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

تستی: $1 = \frac{1}{b\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{cb}{x} \Rightarrow b\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow a + b = 2$

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$$h(x) = \frac{|cx - 1|}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{-cx + 2}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{-2(\sqrt{x}) - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})(-cx + 2)}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{-1}{x} \quad \text{①} \quad | \quad g(x) = \frac{|a - 1| + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-a + 2 + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

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

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$$h(x) = \begin{cases} b + c & x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

تستی: $b = -\frac{1}{ac} \Rightarrow |a^c b + ac| = -1 \Rightarrow |ac| = 2$

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پس تنها جواب بدی $m=1$ است

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

تابع h در نقطه a می تواند نقطه ای که مشتق داشته باشد. پس مشتق h در a وجود دارد و برابر $h'(a)$ است. $h'(a) = m(a-a)^{m-1} = 0$ اگر $m > 1$ باشد. $h'(a) = 1$ اگر $m=1$ باشد. $h'(a) \neq 0$ اگر $m=0$ باشد.

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$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow h \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{cx}}$$

$$(h \circ g(x))' = (h \circ g(\sqrt{x}))' = 1$$

$$y = 2 - 9u - d$$

$$h'(r) = 2 - 9$$

$$-a + r^2 u + d = r \sim r a = -r^2 \sim r a = \frac{r^2}{c}$$

$$y = \frac{r^2}{c} u - d$$

$$h(r) = -r^2 - d$$

$$h'(r) = \frac{r}{c}$$

$$h(r) = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$\sim \frac{h'(r)}{h(r)} = \frac{\frac{1}{c}}{-\frac{1}{c}} = -1$$

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$$h(u) = (u \left[\frac{u^2-1}{c} \right])^{1/2} \rightarrow h'(u) = \frac{u^2-1}{c} \rightarrow h''(u) = \frac{2u}{c}$$

$$h(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow h'(u) = \frac{-2u}{\sqrt{(u^2-1)^3}} \quad u = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}} = -\frac{r}{1-r^2}$$

$$(h \circ g)'(u) \rightarrow g'(u) h'(g(u)) = (-1/\sqrt{c}) h'(r) = (-1/\sqrt{c}) \frac{r}{1-r^2} = \frac{-1/\sqrt{c} \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}}{-1/\sqrt{c}} = \frac{r}{1-r^2}$$

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}\right) = r \quad h'(r) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{r}{1-r^2} \Rightarrow h''(r) = \frac{r}{c(1-r^2)^2}$$

$$h'(u) = h'(u+1) + r h'(r(u+1)) \rightarrow h'(-1) = h'(-1) + r h'(r) = \frac{1}{c} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(-1) = h'(r) = \frac{r}{c}$$

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$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h'(\alpha-h) - r h'(\alpha-h) + r}{-h^2 + d h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r h'(\alpha-h) h'(\alpha-h) + r h'(\alpha-h)}{-h^2 + d h}$$

$$\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r h'(\alpha) h'(\alpha) + r h'(\alpha)}{0} = ?$$

$$h(u) = r \quad h'(u) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} + \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right) \frac{r}{(1-r^2)}$$

$$h'(\alpha) = r + \frac{1}{1-r} = \frac{c\alpha}{1-r}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{d}{1-r}}$$

$$y = u^2 - \varepsilon u + d \Rightarrow y' = 2u - \varepsilon = -r \rightarrow r = 2u - \varepsilon \rightarrow u = \frac{r + \varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{(r + \varepsilon)^2}{4} - \varepsilon \frac{(r + \varepsilon)}{2} + d$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} u + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \boxed{-r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} r$$

1.