

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \leadsto a + \sqrt{x} = a + 1 \\ \text{در } x=0 \text{ مشتق پذیر است} \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{در } \mathbb{R} \text{ پیوسته است} \xrightarrow{\text{در } x=1} a+1=b$$

$$y = a + \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \xrightarrow{\text{در } x=1} y' = 1$$

$$y = b\sqrt{x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{x}} \xrightarrow{\text{در } x=1} y' = \frac{1}{2} b$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{1} = 1 \rightarrow b = 2, a = 1 \quad \boxed{a+b=3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4-2x}{\sqrt{x}} & x < 1 \\ \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{x}} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-2)(\sqrt{x}) - (4-2x)(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})}{\sqrt{x}^2} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{(-2) - (1)(\frac{1}{2})}{1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{1} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{|x-1| + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} & x < 1 \\ \frac{x-1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$f(n) = \begin{cases} bn+c & n < a \\ \frac{1}{n} & n \geq a \end{cases}$$

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در نقطه a → $ba+c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow a^2b+ac=1 \rightarrow ac=1-a^2b$

در نقطه راست a → $b = \frac{-1}{n^2} \xrightarrow{n=a} a^2b = -1 \rightarrow ac = 1 - (-1) = 2$

۴. برای اینکه مشتق و راست و با هم مقادیر باشد اما تابع در $n=a$ پیوسته باشد

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{m \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(a+m) - f(a)}{m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(a+m)^{m-1} - a^{m-1}}{m}$$

اگر $m > 1$ باشد مشتق راست 0 می شود و با مشتق چپ برابر می شود.

$m=1 \checkmark \rightarrow f'_+(a) = 1$

سپس مقادیر مقدار $m=1$ قابل قبول است

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad x < 0 \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad x > 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

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

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$$f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt[3]{4^2}}{4}$$



$$y = -a\pi + d$$

⑥

$$f(r) = -ra - d \quad f'(r) = f'(r) = -a + ra + d = r$$

$$f'(r) = -a \quad ra + d = r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$f(r) = \frac{9}{r} - d = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\frac{-1}{r} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(n) = g'(n) f'(g(n))$$

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⑤

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{n} \quad g'(n) = \frac{r}{r^2 \sqrt{n^2 - 1}}$$

$$g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{n}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{n}}) = 4\epsilon \sqrt{n}$$

$$f'(r) = r(\epsilon)(\epsilon n) = 4\epsilon$$

$$\frac{4\epsilon \sqrt{n}}{12\sqrt{n}} = \frac{12\sqrt{n}}{12\sqrt{n}} = 1$$

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

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①

$$f(-1) = f(2) = 1 \text{ and } a = 1$$

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

④

$$= f'(a) - \lim_{a} \frac{f(a) - 1}{a} = \frac{10}{12} \times \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a}{12}$$

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

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$$y - m = 1$$

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

$$m' = -r$$

$$y' = m - 2 = -r \rightarrow m = r \rightarrow x = 1 \quad y = r$$

$\rightarrow (1, r)$

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

$$f'(a) = \sqrt[3]{x+r} + \frac{x-r}{\sqrt[3]{(x-r)r}} \sim -f'(a) = (\sqrt[3]{a} + \frac{1}{r \times r}) = r + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{ra}{r}$$

$$-\frac{ra}{r} \times \frac{r-1}{a} = \boxed{-\frac{a}{r}}$$

تعريف مشتق $\rightarrow \frac{f(h) - f(a-h)}{h} = f'(a)$

$$g'(n) = f'(n+1) + r f'(n+1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=-r} g'(-r) = f'(-1) + r f'(-1) \xrightarrow{f'(-1)=f'(-1)} g'(-r) = r f'(-1) = r \times \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{r}$$

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

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

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

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

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

✓

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

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

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

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

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