

$$f_+(1) = f(1) = f_-(1) \rightarrow a+1=b \rightarrow a=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \rightarrow f'_-(1) = 1 \\ \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x}} \times b & x \geq 1 \rightarrow f'_+(1) = \frac{2}{b} \end{cases}$$

$$f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{b} \rightarrow b = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$a+b=2$$

سوال ۱

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

با توجه به $x=1$ و قدر مطلق را منفی می‌داریم:

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}(4-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \rightarrow f'(1) = -\frac{10}{4} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2x}})\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}(2-x+\sqrt{2x})}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \rightarrow g'(1) = -\frac{13}{4}$$

$$-\frac{10}{4} + \frac{13}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

جواب یازدهم سوال

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ b+(x-a)^m & x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow m \in [1, \infty)$$

$$f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a) \rightarrow \text{نقطه نشانه}$$

$$m=0 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) \times \text{نقطه نشانه}$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_-(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a)$$

$$m \geq 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_-(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) \rightarrow \text{نقطه نشانه}$$

این مقدار صحیح m

سوال ۴

$$g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{2})) = (f \circ g)'(-\sqrt[3]{2})$$

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

سوال ۵

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

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

$$ab+c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow a^2b+ac=1 \rightarrow ac=2$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \rightarrow a^2b = -1$$

سوال ۳

$$\rightarrow f'(r) = -a \quad f(r) = -ra - \delta \Rightarrow f(r) - f(r) = -a + ra + \delta = ra + \delta = r$$

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

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

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

1.5

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

$$f \circ g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}) = g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}) \cdot f'(r) =$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}(x-1)^{-\frac{r}{r}}(rx)$$

(جواب کس پاسی لکھو)

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + r f'(rx+10) \rightarrow g'(-2) = f'(-1) + r f'(0.4)$$

$$g'(-2) = r f'(-1) = 6$$

$$f'(-1) = f'(r)$$

2

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

$$\frac{-\frac{0}{14}}{14} = \frac{0}{14} = 0$$

1.5

$$f'(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+3} + \frac{(x-4)}{\sqrt[3]{x+3}} \rightarrow f'(0) = 2 + \frac{1}{14} = \frac{28}{14}$$

$$y - rx = 1 \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{y} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow m' = -r$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 8 \rightarrow y' = 2x - 2 = m' = -2 \rightarrow x = 1, y = 2$$

$$(1, 2)$$

2

سوال ۲)

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

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

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

$$y = f(g(x)) \rightarrow y' = g'(x)f'(g(x)) \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}} y' = g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)f'\left(\underbrace{g\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)}_r\right) \rightarrow y' = g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)f'(r) \quad \text{سوال ۳}$$

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

$$g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right) = -\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \sqrt{2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \underline{g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}$$

$$f(x) = 19x^2 + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 38x \rightarrow \underline{f'(r) = 4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y' = g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)f'(r) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times 4\sqrt{2} = \frac{16}{3} \times (-1) = -\frac{16}{3} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{-\frac{16}{3}}}$$