

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (2 \times (1 + \tan^2(\frac{\pi}{4})) - \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})) \times f'(2) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 2 \times f'(2) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{-2 \cos^2 x \sin x}{(1 - \cos^2 x)^2} \\ g'(x) &= \frac{-2 \sin x}{(1 - \cos^2 x)^2} \end{aligned} \right\} x = (\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) \rightarrow f'(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) - 2g'(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}) =$$

$$\frac{172}{1021 + 192\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{19 + 11\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_+'(x) &\rightarrow 2\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax}} \cdot (2x - 2) = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{2ax}} \\ f_-'(x) &\rightarrow -2\sqrt{ax} + \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax}} \cdot (2 - 2x) = \frac{-2a}{\sqrt{2ax}} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{2a}{\sqrt{2ax}} = 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 2a = \sqrt{2ax} \rightarrow 4a^2 = 2ax \rightarrow 2a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$(2 - 4a) + (-a) = -1 \rightarrow 2 = 5a \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$f'(2) = -\frac{2}{5}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1 &= \frac{x+d}{v} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{v} \\ y_2 &= \frac{(a(rn+1)) - (r(an-1))}{(rn+1)^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{1}{v} = \frac{a+r}{9n^2 + 5n + 1}$$

$$va^2 - rra + 19 = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$$

$$va + r1 = (rn+1)^2, \frac{an-1}{rn+1} = \frac{n+d}{v}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 + x^2 - b = 0 \\ f'(x) &= 1x + a = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \underbrace{a = -1x, b = -19}_{b - a = -19 - (-1x) = -x}$$

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$$\sin x^r \sim x^r \rightarrow f'(x) = r x^{r-1} \rightarrow f(x) f'(x) = r x^r x^{r-1}$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \rightarrow (1 - \cos x)^m = \frac{x^{2m}}{2^m} \rightarrow \text{---} \quad \textcircled{r_{m+n} = 9}$$

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$$\lim \rightarrow r x \times r^m \times x^{r_{n-1} - r_m} \rightarrow r_{n-1} - r_m = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{r_m = r_{n-1}}$$

$$r x \times r^m = r x \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{r_{n-1}}{r} \rightarrow r x \times r^{\frac{(r_{n-1})}{r}} = r x r^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}, n = r$$

$$f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{y} + 1}{\sqrt{y} - 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{y} x - x = \sqrt{y} + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} (x - 1) = x + 1$$

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

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$$x = r \rightarrow r \times \left(\frac{-r}{1} \right) \times \left(\frac{r}{1} \right) = \textcircled{-1r}$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{1} = \frac{1 - (1 - 1a)}{1} = -1 \rightarrow 1a - r = -1 \rightarrow \textcircled{a = -\frac{1}{r}}$$

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$$n = 1 \rightarrow r \times r \times (r)^r \times \left(-\frac{1}{r} + 1 \right) + (a) \left(\frac{r+1}{r} \right)^r$$

$$r^r \times \frac{1}{r} = 1r + r = \textcircled{1}^{-\frac{1}{r}} \quad \wedge$$

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{-r}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{r}{\pi}}{\frac{\pi}{r}} \\ \frac{\frac{r}{\pi}}{\frac{\pi}{r}} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{-1}$$

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