

$$\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{r b}{r^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt[n]{a}} = \frac{r b n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{r^{\frac{1}{n}} b a^{\frac{1}{n}} - \frac{r}{r^{\frac{1}{n}}}}$$

$$a+1=b$$

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$$x = \frac{\rho b}{\mu \sqrt{a}} \quad x=1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{\rho b}{\mu} \rightarrow b = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \quad a = \frac{\mu}{\rho} - 1 = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$a + b = r$$

$$f(n) = \frac{-1n + 1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{12 - 4 + \sqrt{12x}}{\sqrt{12x}} = \frac{-2 + 4 + \sqrt{12x}}{\sqrt{12x}}$$

$$f'(n) = \frac{-r\sqrt{n^r} - \frac{r\mu}{r\sqrt{n^r}}(-r n + r)}{(r\sqrt{n^r})^r} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{-r - \frac{r}{r}(r)}{1} = -r - \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{9}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{10}{r}$$

$$g'(u) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}})(\frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}})}{(\frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}})^2} - \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}\right)(-u + 1 + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}) \quad u=1 \rightarrow \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)(1 + \sqrt{2})}{1}$$

$$\frac{-10}{\mu} - \frac{\mu}{\mu} + \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu} - \frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu} = -2 - \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu}$$

ac? $\tilde{C}_{\text{min}} \tilde{C}_{\text{max}} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (S, f(n)) \begin{cases} bn+c & n < a \\ \frac{1}{n} & n \geq a \end{cases} \quad (K)$

~~$$b = \frac{1}{a^k} \rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{a^k} \rightarrow ba = \frac{-1}{a}$$~~

$$C = \frac{V}{a} \rightarrow ac = V \quad \checkmark$$

④ برای چند مقدار تابع m ، (a, b) یک نقطه گشای برای معنی است؟

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

$$f'(x) \rightarrow 1 + m(x-a)^{m-1} (1)$$

در این تابع $m=1$ باشد، این بیشتر مشتق پذیر می باشد، در نقطه a ✓

⑤ خط $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$ و $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|}$ باشد، معادله $g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{2}))$

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

$$f \circ g = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x-|x|})^3 - |(\sqrt[3]{x-|x|})^3|} = \frac{1}{x-|x| - |x-|x||} \xrightarrow{x=-\sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{1}{F_m}$$

$$\frac{0(F_m) - F(1)}{(F_m)^2} = \frac{0 - (-m) - |m - (-m)|}{F_m - |F_m| \rightarrow F_m - (-F_m) = 1, 1/28}$$

$$\frac{-F}{(F_m)^2} = \frac{-1}{F_m^2} \xrightarrow{x=-\sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{-1}{+F\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

⑥ خط $y = -ax - a$ در نقطه ای به طول ۳ بر محور تقاطع f محاس است؟

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

$$f'(x) = -a \quad f(x) = -3a - a$$

$$-a + 3a + a = 2$$

$$2a = -2 \\ a = -\frac{2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = -3(-\frac{2}{2}) - a$$

$$\frac{a}{2} - \frac{10}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

۲ $f'(x)$ چند برابر $f(x)$

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

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

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مثلاً $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-1}}$, $f(x) = \left(x \left[x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right]\right)^2 + 1$ ⑦ فقط

$g\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}$ (1) $x=2 \rightarrow (f(x))^2 + 1 = 14x^2 + 1$

$(f(g(x)))' = g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x))$ (1) مشتق

$f'(x) = 4x \rightarrow f'(2) = 8$

$g'(x) = \frac{-\frac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-1)^4}}}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-1)^4}} \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{-\frac{2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4}}} = \frac{-\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4}}} = -4\sqrt{2}$ (2)

$(f \circ g)' = \frac{-4\sqrt{2} \times 8}{-4\sqrt{2}} = 8$ (3)

$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(3x+10)$, $f'(-1) = \frac{2}{x}$, $\omega = f \circ g$ (4) مشتق

$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + 3f'(3x+10)$ (5) $f'(-1) = f'(2) \leftarrow g'(-2) = ?$

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

$g'(-2) = \frac{2}{-1} + 3\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{-1} + 3 = \frac{2+9}{-1} = \frac{11}{-1} = -11$ (6)

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(\omega-h) - 3f(\omega-h) + 2}{h(\omega-h)}$ (7) مثلاً $f(x) = (x-2)\sqrt[3]{x+2}$ (8)

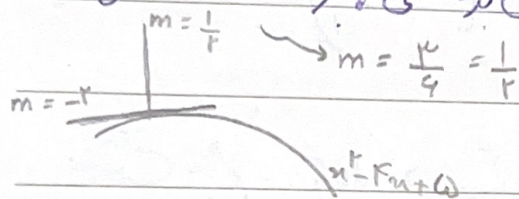
Hop $\frac{2f(\omega-h)(-1)f'(\omega-h) + 3f(\omega-h)f'(\omega-h)}{-2h + \omega} = \frac{-2f(\omega)f'(\omega) + 3f(\omega)f'(\omega)}{\omega}$

$\frac{f(\omega)f'(\omega)}{\omega} = \frac{2 \times \frac{20}{11}}{\omega} = \frac{20}{\omega \times 11} = \frac{20}{11}$ (9)

$f(\omega) = 2$

$f'(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+2} + \frac{(x-2)}{3\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2}} \Rightarrow f'(\omega) = 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$ (10)

10) نام نقطه از منحنی $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$ را بیابید که مماس بر منحنی $xy - 3x = 1$ باشد.



$$2x - 4 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$2x = 4 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$(1, 2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) \Rightarrow a + 1 = b \quad f(n) = \begin{cases} a + |n| & n < 1 \\ b\sqrt[n]{n} & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \Rightarrow b \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1 \Rightarrow b \times \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a = b - 1 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 1 = 1$$

نقطه $(1, 1)$ تنها نقطه‌ای مشتق ناپذیر در $x = 0$ است (نقطه‌ای که مشتق ندارد).

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

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

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

$$f'(1) \times g'(1) = -\frac{3}{1} \times (-\frac{2}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}) = \frac{6}{1} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{6 + 3\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

4

$$f'(a) = \sqrt[r]{n+r} + \frac{n-r}{r\sqrt[r]{(n+r)r}} \sim -f'(a) = (\sqrt[r]{n} + \frac{1}{r\sqrt[r]{r}}) = r + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{r+1}{r}$$

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

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