

$$g(n) \cdot f(\tan \alpha, \sqrt{P} \cos \alpha) = g(n) \cdot f(\tan \alpha, \sqrt{P} \cos \alpha) (1 + \tan \alpha \sqrt{P} \sin \alpha) \quad 1$$

$$g(n) \cdot f(1 + \sqrt{P} \sin \alpha, \sqrt{P} \cos \alpha) = \sqrt{P} \cdot f(P) \cdot \sqrt{P} \quad 15$$

$$f(r) = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{P}$$

$$P(n) = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{(P + \cos \alpha)(P + \cos \alpha - P \cos \alpha)}{(P + \cos \alpha)(P - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha - P \cos \alpha}{P - \cos \alpha} \quad 2$$

$$f'(v\alpha) = P g'(v\alpha) \cdot (f - P g)'(v\alpha)$$

$$f - P g = \frac{\cos \alpha - P \cos \alpha}{P - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha (1 - P)}{P - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha (\cos \alpha - P)}{P - \cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha \quad 3$$

$$(f - P g)' \alpha = \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin v\alpha}{P} \quad 4$$

$$x) \frac{w}{P} f(n) \cdot (P - w) \sin \alpha = f(n) \cdot P \sin \alpha (P - w) \alpha = P \sin \alpha \quad 5$$

$$x) \frac{w}{P} f(n) \cdot (P - w) \sin \alpha = f(n) \cdot P \sin \alpha (P - w) \alpha = P \sin \alpha \quad 6$$

$$P(P \sin \alpha) = P \sqrt{P} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{w}{P} \rightarrow P \sqrt{P} \cdot \sqrt{P} = P \sqrt{P} \quad 7$$

$$P \sqrt{P} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$y = -a\alpha + P \rightarrow f(n) \cdot y = f'(n) \cdot y' \quad 8$$

$$f(f) = -f a + P$$

$$f'(f) = -a \rightarrow f(f) \cdot f'(f) = -f a + P - a = -a\alpha + P = -1 \quad 9$$

$$a\alpha = P \rightarrow a = \frac{P}{\alpha}$$

$$f'(f) = -a = -\frac{P}{\alpha} \quad 10$$

$$y \geq x + 0 \rightarrow y \geq \frac{1}{v} x + \frac{0}{v} \rightarrow y \geq \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \frac{a + \mu}{(1 + \mu)^v} \geq \frac{1}{v} \quad -5$$

$$\frac{a + \mu}{1 + \mu} \geq \frac{1}{v} x + \frac{0}{v} \rightarrow \frac{a + \mu - v}{1 + \mu} \geq x + 0 \leq \frac{\mu}{1 + \mu} + 1 \Rightarrow a + \mu - v \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \Rightarrow a + \mu - v \leq 2\mu + 1$$

$$\mu + 1 + \mu \geq 0 \leq a + \mu - v \rightarrow \mu + 1 + \mu \geq (1 + \mu) - v \rightarrow \mu + 1 + \mu \geq 1 + \mu - v \rightarrow \mu + 1 + \mu \geq 1 + \mu - v$$

$$v + 1 \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \rightarrow v + 1 \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \rightarrow v + 1 \leq \mu + 1 + \mu$$

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$$\mu + 1 + \mu \geq 0 \leq a + \mu - v \rightarrow \mu + 1 + \mu \geq (1 + \mu) - v \rightarrow \mu + 1 + \mu \geq 1 + \mu - v$$

$$a + \mu - v \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \rightarrow a + \mu - v \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \rightarrow a + \mu - v \leq \mu + 1 + \mu$$

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$$v + 1 \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \rightarrow v + 1 \leq \mu + 1 + \mu \rightarrow v + 1 \leq \mu + 1 + \mu$$

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$$f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0$$

-4

$$x + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x + 1 \geq 0$$

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$$1 - x \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 - x \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 - x \geq 0$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0}$$

-3

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0}$$

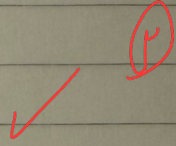
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0}$$

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$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}} \quad \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{y+1}{y-1} \xrightarrow{20\%} x \cdot \left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)^N$$

1

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^N}{x-1} \cdot (f^{-1}(x) \cdot f'(x+1) \cdot \frac{-N}{(x-1)^2})$$



$$x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1 \quad x = \frac{1}{x} \quad x = 1$$

$$f(x) = (x^2+1)^N (2x+1) \quad f(0) = 1 \quad f(-1) = 1(-2+1)$$

9

$$N(x+1)^N \rightarrow -N \cdot x^N \rightarrow -N \cdot 1 = -N$$



$$f(x) = (x^2+1)^N \left(-\frac{1}{x} x+1\right)$$



$$f'(x) = N(x^2+1)^{N-1} (2x) \left(-\frac{1}{x} x+1\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) (x^2+1)^N$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 2x = -2x \quad N \times 2 \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2N}{x} \quad -\frac{1}{x} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \sin x \cos x \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow 1 \times 1 = 1 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 0 = 0$$

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$$y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1$$



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