

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x^2} & x < 1 \\ b \sqrt[3]{x^2} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a + |x| \\ x=0 \text{ مشتق ندارد} \end{matrix}$$

پس در $x=1$ هم مشتق دارد هم نیویست. (1) = مشتق $a+1=b$, $a+|x| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1}$

$$f(x) = b \sqrt[3]{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = b \cdot \frac{2x}{3x\sqrt{x}} = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}, a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a+b=2}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow g'(1) = -2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2g'(1) = -4 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = \frac{1}{3} + 4 + \sqrt{3}$$

قرطبیرونی: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx+c & x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & x > a \end{cases} \Rightarrow ab+c = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a^2b+ac=1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a^2b+ac = -1+1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{ac=2}$$

حاصل 2 طرف برابرشوی لردیس
مشتقی گرفته ای بدانی لرد.

$$f'_-(a) = 0 \text{ و } f'_+(a) = m(x-a)^{m-1} \Rightarrow m \geq 2$$

تا بایغ نایمکنی لرد و لفظی
لردای نایمکنی لرد

$$m=0 \rightarrow b \neq b+1 \rightarrow$$

تک یک جواب دارد (m=1) $m=1 \Rightarrow f'_+(a) = m(x-a)^{m-1} \rightarrow$

بجای عدد $x < 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2g(x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^3}}} = x$$

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

$$y = -ax - \Delta \begin{cases} f(a) = -\Delta a - \Delta \\ f'(a) = -a \end{cases} \left. \begin{aligned} f'(a) - f(a) &= 1 \\ -a + \Delta a + \Delta &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{\Delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = \frac{-1}{r}, f'(r) = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{r^2}} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{r^2}}$$

$$f(x) = \left(x \left[x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{x} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2} + 1} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2} + 1}, f'(x) = \frac{5}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$g(r) = 1, g'(r) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r}$$

$$f'(g(x)) = f'(1) = \frac{5}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} \right) = \frac{-5\sqrt{x}}{4}$$

$$\frac{5x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} \right)}{-12\sqrt{x}} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(3x+1) \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x+1) + 3f'(3x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(-1) = f'(-1) + 3f'(1) \Rightarrow g'(-1) = \frac{1}{(-1)^2} + \frac{3}{1^2} = 4$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta-h) - 3f(\Delta-h) + 1}{h(\Delta-h)} \rightarrow \frac{(f(\Delta-h) - 1)(f(\Delta-h) - 1)}{h(\Delta-h)}$$

$$f(\Delta) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1} + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}} \Rightarrow f(\Delta) = 1 + \frac{1}{1^2} = \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{11} = \frac{-10}{11}$$

$$4y = 3x + 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \text{خط} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}xm = -1 \Rightarrow m = -4$$

$$y' = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow 3x - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow x = 0, y = 1 - 1 + 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \text{نقطه مد نظر}$$