

« پنهان خدا »

تالیف شماره ۲۲

۱۸۱۲۵

« کیوان مکار سب »

$$f_+(1) = f_-(1) = f(1) \quad a+1 = b \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a+|x| & ; x < 1 \\ b\sqrt[3]{x} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} a+x & ; x < 1 \\ b\sqrt[3]{x} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x < 1 \\ \frac{b}{\sqrt[3]{x}} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

طبق ضابطه $f'(x)$ تابع در $x \rightarrow 1^-$ و $x \rightarrow 1^+$ مشتق می‌گیرد است. در نتیجه تابع در $x=1$ مشتق پذیر است.

$$\frac{b}{\sqrt[3]{1}} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = \frac{1}{1} \quad (1) \quad a = \frac{1}{1} - 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = 0$$

$$a+b = 0 + 1 = 1 \quad (2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad |x-1| = -x+1 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = f'(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1|x-1| - 1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1(-x+1) - 1}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1(1-x)}{x-1} = -1 = f'(1) \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon} = \sqrt{(x-\frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{|x-1| + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \Rightarrow g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} & x > 1 \\ \frac{1-x + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})(\sqrt[3]{x}) - (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})(x-1+\sqrt[3]{x})}{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2} & x > 1 \\ \frac{(-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})(\sqrt[3]{x}) - (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})(1-x+\sqrt[3]{x})}{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2} & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad g'(1) = \left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}\right)(1) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}\right)(1+1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1} - 1 - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(1) = 2g'(1) = -2 + \sqrt[3]{1} + \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{1}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1+\varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx+c & x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & x > a \end{cases} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & x > a \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$f_+(a) = f_-(a) \Rightarrow ab+cz = \frac{1}{a} \quad (1) \quad f'_+(a) = f'_-(a) \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2} \quad (2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow a\left(-\frac{1}{a^2}\right) + c = \frac{1}{a} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = \frac{2}{a} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a \neq 0 \quad (3)$$

$f(a) = f(b) \rightarrow b = b(a-m)^m \rightarrow b \neq b \checkmark$ (E)
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x > a \end{cases}$ (1,8)

$(f \circ g)'(x) = g'(x) f'(g(x)) \rightarrow g'(-\sqrt{x}) f'(g(-\sqrt{x})) =$
 $= (f(g(-\sqrt{x})))' \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1x^2} - |x^2 - 1x^2|}$ (E)

$f \circ g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - x^2 = 0 & x > 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + x^2 - 1}{x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ (1,8)

$(f \circ g)'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f \circ g'(-\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{(-\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{1}{x}$ (E)

$f(x) = -ax - a \rightarrow f(x) = -x - a$ (4)
 $f'(x) = -a \rightarrow f'(x) = -a \rightarrow -a - (-x - a) = x$
 $-a + x + a = x \rightarrow x = -x \rightarrow a = -\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x}{2} \checkmark$
 $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - a = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x-1}{2} \checkmark$

$(f \circ g)'(x) = g'(x) f'(g(x))$ (V)
 $\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{x} \checkmark$

$g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2-1} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - (x^2-1)}{x^2-1}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2-1}}} = \sqrt{x^2-1}$
 $g'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(\sqrt{x^2-1})^2} \Rightarrow g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right) = -\frac{2x}{x^2-1}$ (V)

$g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right) f'(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}))^{x^2-1} + 1 - 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{14(x^2-1)}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 14(x+1) = 28 \rightarrow (f \circ g')\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right) = -\frac{2x}{x^2-1} \times 28 = -\frac{56x}{x^2-1}$
 $\frac{-56x}{x^2-1} = -\frac{56}{x-1} \checkmark$ (E)

$f(x \pm \pi) = f(x) \rightarrow f\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \pm \pi\right) = f\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right)$ (A)

$g(x) = f(x+1) + f\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + \pi\right) \rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} f'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + \pi\right) \rightarrow g'(-1) = f'(-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} f'(-1)$
 $\rightarrow g'(-1) = f'(-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$ (4)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\omega-h) - f'(\omega-h) + 2}{h(\omega-h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(\omega-h) + 1)(f(\omega-h) - 2)}{h(\omega-h)} \quad (9)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\omega) - (f(\omega-h) + 1)}{h} = 2 \quad \text{①} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(\omega-h) - 1)(f(\omega-h) - f(\omega))}{(\omega-h) \times h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(\omega-h) - 1)}{\omega-h} \times f'(\omega) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\omega) - 1}{\omega} \times f'(\omega) = f'(\omega) \quad (1, 10)$$

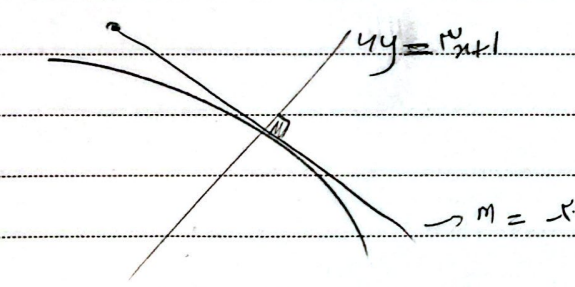
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}} \times (x+1) + \sqrt[3]{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} + 2 = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\omega} \times \frac{2\omega}{12} = \frac{\omega}{12}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow m' = -2 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 = a$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow 2x - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow 2x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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

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

$$g'(1) = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{1}}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{1}}{3}$$

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

$$f''(a) \rightarrow f_+(a) = f_-(a)$$

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

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

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

$$g(-\sqrt[3]{2}) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{2})^3 - 1(-\sqrt[3]{2})^3} = \frac{1}{-2-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} = (-\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -(\varepsilon)^{-1 \times -\frac{1}{3}} = -\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ g(x) = x$$

$$g'(x) \times f'(g(x)) = (x)' = 1$$

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

4

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

$$-\frac{12a}{12} \times \frac{1-1}{a} = \boxed{-\frac{a}{12}}$$

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