

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

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

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$$f(x) = \frac{|2x-1|}{\sqrt{x}^r} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2(\sqrt{x}^r) - (2x-1) \cdot \frac{r}{2} \sqrt{x}^{r-2}}{(\sqrt{x}^r)^2}$$

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$$b = -x^{-r}, x=a, bx+c = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow ab+c = \frac{1}{a}, b = -a^{-r}$$

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

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1x^r}} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x^r - 1x^r}$$

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

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$$y = -ax - a \quad x = r \text{ cm} \quad f(r) = -a$$

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

$$ra + a = r \Rightarrow ra = r - a \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r-1}$$

$$f'(r) = \frac{+r}{r}$$

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

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

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

$$f(a-h) = (1-h)^{\frac{1}{r}} \sqrt{1-h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a-h) = r$$

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$$y = x^r - rx + a$$

$$y = rx - 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}x - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y' = rx - r$$

$$\Rightarrow rx - r = -r \Rightarrow rx = r \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) \leadsto a+1=b \quad f(n) = \begin{cases} a+|n| & n < 1 \\ b\sqrt[n]{n} & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \leadsto b \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1 \rightarrow b \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}} = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a = b - 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \leadsto a + b = \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

نفاذ $|x|$ تنها نقطه‌ای مشتق ناپذیر در $x=0$ است (نقطه‌ای گوشه‌ای) پس در $x=0$ مشتق پذیر است.

$$f(n) = \frac{1-n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \rightarrow f'_+(1) = \frac{-1(\sqrt[3]{1}) - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}(-1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}})}{\sqrt[3]{1}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{|n-1| + \sqrt[n]{n}}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \rightarrow g'_+(1) = \frac{(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}})(1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}(1 + \sqrt[3]{1})}{\sqrt[3]{1}}$$

$$g'_+(1) = -1 + \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{1} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{1}$$

$$f'_+(1) \neq g'_+(1) = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{1}$$

$$f'_+(a) = f'_-(a) \rightarrow \text{نقطه‌ای مشتق پذیر}$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow \text{مشتق هر تابعی است} \quad \times$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0, \quad f'_+(a) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n > 1 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = 0, \quad f'_+(a) = n(\underbrace{n-a}_{a-a=0})^{n-1} \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{n=1}$$

$$g(-\sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{r})^r - 1(\sqrt{r})^r} = \frac{1}{-r-r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\phi(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} = (-\frac{1}{r})^{-\frac{1}{r}} = -(r)^{-1 \times -\frac{1}{r}} = -r^{\frac{1}{r}} = -\sqrt[r]{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \phi \circ g(n) = n$$

$$g'(n) \times \phi'(g(n)) = (n)' = 1$$

$$(\phi \circ g)' = g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) \times \phi'(g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}))$$

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$$g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{\frac{q}{\lambda} - 1}} = r \rightarrow g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) \times \phi'(r)$$

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

$$\phi(n), n=r \rightarrow \phi(n) = n[\varepsilon]_{+1}^r = nn_{+1}^r \rightarrow \phi'(r) = rr(r) = 4r$$

$$\frac{-\lambda \sqrt{r} \times 4r}{-\cancel{1} \lambda \sqrt{r}} = r$$

$$g'(n) = \phi'(n+1) + r\phi'(rn+1)$$

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$$\xrightarrow{n=-r} g'(-r) = \phi'(-1) + r\phi'(-1) \xrightarrow{\phi'(-1) = \phi'_{(-1)}} g'(-r) = \phi'(-1) = r \times \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{r}$$

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

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$$f'(\Delta) = \sqrt[3]{n+3} + \frac{n-2}{\sqrt[3]{(n+3)^2}} \sim -f'(\Delta) = (\sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}) = 2 + \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{25}{12}$$

$$-\frac{25}{12} \times \frac{2-1}{\Delta} = \boxed{-\frac{25}{12}}$$

تعريف مشتق $\rightarrow \frac{f(h) - f(\Delta-h)}{h} = f'(\Delta)$

بیوستی $\rightarrow ab + c = \frac{1}{a}$

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مستطیری $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{a^2} = b$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ab + c = \frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a^2} = b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a^2}(a) + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{2}{a} = c \rightarrow ac = 2$$