

$$y = a + \sqrt{x^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} y' = 1$$

$$y = b\sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{b \times 2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^1}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x^2} \rightarrow a + |x| \\ b\sqrt[3]{x^2} \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} x=0, \text{ مشتق ناپذیر است} \\ x=1 \text{ مشتق پذیر است} \end{array} \end{array} \right\} \frac{2b}{3\sqrt[3]{1}} = 1 \Rightarrow 2b = 3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (II)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=1} a+1=b \rightarrow a-b=-1 \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I, II}} a - \frac{3}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow b+a=2$$

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

$$f'(n) = 2 \left| -n^{-\frac{1}{3}} + (2-n) \left(-\frac{1}{3}n^{-\frac{4}{3}} \right) \right| \xrightarrow{n=1} f'(1) = 2 \left| -1 - \frac{2}{3} \right| = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$g \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2-4n+4} = |n-2| \xrightarrow{n=1} |n-2|=1 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{|n-2| + \sqrt[3]{n}}{3\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n=1} g(1) = \frac{1+1}{3\sqrt[3]{1}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow g'(n) \xrightarrow{n=1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = -\frac{10}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{12}{3} = -4$$

$$\text{یوئسگی} \rightarrow ba+c = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{مشتق ها} \rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{a^2} \rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{a^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\} -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$ac = a \times \frac{2}{a} = 2$$

برای نقطه گوشه‌ای لازم است که مشتق چپ با مشتق راست برابر نباشد.

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

فقط برای $m=1$ این عبارت مشتق ناپذیر است و در نقطه (a, b) نقطه گوشه‌ای دارد زیرا در تغییر حالات m مشتق چپ و راست تابع برابر نخواهد بود (در نقطه a)

$$g(-\sqrt[3]{2}) \xrightarrow{x < 0} |n^3| = |-\sqrt[3]{2}| = |-1| = 1 \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{n-(n)}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{0}}$$

$$= (2n)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(n) = -\frac{1}{3} (2n)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \times 2 = -\frac{2}{3} \times (2n)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \xrightarrow{n=-\frac{1}{2}} f'(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$g'(n) \xrightarrow{x < 0} g(n) = \frac{1}{3n^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{3} n^{-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow g'(n) = -\frac{1}{9} n^{-\frac{4}{3}} \xrightarrow{n=-\sqrt[3]{2}} n^{\frac{4}{3}} = (-\sqrt[3]{2})^{\frac{4}{3}} = 2 \xrightarrow{x=-\sqrt[3]{2}} g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) = -\frac{1}{9} \times 2 = -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) \cdot f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{2})) = (-\frac{2}{9}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{27} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$y = -a\pi - a \rightarrow y' = -a \xrightarrow{\text{برابر بودن مشتق}} f'(\pi) = -a$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x=\pi \\ y=-\pi a - a \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{مماس بودن}} f(\pi) = -\pi a - a$$

$$f'(\pi) - f(\pi) = 2 \Rightarrow -a + \pi a + a = 2 \Rightarrow \pi a = 2 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{f(\pi)}{f'(\pi)} = \frac{-\pi a - a}{-a} \xrightarrow{a = -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{+\frac{\pi}{2} - a}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\pi}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} - 1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\pi}} = \pi$$

$$\left[\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\pi} \right] \xrightarrow{m=2} \left[\pi + \frac{1}{\pi} \right] = \pi \quad \text{دایره ای} \rightarrow f(m) = (\pi \times \pi)^2 + 1 = 14\pi^2 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow f'(m) = 2\pi \rightarrow f'(\pi) = 2\pi \quad \text{برای } x=\pi \quad g(m) = (\pi^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(m) = \frac{1}{2} \pi (\pi^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \rightarrow (\pi^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times -\frac{1}{2} \pi &= 14 \times -\frac{1}{2} \pi \times \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = -\pi \sqrt{2} \quad (f \circ g)' = g'(m) \times f'(g(m)) \\ &= 2\pi \times (-\pi \sqrt{2}) = -2\pi^2 \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{برابر ۲}} \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(m) = f'(m+1) + f'(\pi m+1) \times \pi \xrightarrow{m=-2} g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 2f'(\pi)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{دور شدن از ۰}} \begin{aligned} \omega = f'(\pi) &= f'(-1) = \pi \\ f'(\pi) = f'(-1) &= \pi \end{aligned} \quad g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 2f'(-1) = 3f'(-1) = 3 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{(f(a-h)-1)(f(a-h)-2)}{h(a-h)} \quad f(a) = a - \pi \sqrt[3]{\lambda} = 1 \times \pi = \pi$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{f(a-h)-1}{h} \times \frac{f(a-h)-2}{a-h} \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h)-1}{a-h} = \frac{\pi-1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(a-h)-2}{h} &= -f'(a) \quad f(m) = (m-1) \times (m+2) \Rightarrow f'(m) = (m+2) - (m-1) = 3 \\ &\xrightarrow{m=a} (a+2) - 3 = \pi \quad (m+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow f'(a) = 4 \times \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{4}{\pi^2} \right) \times \frac{1}{\pi} = \boxed{-\frac{4}{\pi^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \pi m + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\pi} m + \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow m = -\pi$$

$$y' = \pi m - \pi \rightarrow \pi m - \pi = \pi \rightarrow \pi m = 2\pi \rightarrow m = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{m=2} \rightarrow \text{نقطه } x=1 \text{ خط مماس}$$

به معنی برخط داده شده نمودار است