

مهندسی جاتی / تکالیف و امتحان ۲۲

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \\ b \sqrt[3]{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} b \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} & x > 1 \\ 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ -1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

در نقطه $x=1$ پیوسته است $\rightarrow a+1=b$

$$\rightarrow a+1 = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$a+b = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

در نقطه $x=1$ مشتق پذیر است

$$\frac{2}{3}b = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - (-2\sqrt{3x}) \left(\frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + \frac{4x\sqrt{3x}}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad x=1$$

$$\frac{-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{1} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx + c & ; x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & ; x > a \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} b & ; x < a \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & ; x > a \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow ba + c = \frac{1}{a} \quad b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{a^2})a + c = \frac{1}{a} \quad b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \\ \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a} \quad ac = a \times \frac{2}{a} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b & ; x < a \\ b + (x-a)^m & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$f'_-(a) = 0 \rightarrow f'_+(a) \neq 0$$

که در نقطه ای به قول a مشتق ناپذیر است

اگر m باشد مشتق راست تابع f در a نیز برابر صفر است و تابع نقطه گوشه ای ندارد

اگر $m=1$ باشد تابع در نقطه $x=a$ گوشه ای است

اگر $m=0$ باشد آن گاه $f'_-(a) = f'_+(a)$ و تابع نقطه گوشه ای ندارد

اگر $m < 0$ باشد تابع f در $x=a$ تعریف نشده است - پس فقط به ازای $m=1$ تابع نقطه گوشه ای دارد

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|}$$

$$g'(-\sqrt[3]{r}) f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{r})) = ? \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$f \circ g = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \text{تعريف نشده} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - |x^3|}} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad \text{مشتق}$$

$$x < 0$$

$$(f(g(x)))' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \xrightarrow{x = -\sqrt[3]{r}} -\frac{1}{(-\sqrt[3]{r})^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-r}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r} \times \sqrt[3]{r}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r}}$$

$$f'(y) - f(y) = r \quad y = -a - \omega \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} r \\ -ra - \omega \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{f'(y)}{f(y)} = ? \quad (5)$$

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

$$f(y) = -ra - \omega$$

$$f'(y) - f(y) = -a + ra + \omega = r \rightarrow ra = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$f(x) = (x[x^r + \frac{1}{r}])^{r+1} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1}} \quad (f(g(\frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda}})))' = ? \quad (6)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-\frac{r}{x} \sqrt[3]{(x^3 - 1)^2}}{(\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1})^3} \rightarrow g'(\frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda}}) = \frac{-r \times \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda}}}{\sqrt[3]{((\frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda}})^3 - 1)^3}} = \frac{-\frac{r}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda}}}{\frac{x}{19}} = \frac{-r\sqrt[3]{\lambda}}{x} = -r\sqrt[3]{\lambda} = -\lambda\sqrt[3]{\lambda}$$

$$g(\frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{\lambda}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\lambda}}} = r$$

$$f'(x) = 2x(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^2 \rightarrow f'(2) = 4 \times 14 = 56$$

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

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

$$f'(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x) = f(x+1) + f(3x+1) \quad g'(-2) = ? \quad (1)$$

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

$$\text{Case 2) } \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = f'(x) = f'(-1), \quad g'(-2) = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - f'(a-h) + 1}{h(a-h)} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ form } \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital's rule}}$$

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

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

$$\frac{-2 \times 2 \times \frac{2\omega + 1}{\omega} + 2 \times \frac{2\omega + 1}{\omega}}{\omega} = \frac{-\frac{4\omega + 4}{\omega} + \frac{2\omega + 2}{\omega}}{\omega} = \frac{-\frac{2\omega + 2}{\omega}}{\omega} = -\frac{2\omega + 2}{\omega^2} = -\frac{2}{\omega}$$



$$y = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow y' = 2x - 4$$

$$4y - 2x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow m' = -4 \Rightarrow 2x - 4 = -4 \rightarrow 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, y = 1 \rightarrow (0, 1)$$