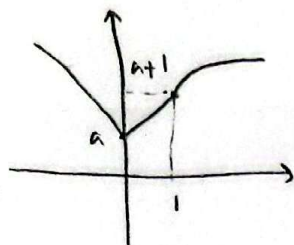


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x^2} & ; x < 1 \\ b \sqrt[3]{x^2} & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$

از لحاظ پیوستگی تابع ها در همی نقاط پیوسته هستند آنا باید در $x=1$ بررسی شود:

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



- یا توجه به نمودار واضح هست تا به $x=0$ مشتق ناپذیر در نتیجه باید در $x=1$ مشتق پذیر باشد (طبق فرض)

$$\Rightarrow f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{2b}{3\sqrt[3]{1}} \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a+b=2 \quad \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$f(x) = \frac{|2x-4|}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \xrightarrow[\text{در نتیجه}]{\text{مشتق در خطی}} f(x) = \frac{f-2x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

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

(۲)

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-2\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right)' = \frac{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{3x}} \times \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \times 2\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} -\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

۳- شرط مشتق پذیری، پیوستگی بوده و ... ①

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \rightarrow ba+c = \frac{1}{a} \quad \textcircled{A} \quad \frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a} \rightarrow ac = 2$$

جواب سوال

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

(۲)

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

- می دانیم اگر $m > 1$ باشد مشتق تابع در نقطه a ، صفر می شود، [پاتوجه به ضابطه مشتق]

$\Rightarrow m=1$ ← فقط
نقطه (a, b) را نقطه
شکستگی می کنند.

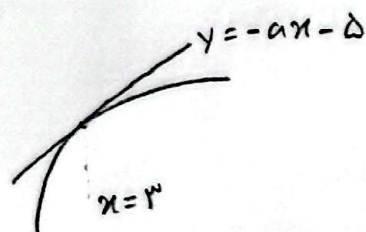
(۲)

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

$$f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|} - \left| \frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|} \right|}} \xrightarrow[\text{مشتق}]{\text{در } x < 0} f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}}} = x$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1)'} (f \circ g(x))' = x' = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

-۴



$$f'(r) = -a$$

$$f(r) = -ra - \Delta$$

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

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{r}{r}x - \Delta \quad \begin{cases} f(r) = \frac{1}{r} - \Delta = -\frac{1}{r} \\ f'(r) = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$$

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

(۲)

$$(f \circ g(x))' = f'(g(x)) + g'(x) \quad \textcircled{\Delta}$$

$$y' = g'(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow \text{برابر ۴}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x[x^2+1]^{1/2}) \times ((x^2+1)^{1/2} + 0) \xrightarrow{x=1} f'(g(x)) = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

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

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

$$g(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = 1 \quad \textcircled{\Delta}$$

$$g'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{1}{(2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2 - 1} = -\sqrt{2} - 1 \rightarrow g'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{\Delta} (f \circ g(x))' = 4f \times \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \text{خارجی} : \frac{4f \sqrt{2}}{-128 \sqrt{2}} = -\frac{4 \times 4f}{128} = -1$$

وقتی می گوید تابع یا درجه تناوب ۵ تکراری شود یعنی $f'(x) = f'(x+5)$ و یا حتی مقدار $f(x) = f(x+5)$

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(3x+1) \xrightarrow{x=-1} g(-1) = f(-1) + f(-2) \xrightarrow{1)} g'(-1) = f'(-1) + f'(-2)$$

$$f(-1) = f(-2) \rightarrow g'(-1) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \rightarrow g'(-1) = 1$$

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

$$f(x) = (x-1)\sqrt{x+2} \xrightarrow{x=2} f(2) = 1 \quad \textcircled{\Delta}$$

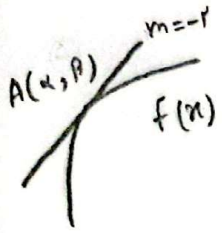
$$\therefore \frac{(f(\Delta-h)-1)(f(\Delta-h)-2)}{h(\Delta-h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta-h)-2}{h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta-h)-1}{\Delta-h} \quad \textcircled{\Delta}$$

$$f'(\Delta) \times \frac{1}{\Delta} \quad \textcircled{\Delta} \quad \frac{2\Delta}{12} \times \frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{2}{12}$$

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

$$4y - 3x = 1 \rightarrow 4y = 3x + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{المماس}} m \cdot m' = -1 \quad -10$$

$$\rightarrow m' = -4$$



$$f(x) = x^2 - f(x) + \Delta \xrightarrow{f'} f'(x) = 2x - f \rightarrow 2x - f = -4 \rightarrow x = \frac{f-4}{2}$$

$$A(3, 4)$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 4$$

$$(1, 4)$$