

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

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

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

$\downarrow$
 $f'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$$f(x) = x^p + ax - b \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{p \neq 0, p \neq 1} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(y) = 1 + pa - b = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 14 - b = 0 \\ f'(y) = px^p + a = 1 + a = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ b = -15 \\ \downarrow \\ a = -14 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{b - a = -15 - (-14) = -1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = y \rightarrow \sqrt{x}+1 = y\sqrt{x}-y \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = y \rightarrow x = y^2$$

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

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

$$\boxed{(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}} = -3}$$

$$f(x) = \sin^n(x^p) \rightarrow f'(x) = n \sin^{n-1}(x^p) \cos(x^p) px$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{x^{pn} \cdot n \cdot x^{p(n-1)} \cdot (1 - \frac{x^p}{2}) \cdot px}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^p}{x^p}\right)^m} = \frac{x^{pn-1} \cdot n \cdot p \cdot (1 - \frac{x^p}{2})}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m} = \frac{n \cdot p}{2^m} = \frac{15}{2^m}$$

$$f(x) = (x^p+1)^q (ax+1)$$

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

$$f'(x) = p(x^p+1)^{q-1} px (ax+1) + (x^p+1)^q a$$

$$f'(-1) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \sin x \cos x \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$y = \sin^p x - \cos^p x \rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{1}{p} \sin^{p-1} \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{p-1} \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{p} \sin^{p-1} \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{p-1} \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$