

B. ~~unre~~ ~~as~~

14,5

Cosinus

$$g'(u) = f'(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{r} \cos x) \cdot (2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) - \sqrt{r} \sin x) \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = f'(r) \cdot (r) = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) - r g'(u) &= (f - r g)'(u) \Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda + \cos^2 x}{x - \cos^2 x} - \frac{r(r + \cos x)}{(r - \cos x)(r + \cos x)} \quad (3) \\ &= \frac{\Lambda + \cos^2 x - \Lambda - r \cos x}{r - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x (\cos^2 - r)}{r - \cos^2 x} = -\cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) - r g'(u) = \sin x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (4)$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} (x - r) \sqrt{ax} & x > \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \\ (r - \varepsilon x) \sqrt{ax} & x < \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) \begin{cases} y_1 = \sqrt{ax} + \frac{a(x - r)}{2\sqrt{ax}} & x > \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \\ y_2 = -y_1 & x < \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow |y_2 - y_1| &= r \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a(\varepsilon x - r)}{2\sqrt{ax}} \right)} = \sqrt{4} \\ \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{ra} + 0 &= \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= r - ax \\ f'(u) &= -a \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} r - ra - a &= -1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = a \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{r}{a} = r \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta + x}{V} \rightarrow m_y = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ r & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{(r^2 x + 1)^2} = \frac{a + r}{(r^2 x + 1)^2} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Va + r1 &= 9x^2 + 4x + 1 \Rightarrow 9x^2 + 4x - r_0 - Va = 0 \\ r_0 y + r_0 y (r_0 + Va) &= 0 \Rightarrow 1 + r_0 + Va = 0 \Rightarrow a = -r_0 \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Lambda + 2a - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \Lambda + 2a \quad (9)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + a = 0 \xrightarrow{x=2} -12 = a, b = -14$$

$$\Rightarrow b - a = -14 + 12 = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x) \times x \sin^{n-1}(x) \times \cos x}{(x \sin^{\frac{1}{n}})^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Simp}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^n)^n \times n \times (x^n)^{n-1} \times x}{(x(\frac{x}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}})^n} = \frac{(x)^{n+n-1+1} \times x}{(x)^{n \times \frac{1}{n}}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{n-1}}{\frac{1}{x^n} \times x^n} = x^{n+1} \times n \times x \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^{n+1} \times \frac{1}{x} = x^n \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{x}, n = 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(f^{-1})'(x)} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{f(x)}, \quad f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow x = 9$$

$$f'(9) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 - \Lambda(1-a) = -11 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f'(x) = x(x+1)^x(ax+1) + a(x+1)^x$$

$$= 9 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 7 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{2}{\pi}}{2} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{n}{v} + \frac{a}{v} \rightarrow v a_{n+1} - v = n^2 + n + 1 \delta n + a$$

$$n^2 + n(14 - va) + 12 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta z} (14 - va)^2 - 12^2 = (14 - va - 12)(14 - va + 12)$$

$$a = f \rightarrow n^2 - 12n + 12 \rightarrow n = 2 \checkmark$$

$$a = \frac{f}{v} \rightarrow n^2 + 12n + 12 \rightarrow n = -2 \text{ x Ujjah}$$

$$\phi^{-1}(r) = t \rightarrow \phi(t) = r \rightarrow \sqrt{t+1} = r\sqrt{t-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{t} = r \rightarrow t = r^2$$

$$\phi^{-1}(r)' = \frac{1}{\phi'(t)} \quad , \quad \phi'(r) = \frac{-r}{(\sqrt{r}-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\phi'(r) = \frac{-r}{(r)^2} \times \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \phi^{-1}(r)' = -12$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{-\frac{f}{\pi} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta n}}$$

$$\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n = (\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n) (\sin^2 n - \cos^2 n) = -\cos^2 n$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\cos^2 \pi = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{f}{\pi} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta n}} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$