

B. ~~unre~~ ~~as~~ ~~1/2~~

Cosinus

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

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

$$f'(u) - r g'(u) = (f - r g)'(u) \Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda + \cos^2 x}{\varepsilon - \cos^2 x} - \frac{r(r + \cos x)}{(r - \cos x)(r + \cos x)} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda + \cos^2 x - \Lambda - r \cos x}{r - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x (\cos^2 - r)}{r - \cos^2 x} = -\cos x$$

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

$$f(x) \begin{cases} (rx - r)\sqrt{ax} & x > \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \\ (r - \varepsilon x)\sqrt{ax} & x < \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) \begin{cases} y_1 = r\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a(rx - r)}{r\sqrt{ax}} & x > \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \\ y_2 = -y_1 & x < \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$x = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow |y_2 - y_1| = r\sqrt{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(r\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a(\varepsilon x - r)}{r\sqrt{ax}}\right)} = r\sqrt{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow r\sqrt{ra} + 0 = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = r - ax \xrightarrow{f'(u) = -a} r - ra - a = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = a \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{r}{a} \quad (4)$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta + x}{V} \rightarrow m_y = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ r & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{(rx + 1)^2} = \frac{a + r}{(rx + 1)^2} \quad (5)$$

$$Va + r1 = 9x^2 + 4x + 1 \Rightarrow 9x^2 + 4x - r_0 - Va = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 0} \text{Gleich}$$

$$r_0 + 4 + r_0 + Va = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + r_0 + Va = 0 \Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$\cancel{1+2a-b=0} \Rightarrow \underbrace{1+2a-b=0}_{\text{...}} \Rightarrow b = 1+2a \quad (9)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow b - a = -14 + 12 = \boxed{-2}$$

(V)

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

$$f'(9) = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(2) = \boxed{-3}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 \rightarrow f'(x) &= \varphi(2x)(x^2+1)^2(ax+1) + a(x^2+1)^2 \\ &= 9 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{\Lambda} - 2 = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\underbrace{x = \frac{\pi}{4}}_{\frac{1}{\Lambda}} \rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{-2}{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-2}{\pi\sqrt{2}}$$