

۱۷/۱۵

$$a+1=b$$

$$a+1 = \frac{rab}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}} \rightarrow a+1 = \frac{rb}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}} \rightarrow ra+1 = \sqrt[3]{a^2} b$$

روش هموار در هر صورتی نابود
هستند پس در یک مشتق پذیر هستند

$$a+b=-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} ra+1 &= ra+1 \\ a &= -1 \\ b &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

۱, ۲, ۵

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

$$f'(0) - rg'(0) = -\sqrt[3]{0} - 1 = -1 = \frac{-1\sqrt[3]{0}}{\sqrt[3]{0}}$$

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

۱, ۵

$$\frac{1}{a} = ab+c \rightarrow a^2b+ac=1 \rightarrow ac=1$$

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

۲

breakable

$$b = b(a-a)^m$$

باید پیوسته باشد و مشتق فایر باشد یا این

$$0 = b + m(a-a)^{m-1} \cdot 1$$

$$m-1=0$$

$$m=1$$

۲

$$g'(f(g(a))) = (f \circ g)' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{g-f(a)}} = \frac{f'(g)}{\sqrt[3]{f(g)}} = \frac{f'(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}) (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}})}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}} \\ g' &= -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{5}{3}}} = -\frac{2}{3a^{\frac{5}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

۱, ۵

$$f'(c) = -a \quad -af - (-ca - d) = \tau \Rightarrow \tau a + d = \tau \Rightarrow a = \frac{\tau}{\tau}$$

$$f(c) = -ca - d$$

$$\frac{f(c)}{f'(c)} = \frac{\frac{\tau}{\tau}(c) - d}{-\frac{\tau}{\tau}} = \frac{-1}{-\frac{\tau}{\tau}} = \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)$$

1, 10

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$$(f \circ g)'(g(c)) = \frac{\tau a}{\tau \sqrt{(m+1)^2}} \times \tau (a[\tau^2 + 1]) = \frac{\frac{\tau}{\sqrt{\tau}} \times \sqrt{\tau}}{\tau} \times 1 \tau \tau$$

$$g\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau}\right)^2 + 1}} = \tau$$

$$\frac{\tau \sqrt{\tau} \times 1 \tau \tau}{-1 \tau \tau \sqrt{\tau}} = -\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau}\right)$$

1, 10

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$$g'(u) = \frac{f'(u+1)}{-1} + e \frac{f'(u+1)}{e} = e f'(1) = 3$$

$$f'(1) = f'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

في (1) من

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$$f(d) = \tau \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(d) - \tau f(d) + \tau}{h(d-h)} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{H \circ P - \tau f(d-h) f'(d-h) + \tau f(d-h)}{d - \tau h}$$

$$\frac{-\tau f(d) f'(d) + e f'(d)}{d} = \frac{-f\left(\frac{\tau d}{1 \tau}\right) + e \left(\frac{\tau d}{1 \tau}\right)}{d} = \frac{f'(d) = \int_{\tau d}^{\tau d} + \frac{d \tau}{\tau} \rightarrow \tau + \frac{1}{\tau}}{d} = \frac{-\tau d}{1 \tau d} = -\frac{d}{\tau}$$

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$$m = \frac{1}{\tau} \quad \tau m - e = \tau$$

$$m = \tau \quad (1 \tau)$$

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

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

$$a = b-1 \rightarrow a = 0 \leadsto a+b = 1 = 1$$

نکته: $a=0$ است (نقطه گوشه ای) پس در مشتق پذیر است.

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

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

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

$$f'_-(1) \times g'_-(1) = -1 \times -1 = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{r^{\lambda} \times \sqrt{r}}{r} = -\lambda \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$f(u), u = r \rightarrow f(u) = u[\varepsilon]_{+1}^r = uu_{+1}^r \rightarrow f'(r) = ur(r) = 4r$$

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