

تلاش خود را در حجم بیشتر کنید

تالیف شماره ۲۲

ارار زادیا

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & ; x < 1 \\ b \sqrt{x} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} & ; x < 1 \\ b \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

① نقطه‌ری برای بررسی $a + 1 = b$
 ② نقطه‌ری برای مشتق‌پذیری $a + 1 = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow a + 1 = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow a = \frac{b}{c} - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$a + 1 = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} b = c \\ a = \frac{1}{c} \end{matrix} \right\} a + b = 2$$

۱. نقطه $f - 2a$

$$f(x) = \frac{|2a - x|}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{((\sqrt{x})'(-2) - (2a - x)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}))}{x}$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a + 4} + \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 4a + 4})' + (\sqrt{2a})' - (\sqrt{x^2 - 4a + 4} + \sqrt{2a})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})'}{x}$$

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

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

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

نقطه‌ری a

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

$$ac = 1 - a^2b$$

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

$$ac = 1 - (-1) = 2 \Rightarrow ac = 2$$

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

$$g(x), f(g(x)), (f \circ g)'(x) \Rightarrow g(-\sqrt[3]{x}), f(g(-\sqrt[3]{x})), (f \circ g)'(-\sqrt[3]{x}) \quad (U)$$

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

$\underbrace{\frac{1}{x^3-1}}_{\frac{1}{x^3-1}} - \underbrace{1}_{-\frac{1}{x^3-1}}$

x با توجه به اینکه از صفر باشد پس قدر مطلق کار را سهض می کنیم

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

$$(1) \quad h(x) = -a, a > 0 \Rightarrow h'(x) = -a < 0, h'(x) = -a \Rightarrow h'(r) = -a \quad (9)$$

$$(2) \quad h(x) \text{ و } f(x) \text{ در نقطه } r \text{ مماس هستند} \Rightarrow f(r) = h(r) \text{ و } f'(r) = h'(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(r) - f(r) = r \Rightarrow h'(r) - h(r) = r \Rightarrow -a + ra + a = r \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$(f \circ g(x))' = g'(x) f'(g(x)) \Rightarrow (f \circ g(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}))' = g'(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}) f'(g(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}})) \quad (7)$$

$$Dg(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(\sqrt{x^2-1})^3} \stackrel{-2x}{=} \frac{-2x}{(\sqrt{x^2-1})^3} \stackrel{-2x}{=} \frac{-2x}{(\sqrt{x^2-1})^3} \Rightarrow g'(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}) = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{x^2-1})^3}$$

$$Dg(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}) = 2 \quad (3) \quad f'(x) = 4x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow f'(g(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}})) = 4x^2 + 1$$

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

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(x-1) \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x+1) + f'(x-1) \quad (8)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(-2) = f'(-1) + f'(1) \quad \text{و} \quad f'(-1) = \frac{1}{1} = f'(1) \quad \text{دو متتابعات است.}$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\omega-h) - 2f(\omega-h) + 1}{h(\omega-h)} = \frac{f(\omega-h) - 1}{h(\omega-h)} \quad (9)$$

$$= f'(\omega) \frac{f(\omega) - 1}{\omega} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} f(\omega) = 1$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} f'(\omega) \frac{f(\omega) - 1}{\omega} = \frac{-2}{12} \times \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{-5}{12}$$

$$Dy - 2x = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{سبب} \quad (10)$$

$$Dy = 2x - \epsilon \Rightarrow y' = 2x - \epsilon \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad 2x - \epsilon = -2 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = 1 - \epsilon \Rightarrow x = 2 - 2\epsilon$$