

تابع در $a+1$ $a+\sqrt{x} = a+\sqrt{x}$ در $x=0$ مشتق پذیر است پس باید در
 نقطه $x=1$ مشتق پذیر باشد.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1+a \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = b+a$$

$$f'_-(1) = 1 \quad f'_+(1) = \frac{1}{4}b$$

$$\frac{1}{4}b = 1 \Rightarrow b = 4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{f-x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{-2(\sqrt[3]{x^2}) - (f-x)(\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}})}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}}$$

نیستی:

$$ba+c = \frac{1}{a} \quad f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f$$

مشتق پذیری

$$f'_+(a) = f'_-(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^2} = b \rightarrow ba+c = \frac{1}{a} = a(-\frac{1}{a^2}) + c = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a} \Rightarrow ca = 2$$

$$f'_-(a) = 0$$

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

$$x \geq a$$

$$(f \circ g)' = g' \cdot f'(g)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + x^2}}} = x \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$f'(r) - f(r) = r \quad -a - (-a - ra) = r$$

$$f'(r) = -a \quad \Rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$f(r) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = -\left[\frac{1}{r}\right]$$

$$g' \circ f(g) = (f \circ g)' \quad g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}\right) = r$$

$$g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}\right) \times f'(r) = -\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r \times r}{r\sqrt{r}} \times 1 \times r \times r \times r = -r \times r \sqrt{r}$$

$$g' = (n \times r)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = -\frac{1}{r} (n \times r) (n \times r)^{-\frac{1}{r}-1}$$

$$f' = (n \times r)^{\frac{1}{r}+1} = r \times r (n \times r) \quad \frac{-r \times r \sqrt{r}}{-r \sqrt{r}} = r$$

$$g' = f'(n+1) + r f'(r \times n+1)$$

$$g'(-r) = f'(-1) + r f'(r) = r \times r = r$$

$$f'(n) = f'(n+r)$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{r \times (-1) \times f'(a-h) f(a-h) + r f'(a-h)}{1 \times a-h}$$

$$f' = \sqrt[n+r]{n+r} (n-r) \times \frac{1}{r \sqrt[n+r]{n+r}} \quad f = (n-r) \sqrt[n+r]{n+r} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0} f(a) = r$$

$$ry = 1 + rn \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = m_1$$

$$m_1 m_r = -1 \rightarrow m_r = -r$$

$$f' = rn - r \rightarrow f' = -r \rightarrow rn - r = -r \rightarrow \frac{n}{y} = r$$