

$$f_+(1) = f(1) = f_-(1) \rightarrow a+1=b$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \rightarrow f'_-(1) = 1 \\ \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x}} \times b & x \geq 1 \rightarrow f'_+(1) = \frac{2}{3}b \end{cases}$$

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

با توجه به $x=1$ و قدر مطلق، امتحان داریم:

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

$$\rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2x}})\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}(2-x+\sqrt{2x})}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \rightarrow g'(1) = -\frac{13}{6} \quad -\frac{10}{3} + \frac{13}{3} = 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$a^2 b = -1$$

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

سوال ۳

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

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

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

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

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

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(x-1)^{-\frac{r}{\sqrt{x}}}\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

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

$$g'(-r) = r f'(-1) = 9$$

$$f'(-1) = f'(r) \quad T = \delta$$

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

$$-f'(0) \leftarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta}{14}\right) = \frac{r\delta}{\delta} =$$

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

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

$$y = x^r - 2x + \delta \rightarrow y' = rx - 2 = m' = -r \rightarrow x = 1, y = r$$

$$(1, r)$$