

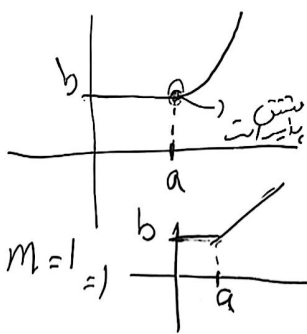
$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x}; & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x}; & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{matrix} \text{مشتق} \\ \text{در} \\ \text{نقطه} \end{matrix}$
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 $1 + a = b$
 $\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x}} = b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = b \Rightarrow b = 1$
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x}, \quad x < 1$
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{|x-2| + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$
 $\xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{(-1+2) + \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}} \rightarrow g(1) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1}}) - \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{1})}{1} = -\frac{5}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$

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

$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx + c; & x < a \\ \frac{1}{x}; & x \geq a \end{cases}$
 $ab + c = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow ab + ac = 1$

$f_+(a) = f_-(a) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{a^2} = b \Rightarrow ba^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{ac = 2}$



طبق شکل نمودار در مشتق تابع در a^+ باید ضرایب همواره برابر باشد در صورتی که
منفرجه شود تابع در a^+ مشتق پذیر خواهد بود

$f(x) = b + (x-a)^m = 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = m(x-a)^{m-1}$
 $m=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=1}$

در صورتی که $m=0$ باشد تابع در a ناپیوسته خواهد بود در دیگر مشتق پذیر نیست

$g(x) = -ax - 3 \Rightarrow g(3) = -3a - 3$

$g'(a) = -a \Rightarrow g'(3) = -a$

$\Rightarrow -a + (3a + 3) = 2 \Rightarrow 2a = -3 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{f(3)}{f'(3)} = \frac{-3a - 3}{-a} = \frac{-3(-\frac{3}{2}) - 3}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-1}{3}$

چون معادله است: $f'(3) = g'(3)$

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$(f \circ g(x))' = g'(x) (f'(g(x))) = (f \circ g)'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 - x ^2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 - x ^2}}} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x ^2}$ $\Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = x \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(-\sqrt{2}) = 1$	د
$g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} - 1} = \sqrt{1 - 1} = 0$ $(f \circ g)'(x) = (f'(g(x))) \cdot g'(x) = f'(0) \cdot g'(x) = 1 \cdot g'(x) = g'(x)$ $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$ $g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = -\frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x} - 1}} = -\frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}}{0} \rightarrow \text{undefined}$	11
$f(x) = 14x^2 + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 28x \rightarrow f'(1) = 28$ $(14x^2 + 1)' = 28x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-28x}{-12\sqrt{2}} = \frac{28}{12\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7}{3\sqrt{2}}$	ا
$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(0-h) - f(0))}{h(0-h)} = \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{h^2} = \frac{1 - 1}{h^2} = 0$ $f'(0) = 1 \left(\sqrt{0+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} (0+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (0-1) \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$	1
$4y = 2x + 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$ $g(x) = -2x + b$ $f'(1) = g(1) = 1 - 2 + b = -1 + b$ $\Rightarrow b = 0$	10