

لتكن $f(x) = x^2 + 2$. أوجد $f'(x)$ باستخدام تعريف المشتقة.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (\text{! أن رجب})$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2, \quad f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 + 2$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 2 - (x^2 + 2)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2xh + \cancel{h^2} + 2 - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{2}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x + h)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h) = 2x + 0 = 2x$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2x$$

تكن الدالة $f: f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & : x < 1 \\ 2\sqrt{x} & : x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ دالة متصلة على مجالها.

أوجد إن أمكن $f'(1)$.

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \quad (\text{إن وجدت})$$

$$\alpha = 1, \quad f(\alpha) = f(1) = 2\sqrt{1} = 2$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} \quad x \neq 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x} + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1$$

$$= \sqrt{1} + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2, \quad 2 \neq 0$$

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

$$\therefore f'_+(1) = 1$$

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(x - 1)} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x + 1)$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore f'_-(1) = 2$$

$$\therefore f'_+(1) \neq f'_-(1)$$

$$\therefore f'(1) \text{ غير موجودة}$$