

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0 - 1}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{f}{f} \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

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

$$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{1}{x} x + \frac{f}{x} \rightarrow ax-1 = \frac{1}{9} x^2 + \frac{14}{9} x + \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow 9ax-9 = x^2 + 14x + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 + (1-9a)x + 10 = 0 \quad (1-9a) = -10 \rightarrow 1-9a = -10$$

$$9a = 11 \rightarrow a = \frac{11}{9} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{11}{9}(x)-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$9a = 11 \rightarrow a = \frac{11}{9} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{11(x)-1} = \frac{f}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(x^2+m)(x+m) - (1)(m^2+mx+1)}{(x+m)^2} = \frac{x^2+4m+1}{(x+m)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x=1 \quad \frac{4+m}{1} = \frac{f}{f} \quad 1f = 4+m \quad m = f \quad (2)$$

$$y = \frac{x^2+m+1}{x+m} \quad x=1 \quad y = \frac{f}{f} = 1 = \frac{f}{f} + \frac{m}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$m + n = f + 1 = f \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(f \circ f)'(0x)}{f} = \frac{fV - 9 \sin^2 m - fV + \sin^2 m}{9 - \sin^2 m} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-\sin(9 - \sin^2 m)}{9 - \sin^2 m} = -\sin m \quad f'(-\sin m) = -\cos m \quad (2)$$

$$f'(0x) = -\cos 0x = -\frac{1}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\sqrt{x})}{\log(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{6}$$

$$s = \frac{-1}{x} \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow (\log(x))^{-1} \rightarrow \log(\sqrt{x}) s = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = a(g(x))^n + g(x) \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{a} \quad \text{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1 + \sin x)^p - 1}{1 + \sin x} \rightarrow \quad \text{7}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1 + \sin x)^p - 1}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{p(-1 + \sin x)^{p-1}}{1 + \sin x} \Big|_{x=0} = p(-1)^{p-1} = p(-1)^p \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \sqrt[k]{x} \rightarrow y^k = x \rightarrow k y^{k-1} = 1 \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{k}} = y \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{k}-1} = \frac{1}{k y^{k-1}} \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{k}-1} = \frac{1}{k} x^{-\frac{k-1}{k}} \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{k}-1} = \frac{1}{k} x^{-\frac{k-1}{k}} \quad \text{7}$$

$$y = \sqrt[k]{x} \rightarrow x = y^k \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = k y^{k-1} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{k y^{k-1}} = \frac{1}{k} x^{-\frac{k-1}{k}} \quad \text{7}$$

$$(-\sqrt[k]{k-1}) (k \sqrt[k]{k-1}) s = -1 \rightarrow -f'(k-1) s = -1 \rightarrow f'(k) = f'(k-1) s = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$k > 0 \rightarrow k = \frac{0}{f} \rightarrow y = \frac{0}{f} \rightarrow \frac{0}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{7}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{7}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y^2 = x \rightarrow 2y = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{70}$$

$$d = \log y \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{70}$$

$$y = kx \rightarrow kx = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-x^{2n+1}} \cdot k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(-x^{2n+1})}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-x^{2n+1}}$$

$$y' = k \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(-x^{2n+1})} \cdot (-x^{2n+1}) - \sqrt{x}(-2n+1)$$

$$(-x^{2n+1})^2$$

$$= \frac{-x^{2n+1} + 2n\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(-x^{2n+1})^2} = \frac{4x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{x}(-x^{2n+1})^2}$$

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$$k = \frac{4x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{x}(-x^{2n+1})^2} = \frac{4x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{x}(-x^{2n+1})} = \frac{4x^{2n+1}}{10x^{2n+1} - 150}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}}$$

$$f(g(x)) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \right)^{2n} \rightarrow f(g(x)) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \right)^{2n} = \frac{1}{(2x-1)^n} \quad 10$$

$$(f(g(x)))' = g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x))$$

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$$x < \frac{50}{1} \rightarrow 2x < 100 \rightarrow 2x - 1 < \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \sqrt{2x-1} < \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} > 1$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \right]^{2n} \rightarrow f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{(2x-1)^n} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{50}{1}\right) = \frac{1}{(1)^n} = 1$$

$$g(x) = (2x-1)^{-n} \rightarrow g'(x) = -n(2x-1)^{-n-1} \cdot 2 \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{50}{1}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$= -n \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{50} = -4\sqrt{50} = -4\sqrt{50} \cdot \frac{14}{14} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{14}{14}$$

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

$$\rightarrow g'\left(\frac{50}{1}\right) \cdot f'\left(g\left(\frac{50}{1}\right)\right) = -2\sqrt{50} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{14 \cdot 2 \cdot (-\sqrt{50})}{-2\sqrt{50}} = 14$$