

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

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

$$\sqrt{3} = f'(2) \times (2) \rightarrow f'(2) = \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$f(x) = (1 - \cos x) + \frac{2 \cos x}{1 - \cos x} \rightarrow f(x) = (1 - \cos x) + \cos x g(x)$$

$$f'(x) = + \sin x + \cos(x) g'(x) - \sin(x) g(x) \rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) g'(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) - 2 g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} - (\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}) g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} - (\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}) (\frac{-1}{(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2})$$

$$f(x) = |x - 2| \sqrt{ax}$$

$$f'(\frac{2}{\epsilon}) = (x - 2) \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} a} \rightarrow 1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} a} = 2 \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(\frac{2}{\epsilon}) = -(x - 2) \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow -2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} a} \quad 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} a} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{16 \times \frac{2}{\epsilon} a} = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow 16a = \epsilon \quad \boxed{a = \frac{1}{16}}$$

$$y = -ax + 2$$

$$f'(x) = -a$$

$$f(x) = -x a + 2$$

$$f(2) + f'(2) = -2a + 2 = -1$$

$$2a = 3$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{\delta}{v}$$

$$f'(n) = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{\delta}{v}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{an - 1}{v n + 1}$$

$$\frac{a + 1}{(v n + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{v(an - 1)}{v n + 1} = x + \delta$$

$$f'(n) = \frac{a + 1}{(v n + 1)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{(v n + 1)^2}{v} - 1$$

$$v a n - v = v n^2 + 14x + \delta$$

$$x = 2, a = 4$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$b = -14$$

$$a = -12$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + a \rightarrow a = -12$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax - b \rightarrow 1 - 12 - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -11$$

$$b - a = -11 + 12 = 1$$

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

$$\sin(x) \sim x$$

$$\cos(x) \sim 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sin^n(x) \sim x^n$$

$$3m + n = 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 = 5$$

$$\frac{x^n \times n \times x^{n-1} \times \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \times x}{(1 - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2}))^m} = \frac{x^{2n} (1 - \frac{x^2}{2})}{x^{2m}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^{2m-2n}} = 1$$

$$2n - 2m = 0 \Rightarrow n = m$$

$$3m + m = 5 \Rightarrow 4m = 5 \Rightarrow m = \frac{5}{4}$$

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

$$f(4) = 2$$

$$f'(4) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{u+1}{u-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(u-1)^2}$$

$$f'(4) = \frac{-1}{(2-1)^2} = -1$$

$$f'(2) = -1$$

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$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - (1)^2(1-a)}{1} = -1 \rightarrow -1 = 1 - 1 + 1a$$

$$-1 = 1a$$

$$-1 = a$$

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$$x = -1\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$f'(1) = 3 \times 2x (x^2 + 1)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x\right) - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1)^2 = 12 - 1 = 11$$

$$y = \sin x \cos 2x \rightarrow$$

$$y = (\sin^2 + \cos^2) (\sin^2 - \cos^2) = \sin^2 - \cos^2 = -\cos 2x$$

$$\frac{\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos(\pi)\right) - \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{-\cos \pi + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

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