

چون پیوسته است یعنی مقدار دو طرف با هم برابر است
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ $a + 1 = b$
 $a - b = -1$

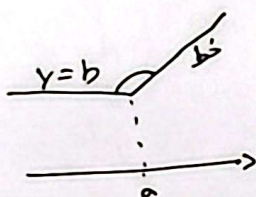
تابع در $x=0$ تفسیری کند و این همان نقطه مشتق ناپذیری است
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a + 1/x & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ $\rightarrow b = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$ ⑤

$f(x) = \begin{cases} a - x & x \leq 0 \\ a + x & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x > 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} & x > 1 \end{cases}$ $f'(1) = 1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$ ① ②
 $a + b = 1$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}^3}$
 $f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}^3} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $f'(1) - 2f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$

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

چون همواره مشتق ناپذیر است
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} bx + c & x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & x \geq a \end{cases}$ $x = a \rightarrow a + c = \frac{1}{a}$ ①
 $b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2}$ ②
 ① و ② $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2}{a} \rightarrow ac = 2$



اگر $m > 0$ مشتق را می توان نوشت
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ b + m(x-a) & x \geq a \end{cases}$ $m = 1$

اگر $m = 0$ تابع در $x = a$ مشتق ناپذیر است
 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m & x \geq a \end{cases}$
 نقطه a از آنجا که $m = 1$ تابع مشتق ناپذیر است.

$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \rightarrow x = -\sqrt{x} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
 $f \circ g(x) = f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 مشتق ناپذیر است ①

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

$$f(2) = -2a - a, f'(2) = -a \quad \xrightarrow{f'(2) - f(2) = 2} -a + 2a + a = 2 \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x}-1}} = 2 \rightarrow f \circ g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \times f'(x) \quad (f \circ g(x))' = g'(x) \times f'(g(x))$$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}^3} \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{x} = -1$$

$$f(x) = (f(x))^2 + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2f(x) \rightarrow f'(2) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = -1 \times 4 = -4 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \times 4 \times \sqrt{x}}{-1 \times \sqrt{x}} = 4$$

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(2x+10)$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + 2f'(2x+10)$$

$$g'(2) = f'(3) + 2f'(11)$$

$$g'(2) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

و چون دوره تناوب پنج است یعنی
 $f(-1) = f(4)$
 $f'(-1) = f'(4) = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(a-h))^2 - 2f(a-h) + 2}{a-h-h^2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-f(a-h))f'(a-h) + 2f'(a-h)}{a-h}$$

$$\stackrel{h=0}{=} \frac{-2f'(a)f(a) + 2f'(a)}{a} = -\frac{f'(a)}{a} = -\frac{\frac{2a}{12}}{\frac{a}{1}} = -\frac{2}{12}$$

$$f(a) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \times \sqrt{x+2} + (x-2) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}} \rightarrow f'(a) = 2 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{25}{12}$$

$$4x = 2x + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m' = -2$$

در تابع $y = x^2 - 2x + a$ باید نقطه ای را پیدا کنیم که
 نقطه مماس در آن -2 باشد

$$y' = 2x - 2 = -2 \rightarrow 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + a \xrightarrow{x=0} y = 0 - 0 + a = 2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه } (0, 2)$$