 1$

(15)

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

(a, b) → stütz

$$m \geq 0$$

→ Einheitsfunktion & F' zu

$$F'(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; n < a \\ m(n-a)^{m-1} & ; n \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{mit } a \rightarrow 0 = m(a-a)^{m-1}$$

1,8

$$F(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n-121}}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{n^p - |n^p|}$$

n < 0 → mit n = -121

$$g'(-\sqrt[p]{r}) F'(g(-\sqrt[p]{r})) = ?$$

(16)

$$g(-\sqrt[p]{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r} - (-\sqrt[p]{r})} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}}$$

$$g'(n) = \frac{0 - (1)(\sqrt[p]{n^p} - |n^p|)}{(n^p - |n^p|)^2} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}}}{\left(\sqrt[p]{r} - (-\sqrt[p]{r})\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}}}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{r}}\right)^2} = -\frac{\sqrt[p]{r}}{4}$$

1,8

$$F'(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}}) = ? \rightarrow F'(n) = 0 - 1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}})} \right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[p]{r} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}})} = \frac{-1}{\frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{r}}} = -\frac{\sqrt[p]{r}}{2}$$

$$y = -4n - a$$

$$n = 3$$

$$F(3) - F(2) = 2$$

$$\frac{F(3)}{F(2)} = ?$$

(17)

1,8

$$\rightarrow (-a) = F'(n)$$

$$-a - (-3a - a) = 2$$

$$\rightarrow n = 3 \rightarrow y = -12 - a = F(3)$$

$$-a + 12a + a = 2 \rightarrow 12a = -10 \rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{F(3)}{F(2)} = \frac{-12 - \frac{5}{6}}{-6 - \frac{5}{6}} = \frac{-\frac{73}{6}}{-\frac{41}{6}} = \frac{73}{41}$$

$$F(n) = (n[n^2 + \frac{1}{3}])^2 + 1$$

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 - 1}}$$

$$F \circ g'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) = ?$$

1,8

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$$F \circ g'(n) = g'(n) + F'(g(n))$$

$$g'(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 - 1}}$$

$$F'(g(n)) = \frac{2g(n)[2g(n) + \frac{1}{3}]}{(g(n)[2g(n) + \frac{1}{3}])^2 + 1}$$

$$F(n) = 4(n[n^2 + \frac{1}{3}])^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{4n + \frac{4}{3n}}{2n + \frac{2}{3n}} = \frac{4n^2 + \frac{4}{3}}{2n^2 + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4n^2 + \frac{4}{3}}{2n^2 + \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$g(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{-\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{-\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}}}$$

$$F'(-1) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$g(n) = F(n+1) + F(10n+10)$$

$$g'(-4) = ?$$

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چون در صورت سوال
نسبت مشتق ها با هم مساوی است

برای

$$F'(x) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$g'(n) = F'(n+1) + 10 F'(10n+10)$$

$$\hookrightarrow g'(-1) = F'(-1) + 10 F'(-1) \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{30}{4} = \frac{33}{4} = 8.25$$

$$F(n) = (n-1)\sqrt{n+3}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(a-h) - F(a-h) + 1}{h(a-h)}$$

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$$F(a) = \sqrt{a} = 2$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(F(a-h) - 1)(F'(a))}{h(a-h)}$$

تعریف مشتق

$$F'(n) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+3}} + (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+3}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(F(a) - 1)(F'(a))}{a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$y = x^2 - 10x + 10$$

$$4y - 10x = 1 \rightarrow$$

برای

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$$\hookrightarrow 4y = 10x + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y' = 2x - 10$$

نسبت مشتق ها

$$2x - 10 = -1 \rightarrow 2x = 9 \rightarrow x = 4.5$$

در این نقطه از منحنی

$$\text{نقطه کتبی} \rightarrow \phi_+(a) = \phi_-(a)$$

$$m=0 \rightarrow \text{مشتق هر تابع است} \quad \times$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow \phi'_-(a) = 0, \quad \phi'_+(a) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m=1}$$

$$> 1 \rightarrow \phi'_-(a) = 0, \quad \phi'_+(a) = m(\underbrace{x-a}_{a-a=0})^{m-1} \quad \times$$

$$g(-\sqrt[3]{r}) = \frac{1}{(-\sqrt[3]{r})^3 - 1(-\sqrt[3]{r})^3} = \frac{1}{-r-r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\phi(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} = (-\frac{1}{r})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -(r)^{-1 \times -\frac{1}{3}} = -r^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \phi \circ g(x) = x$$

$$g'(x) \times \phi'(g(x)) = (x)' = 1$$

$$\phi(r) = -ra - a \quad \phi'(r) = -a$$

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

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

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

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$$(\phi \circ g)' = g' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) \times \phi' \left(g \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) \right)$$

$$g \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{q}{\lambda} - 1}} = r \rightarrow g' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) \times \phi'(r)$$

$$g' \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) = -\frac{1}{r} (u^r - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \times ru = \frac{q}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \times -\frac{1}{r} \times \left(\frac{q}{\lambda} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{r}{r}} = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \times (r)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \times \frac{r}{r}$$

$$= -\frac{r^{\frac{q}{\lambda}} \times \sqrt{r}}{r} = -\lambda \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$f(n), n=r \rightarrow f(n) = n [\varepsilon]_{+1}^r = rn^{r+1} \rightarrow f'(r) = r^2(r) = 4r$$

$$\frac{-\lambda \sqrt{r} \times 4r}{-\frac{1}{r} \lambda \sqrt{r}} = r$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\phi(\Delta-h) - r)(\phi(\Delta-h) - 1)}{h(\Delta-h)} = -\phi'(\Delta) \times \frac{(\phi(\Delta) - 1)}{\Delta}$$

$$\phi'(\Delta) = \sqrt[3]{n+3} + \frac{n-r}{\sqrt[3]{(n+3)^2}} \rightarrow -\phi'(\Delta) = -(\sqrt[3]{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda \times r}}) = r + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r}} = -\frac{r\Delta}{\sqrt[3]{r}}$$

$$-\frac{r\Delta}{\sqrt[3]{r}} \times \frac{r-1}{\Delta} = \boxed{-\frac{\Delta}{\sqrt[3]{r}}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(h) - \phi(\Delta-h)}{h} = \phi'(\Delta)$$