

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) \Rightarrow a+1=b \quad f(n) = \begin{cases} a+|n| & n < 1 \\ b\sqrt[3]{n} & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$a = b-1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a+b = \frac{4}{3} = 2$$

نقشه $|x|$ تنها نقای مستقیم پذیر در $x=0$ است (نقشه گویای) پس در $x=0$ مشتق پذیر است.

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x+4}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow -2(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}}(-2x+4) \rightarrow \frac{-2x+4x-8}{3\sqrt{x}} \xrightarrow{f(1)} \frac{-10}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{-10}{3} - (2) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

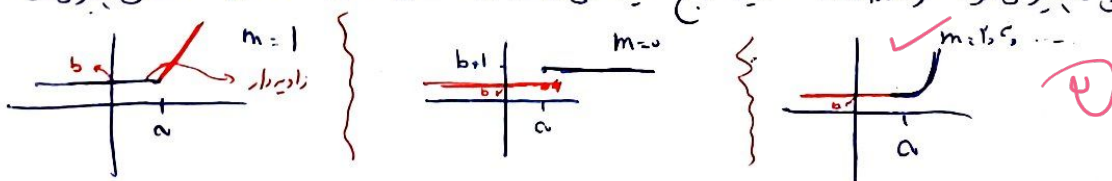
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برای مشتق پذیری $\rightarrow$ پیوسته باشد و مشتق چپ و راست با هم برابر باشد.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b+c & x < 0 \rightarrow f(0) = b \\ \frac{1}{x} & x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1}{0^+} = \frac{1}{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow ab+c = \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow a \times \frac{1}{0^+} + c = \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0} + c = \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{1}{a}} \rightarrow ac = \frac{1}{a} \times a = 1$$

فقط به ازای $m=1$ که داخل $(n-a)^m$ به ریشه یابد تابع گوشه ای می شود زیرا در $m=0$ تابع پس $b+a$ می شود و در $m=2$ مشتق ناپذیری می شود اما نقطه گوشه ای محسوب نمی شود و چون ناپذیر است مشتق ناپذیری می شود و در $m=1$ تابع یکدست می شود و در داخل نقطه $x=a$ مشتق پذیری می شود.



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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2-1}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق یابیم}} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

$$f'(r) = f(r) = 1 \rightarrow -a + ra + a = r \rightarrow ra + a = r \rightarrow ra = r - a$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{f(r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \checkmark$$

$$(f \circ g)(n) = g'(n) \cdot f'(g(n))$$

$$g'(n) = (n^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(n^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2n \rightarrow \frac{-n}{(n^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$g(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} g\left(\frac{r}{n}\right) = r \rightarrow f'(r) = \left[\frac{r^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow f(n) = (x \cdot c)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad , f(n) \text{ كـ } n$$

$$f'(r) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{r^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}\right] \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4r}$$

$$\frac{9x^2 + 8\sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{x}} = \left(\frac{9}{4}\right) \checkmark$$

$$g'\left(\frac{r}{n}\right) \cdot f'(r) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1}{4r}$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow T = \Delta \rightarrow f(x) = f(n + \Delta)$$

$$g(n) = f(n + 1) + f(n + 1) \rightarrow g'(n) = f'(n + 1) + f'(n + 1)$$

$$g'(-r) = f'(-1) + f'(-1) \xrightarrow{f'(r) = f'(-1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}} g'(-r) = 2f'(-1) \xrightarrow{f'(-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}} \boxed{g'(-r) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{r}}}$$

$$(1, 2)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(d-h) - f'(d-h) + 1}{h(d-h)} \xrightarrow{f'(d-h) = 1} \frac{1 - 1 + 1}{(t-1)(t-2)} = \frac{1}{(t-1)(t-2)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(f(d-h) - 1)(f(d-h) - 1)}{h(d-h)} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(d-h) - 1}{h} \times \frac{f(d-h) - 1}{d-h} \rightarrow f'(d) \times \frac{1}{d}$$

$$f(n) \cdot (2-f)(\sqrt{2+r}) \rightarrow f(n) \cdot (1)(\sqrt{2+r}) + \frac{1}{r\sqrt{2+r}}(n-f) \rightarrow f'(d) = 2 + \frac{1}{1r} = \frac{2d}{1r} \rightarrow \frac{2d}{1r} \times \frac{1}{d} = \left(\frac{2}{r}\right)$$

$$4y - 2n = 1 \rightarrow 4y - 2n + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{4}\right) = -2$$

$$y = n^2 - 2n + 1 \rightarrow y' = 2n - 2 \rightarrow -2 = 2n - 2 \rightarrow 2n = 2 \rightarrow n = 1$$

$$y = n^2 - 2n + 1 \xrightarrow{n=1} 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(1, 2) \text{ نقطه}$$

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

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

$$g'(1) = -1 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{5}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{تقریب مسبق} \rightarrow \frac{f(h) - f(a-h)}{h} = f'(a)$$

$$g'(n) = f'(n+1) + 3f'(3n+1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=-2} g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 3f'(-5) \xrightarrow{f'(-5) = f'(-1)} g'(-2) = 4f'(-1) = 4 \times \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}$$