

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مشتق پذیر} \\ \text{مشتق پذیر} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a+b=2$$

در مشتق ناپذیر $x \rightarrow 1$ مشتق است سبب 1 است

$$f(x), x < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-2x+4}{\sqrt{x^2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x^{\frac{1}{2}})(-2x+4)}{x\sqrt{x^2}} \Rightarrow f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{مشتق پذیر} \Rightarrow ab \neq c = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a^2b+ac=1 \Rightarrow \boxed{ac=2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{مشتق نپذیر} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \Rightarrow a^2b = -1$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ b+(x-a)^m & x \geq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

* تنها پایه برای $m \neq 1$ برابر 0 می شود و مشتق نپذیر است اما در $m=1$ $f'(x) = f'(x)$ می شود و شرط $f'(x) = f'(x)$ می شود پس فقط $\boxed{m=1}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{f'(x) = f'(x)}$

$$g(x), x < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ و } f(x), x < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \text{خواسته سوال} \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x)$$

$$g(-\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{(f \circ g)'(x) = 1}$$

$$f'(x) = -a \quad f'(x) = -x^2 + a \Rightarrow f'(x) - f'(x) = -a + x^2 + a \\ = x^2 + a = x \Rightarrow x^2 = -x \Rightarrow x = -\frac{x}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{-1}{\frac{x}{x}} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{x}}$$

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

$$g(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}) = x \Rightarrow f(x) \Rightarrow 1/x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2/x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2/x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2/x^3$$

$$\frac{(f \circ g)'(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}})}{-1/x^3} = \frac{-2/x^3 \cdot x}{(-1/x^3)} = \boxed{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x+1) + x f'(x+1)$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(\omega+h)-1)(f(\omega-h)-1)}{h(\omega-h)} = f'(\omega) \cdot \frac{f(\omega)-1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(\omega) = 1 \\ f'(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}})'(\omega) \end{cases} \\ = 1 + \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1-\omega}{1+\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega} = \boxed{\frac{-\omega}{1+\omega}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow m' = -1 \Rightarrow y' = -1/x^2 \Rightarrow y' = -1/x^2 \Rightarrow y' = -1/x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y' = -1} \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 - 1 + \omega = \omega \Rightarrow \boxed{A \mid 1}$$