

$f(x) = f(x^2)$ → تابع پویا است

$a + \sqrt{x^2} = a + 1 \Rightarrow a + 1 = b$

→ مشتق ناپیدا است

$a + b = 2$

$f'(1) = 1$
 $f_1(1) = \frac{2b}{2\sqrt{x^2}}$

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

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$f(1) - 2g'(1) = (f(1) - 2g(1))'$

$g(x) = \frac{|x-2| + \sqrt{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$

$f(1) - 2g(1) = \frac{-2x + 4 + 2x - 4 - 2\sqrt{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \rightarrow -2\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2}}$

مشتق ~~...~~

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

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$a \in \mathbb{R}$ و $a \neq 0$
مشتق ناپیدا است

$b + c = 1$

تابع درجه

$-1 = b$

$b = -1$

$c = 2$

$ac = 2$

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

$m=0$ → تابع پویا است

$m > 1 \rightarrow f_1(a) = b + m(x-a)^{m-1}$

تابع پویا است

$f_1(a) = 0$
 $f_1(a) = 1$

نقطه گوشه‌ای دو حالت دارد یا شیب صاف یا شیب نامتناهی

دو نقطه برابر

برای $m > 1$ نقطه گوشه‌ای نداریم

مقدار m نقطه گوشه‌ای می‌سازد

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$$\rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2}} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

1, 10

$$\rightarrow f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2}} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$y = -x - 10 \quad \boxed{f'(x) = -1}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = -x - 10$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = -10}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow -1 + 10 + 10 = 19$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{a = -10}$$

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = g(x) \cdot f'(g(x)) = g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}\right) \cdot f'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow g\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}$$

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}$$

$$g'\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}\right)^2 - 10\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 1}}\right) + 1}}$$

$$g(x) = f'(x+1) + x f'(x+1) \quad \xrightarrow{T=0} f(1) = f'(1), f'(-1) = f'(1)$$

$$\rightarrow g'(-1) = f'(-1) + x f'(1) = \boxed{f' f'(-1)}$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - f'(a-h) + f'(a-h)}{h(a-h)} \quad \xrightarrow{L'H} = \frac{f'(a-h) + f'(a-h)}{a} = \frac{f'(a-h)}{a}$$

$$\frac{f'(a)}{a}$$

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

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

1, 10

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

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

خط برهم عمود آن را می‌یابیم

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 2x - 4 \text{ نیجه} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(2x - 4) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow 2x - 4 = -2 \rightarrow x = +1$$

این نقطه عمود است

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

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

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

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

$$g(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x})^3 - 1(\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{1}{-2-2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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$$f(-\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}} = (-\frac{1}{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -(x)^{-1 \times -\frac{1}{2}} = -x^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{x}$$

$\rightarrow \log(n) = x$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$$g(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{\lambda}-1}} = r \rightarrow g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) \times \phi'(r)$$

$$g'(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}) = -\frac{1}{3} (n^2-1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \times rn = \frac{9}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \times -\frac{1}{3} \times (\frac{9}{\lambda}-1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \times (r^{-2})^{-\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{3^{\frac{2}{3}} \times \sqrt{r}}{r} = -\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\phi(n), n=2 \rightarrow \phi(n) = n[\varepsilon]_{+1}^2 = n n_{+1}^2 \rightarrow \phi'(r) = 3r(r) = 4r$$

$$\frac{-\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r} \times 4r}{-\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r}} = 4$$