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(5, 1, 4)

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

$$g'\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = (r \times r - 1) f'(1+1) \quad \sqrt{r} = r f'(r) \quad f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$5 \quad f(x) = r g(x) = \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{r - \cos^2 x} - \frac{r}{r - \cos^2 x} = \frac{1 + \cos^2 x - 1 - r \cos^2 x}{r - \cos^2 x} = -\cos^2 x$$

$$f'(x) = r g'(x) = \sin x \quad f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{4}\right) = r g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$10 \quad x > \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow f(x) = (r x - r) \sqrt{a x} \rightarrow f'(x) = r \sqrt{a x} f'\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = r \sqrt{\frac{r a}{r}} = \sqrt{r a}$$

$$x < \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow f(x) = (-r x + r) \sqrt{a x} \rightarrow f'(x) = -r \sqrt{a x} f'\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{r a}{r}} = -\sqrt{r a}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = f'\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = \sqrt{r a} \quad r \sqrt{r a} = r \sqrt{4} \quad r \sqrt{r a} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$r a = 4 \quad a = \frac{4}{r}$$

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$$y = -a x + r \quad f(r) = -r a + r \quad f'(r) = -a - r a + r - a = -1$$

$$a = \frac{r}{\omega} \quad f'(r) = -a = -\frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$20 \quad \forall y - x = \omega \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega + \omega}{2} \quad \frac{a x - 1}{r x + 1} = \frac{x + \omega}{2} \quad \forall a x - 1 = r x + 1 + \omega x$$

$$r x^2 + (4 - \omega a) x + 1 = 0 \quad a = 0 \rightarrow r \omega^2 + 19 a^2 - 19 \omega a - 19 = 0$$

$$(4 a - r)(4 a - r) = 0 \quad a = \frac{r}{4} \rightarrow r x^2 + 19 x + 19 = 0$$

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$$a = r \rightarrow r x^2 - 19 x + 19 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + x^2 - b = 0 \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad f'(a) = 2a = 0$$

$$1 + a = 0 \quad a = -1 \rightarrow b = -1 \quad b - a = -1 - (-1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{y} + 1}{\sqrt{y} - 1} \quad \sqrt{y} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^2 \quad y' = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)' \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^2$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 \times (1-x) = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(-1) = -1a + 1 \quad f(0) = 1 \quad \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -1$$

$$1 - (-1a + 1) = -1 \quad 1a - 1 = -1 \quad a = 0$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r_n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times \cos x^r}{(r \sin^r \frac{x}{r})^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Simplification}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r_n}{(r (\frac{x}{r})^r)^n} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_{n-1} + \dots + r_1} \times r_n}{(x)^{r_m} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r_n x^{\epsilon_{n-1}}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\epsilon_n - r_m - 1} \rightarrow \epsilon_n - r_m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{r_{m+1}}{\epsilon} = r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r}, n = r \rightarrow r_m + n = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} n = \frac{\pi}{2} &\rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{r} \cos \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \\ n = \frac{\pi}{r} &\rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{r} \cos \pi = -1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}}$$

$$\sin^{\epsilon_n} - \cos^{\epsilon_n} = (\sin^{\frac{1}{r}} \cancel{\cos^{\frac{1}{r}}}) (\cancel{\sin^{\frac{1}{r}}} - \cos^{\frac{1}{r}}) = -\cos^{\frac{1}{r}} \sin^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

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

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