

$$f(x) = x^p + ax - b$$

$$f(1) = 1 + a - b = 0 \quad \boxed{b = -14} \quad b - a = -14 + 12 = -2$$

$$f'(x) = px^p + a \Rightarrow f'(1) = 12 + a = 0 \quad \boxed{a = -12}$$

$$f(x) = \sin^p(x^r)$$

$$r + p \leq 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = r^p \sqrt{p}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin^p(x^r))(px^r)(\cos x^p)(\sin^{p-1} x^r)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^{rn})(px^r)(1)(1 - \frac{x^2}{2})x^{r(p-1)}}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = \frac{(x^{rn-1})(pn)x^m}{x^{pm}} \quad \begin{matrix} rn-1 = pm \\ r^{m+1} = r^p \sqrt{p} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}-1} = p$$

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

$$\sqrt{x+1} = p\sqrt{x}-p$$

$$p = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(9) = \frac{1}{p(9)} \left(\frac{-p}{(p)^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$f'(r) = \frac{1}{f'(9)} = -12$$

$$f(x) = (x^p + 1)^p (ax + 1) \quad [-1, 0]$$

$$a = -12 = 1$$

$$f(0) = (0+1)^p (a(0+1)) = 1 \quad \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{1+12a-1}{0+1} = 12a-1 = -11$$

$$f(-1) = (1+1)^p (-a+1) = -12a+1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$f'(x) = p(px^p)(x^p+1)^{p-1}(-\frac{x}{p}+1) + (-\frac{1}{p})(x^p+1)^p = p(p)(p)(\frac{p}{p}) + (-\frac{1}{p})(p)^p = 12-1 = 11$$

$$y = \sin x \cos x \quad \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$y = -\cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

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