

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{1(x-1)+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{-x+2+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \xrightarrow{g(1)} -\left(\frac{1+2+\sqrt{1}+8}{4 \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) = g'(1) = \frac{-11}{4}$$

را. حل با طولانی بود

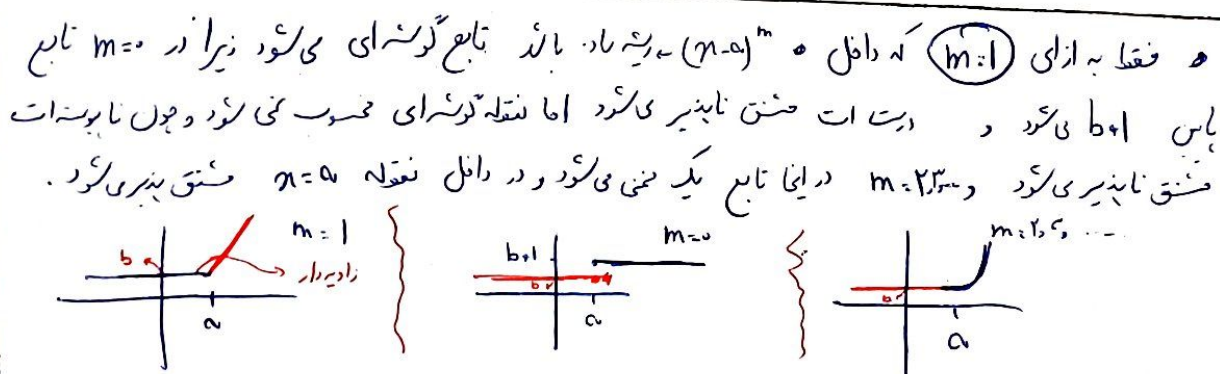
$$\frac{-10}{3} - (2)\left(\frac{-11}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

رابطه مشتق پذیری به پیوسته ماندن مشتق جیب در انتهای هم برابر باشد.

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

$$b+c = \frac{1}{a} \quad (I) \quad b = \frac{-1}{a^2} \quad (II)$$

$$\rightarrow ab+c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow a \times \frac{-1}{a^2} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{a} \times a = 2$$



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

برای اینکه تابع برقرار شود و مخرج صفر نشود باید $(x < 0)$ باشد

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \left|\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right|}} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2}}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق یابیم}} (f \circ g)'(x) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$g'(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x \rightarrow \frac{-x}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \xrightarrow{x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$g(x) \xrightarrow{x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}} g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}\right) = r \rightarrow f'(r) = \left[\frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}$$

$$f'(r) \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 \sqrt{r}} = \left(\frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$f(x) \rightarrow x = a \rightarrow f(x) = f(a)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = n^2 - 2n + 1 \rightarrow y' = 2n - 2 \rightarrow -2 = 2n - 2 \rightarrow 2n = 0 \rightarrow n = 0$$

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

(1, 2) شد