



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

$$g(x) = x + 1$$

$$f(C_f)$$

$$f(1)$$

$$x(1)$$

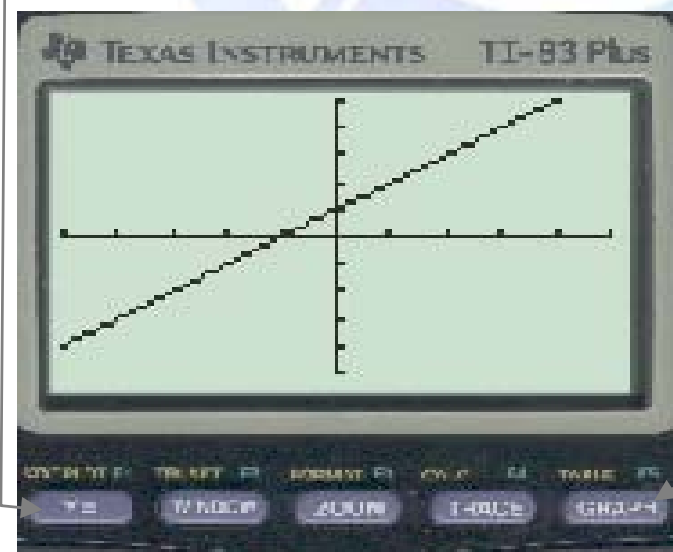
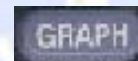
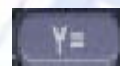
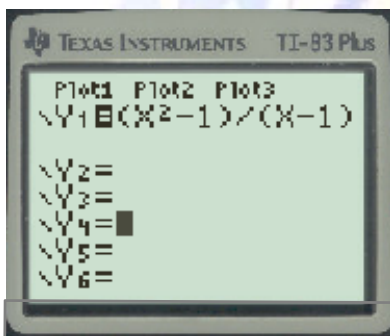
$$g(C_g)$$

$$g(1)$$

$$\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$(C_f)$$



$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(1)$$

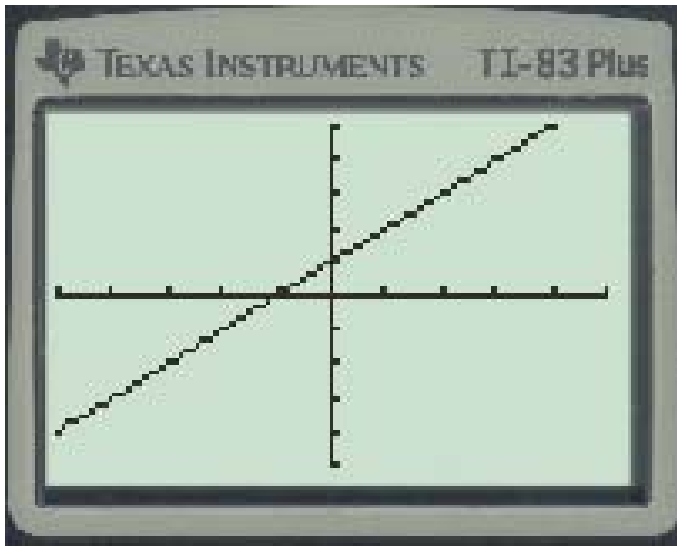
$$f(x) = 1 + x$$

$$2$$

$$x$$

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$2$$



$$: (C_g) \quad -$$

:

$$. g(1) = 2 \quad :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \quad \bullet$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} \quad \bullet$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$f(x) = x + 1 \quad :$$

:

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

: 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x - 4)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x - 4) = -4$$

: -2

$$. I \quad x_0 + h \quad h$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \quad ; \quad h \neq 0$$

$$. x_0 + h \quad x_0$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad ; \quad x = x_0 + h$$

$$x_0 \quad f$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 1$$

$$f'(x_0) = 1$$

: 1

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(4) = 16 ; D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x - 4)(x + 4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + 4) = 8$$

$$f'(4) = 8$$

: 2

$$f(x) = -4x + 5$$

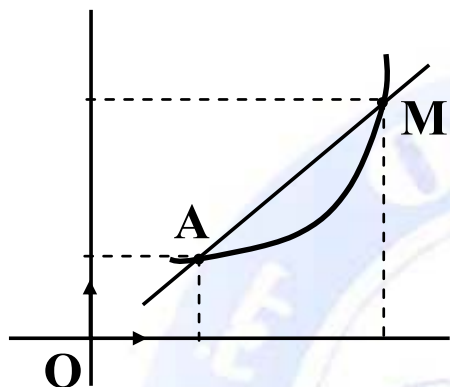
: -3

$$f(-3) = 17 ; D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{f(x) - f(-3)}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-4x + 5 - 17}{x + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-4x - 12}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-4(x + 3)}{x + 3} = -4$$

$$f'(-3) = -4$$



$$A(x_0, f(x_0)) \in (C_f)$$

$$M(x_0 + h, f(x_0 + h))$$

$$h \neq 0$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \quad (AM)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = f'(x_0)$$

$$A \quad M \quad 0 \quad h$$

$$A \in (C_f) \quad (AM)$$

$$y = f'(x_0) \times x + b \quad A$$

$$y_0 = f(x_0) \quad A$$

$$b = y_0 - f'(x_0) \times x_0 \quad y_0 = f'(x_0) \times x_0 + b$$

$$y = f'(x_0) \cdot x + y_0 - f'(x_0) \cdot x_0$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$y_0 = f(x_0) \quad A(x_0; y_0) \quad (C_f)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x \quad f:$$

$$4 \quad f$$

$$f \quad (C_f) \quad (\Delta)$$

$$4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x - 4)(x + 2)}{x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + 2) = 6$$

$$f'(4) = 6 : \quad 4 \quad f$$

$$4 \quad (C_f) \quad -$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) : \quad (\Delta)$$

$$y - 8 = 6(x - 4) :$$

$$(\Delta) : y = 6x - 16 :$$

: - 3

I x

f :

$\cdot D_f$

f

I x

$$f' : x \text{ a } f'(x) : f'$$

x

:

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x_0 \quad f : x \text{ a } x^2$$

:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + h)^2 - x_0^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0^2 + 2x_0h + h^2 - x_0^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x_0h + h^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x_0 + h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x_0 + h) = 2x_0$$

$$f'(x_0) = 2x_0 : \quad x_0 \quad f$$

: f'

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©  
f' : x a f'(x) = 2x

$$f : x \mapsto a : f \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a - a}{x - x_0} = 0$$

$$\boxed{f' : x \mapsto 0} :$$

$$: f \quad (2)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^* ; f : x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{x_0 - x}{x x_0}}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-(x - x_0)}{x x_0} \times \frac{1}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-1}{x x_0} = \frac{-1}{x_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f' : x \mapsto \frac{-1}{x^2}} :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad n \in \mathbb{R} \quad f : x \mapsto x^n : f \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^n - x_0^n}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x - x_0)(x^{n-1} + x_0 x^{n-2} + x_0^2 x^{n-3} + \dots + x_0^{n-1})}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x^{n-1} + x_0 x^{n-2} + x_0^2 x^{n-3} + \dots + x_0^{n-1}) \\ &= x_0^{n-1} + x_0^{n-1} + \dots + x_0^{n-1} \quad (n \text{ terms}) \\ &= n \cdot x_0^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$



$$f : x \mapsto \sqrt{x} : f \quad (4)$$

$$]0 ; + \infty[ \quad D_f = [0 ; + \infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}}{x - x_0} :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0})}{(x - x_0)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{(x - x_0)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0})} :$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}$$

$$f' : x \mapsto \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} :$$

$$f : x \mapsto \sin x : f \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x_0}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{x - x_0}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x + x_0}{2}\right)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{x - x_0}{2}\right)}{x - x_0} \times \cos\left(\frac{x + x_0}{2}\right)$$

$$= \cos x_0$$



$$f : x \text{ a } \cos x : f \quad (6)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x_0}{x - x_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{x - x_0}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x + x_0}{2}\right)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} -\sin\left(\frac{x + x_0}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x - x_0}{2}\right)}{\frac{x - x_0}{2}} = -\sin x_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f' : x \text{ a } -\sin x :$$

: - 5

. I g f

: f + g (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(f+g)(x) - (f+g)(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) + g(x) - f(x_0) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= f'(x_0) + g'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

: I f + g

$$(f + g)' = f' + g'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(f \cdot g)(x) - (f \cdot g)(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x_0) \cdot g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x_0) + f(x) \cdot g(x_0) - f(x_0) \cdot g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \frac{[g(x) - g(x_0)]}{x - x_0} + g(x_0) \frac{[f(x) - f(x_0)]}{x - x_0} \\
&= f(x_0) \cdot g'(x_0) + g(x_0) \cdot f'(x_0)
\end{aligned}$$

: I  $f \cdot g$

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

: I  $g$  :  $\frac{1}{g}$  (3)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)(x) - \left(\frac{1}{g}\right)(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{g(x_0)}}{x - x_0} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-(g(x) - g(x_0))}{g(x) \cdot g(x_0)} \times \frac{1}{x - x_0} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-1}{g(x) \cdot g(x_0)} \cdot \frac{(g(x) - g(x_0))}{x - x_0} \\
&= \frac{-1}{[g(x_0)]^2} \times g'(x_0) = \frac{-g'(x_0)}{[g(x_0)]^2}
\end{aligned}$$

: I  $\frac{1}{g}$

$\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)' = \frac{-g'}{g^2}$

$$: \frac{f}{g} \quad (4)$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \left(f \times \frac{1}{g}\right)' = f' \cdot \frac{1}{g} + f \cdot \left(\frac{1}{g}\right)' :$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'}{g} + f \left(\frac{-g'}{g^2}\right) :$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}} :$$

$$g : x \text{ a } f(a x + b) : \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(ax + b) - f(ax_0 + b)}{x - x_0}$$

$$u_0 = ax_0 + b \quad u = ax + b :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(u) - f(u_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(u) - f(u_0)}{u - u_0} \times \frac{u - u_0}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(u) - f(u_0)}{u - u_0} \times \frac{ax + b - ax_0 - b}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(u) - f(u_0)}{u - u_0} \times \frac{a(x - x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a \times \frac{f(u) - f(u_0)}{u - u_0}$$

$$= a \cdot f'(u) = a \cdot f'(ax + b)$$

$$g : x \text{ a } f(ax + b) :$$

$$\boxed{g' : x \text{ a } a \cdot f'(ax + b)} :$$

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

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} \quad ; \quad g(x) = (x+2)^2$$

$$g'(x) = 2 \times 1 (x+2)^1 = 2(x+2) :$$

$$D_h = [2; +\infty[ \quad , \quad h(x) = \sqrt{x-2} :$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$D_f = \Re - \{-1\} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot$$

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

$$D_g = \Re \quad ; \quad g(x) = (x+2)^3 \quad .$$

$$g'(x) = 3 \times 1 (x+2)^2 = 3 (x+2)^2$$

$$D_h = [2; +\infty[ \quad , \quad h(x) = \sqrt{x-2} \quad \bullet$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}}$$

- 6

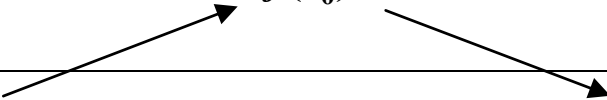
[illegible]

- 7

$f(x_0)$ 
 $x_0$ 
 $f'$

. I  $f$

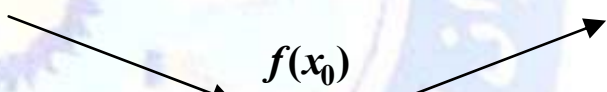
$x$	$x_0$		
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$f(x_0)$		



.  $f$

$f(x_0)$

$x$	$x_0$		
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$f(x_0)$		



.  $f$

$f(x_0)$

1

$$f(x) = 4x^2 + x - 5$$

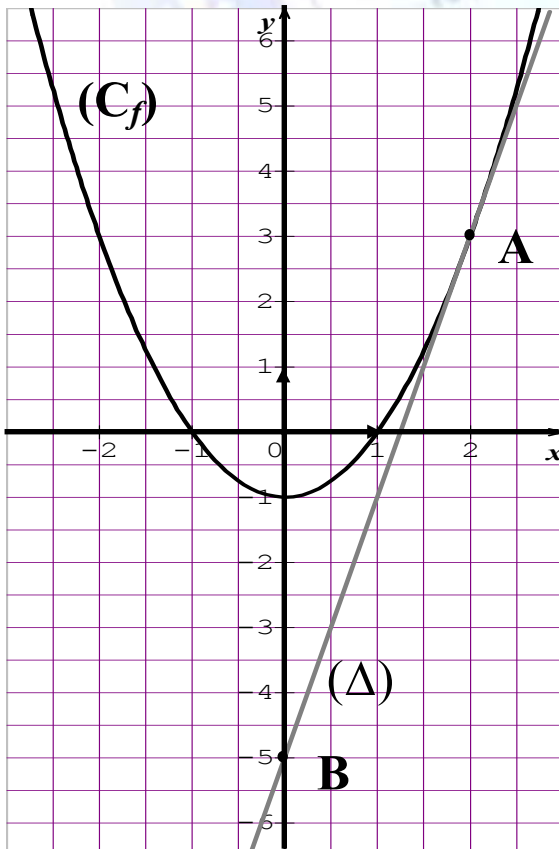
2

$$f(x) = x^4 ; x_0 = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1 ; x_0 = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x} ; x_0 = 3$$

3



$$f'(2)$$

4

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x + 4}$$

$$-4 \quad (C_f) \quad (2)$$

$$5$$

$$: (C_f) \quad (1)$$

$$.1 \quad y = -x^2 + 5$$

$$: (C_g) \quad (2)$$

$$-5 \quad y = -\frac{5}{x} \quad (3)$$

$$6$$

$$: (C_f) \quad y = -x + 2$$

. 1

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$7$$

$$p(x) = -4x^3 + 6x^2 - 2 :$$

$$. p(x) \quad p(1) \quad (1)$$

$$: \quad g \quad f \quad (2)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f(x) = -4x^2 + 6x$$

$$.g \quad f \quad (C_g) \quad (C_f) \quad -$$

$$B \quad (C_g) \quad (C_f) \quad (3)$$

. 1



$$f(x) = x^3 : [0 ; +\infty[ \quad f$$

$$(0 ; i, j) \quad (C_f)$$

$$x_0 \quad (C_f) \quad A$$

$$A \quad H \quad (C_f) \quad (1)$$



$$(AI) \quad (2)$$

$$I, H, A \quad x_0 \quad (3)$$

$$A \quad (C_f) \quad (AI) \quad (4)$$

$$(C_f) \quad (5)$$

1

$$f : x \mapsto (x-2)(x+5) \quad (2) \quad f : x \mapsto -x^2 + 5x - 3 \quad (1)$$

$$f : x \mapsto \frac{1}{5+x} \quad (4) \quad f : x \mapsto 4(x-5)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$f : x \mapsto x+3 - \frac{2}{x+3} \quad (6) \quad f : x \mapsto \frac{-x^2 - x + 4}{-4x^2 + 5x - 1} \quad (5)$$

$$f : x \mapsto \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{x-4} \quad (8) \quad f : x \mapsto \sqrt{2x-5} \quad (7)$$

$$f : x \mapsto \sin x \cdot \cos x \quad (10) \quad f : x \mapsto \sin x - \cos x \quad (9)$$

$$f : x \mapsto \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x - 2} \quad (12) \quad f : x \mapsto 3 \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (11)$$

$$f: x \mapsto \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sqrt{2} \sin x} \quad (13)$$

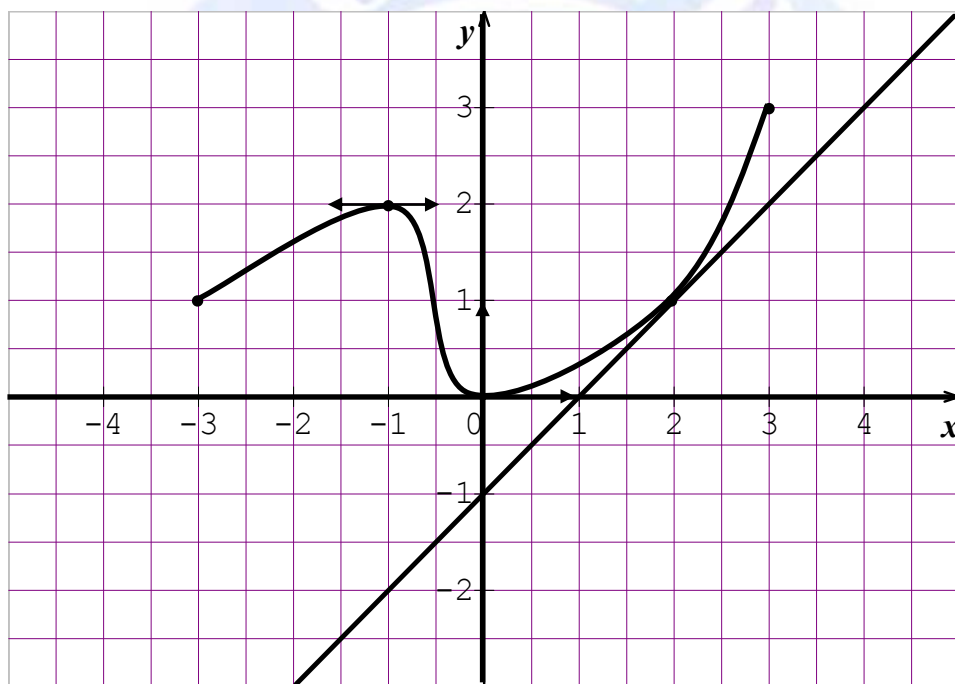
$$f: x \mapsto \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x \quad (14)$$

10

$[-3; 3]$   $(C_f)$

$f$

$[-3; 3]$



(1

(2

(3

$[-3; 0[ \cup ]0; 3]$

$g$

$$g(x) = \left( \frac{1}{f} \right)(x)$$

$$g(-3) \quad g(-1) \quad g(2) \quad g(3) :$$

$$g'(2)$$

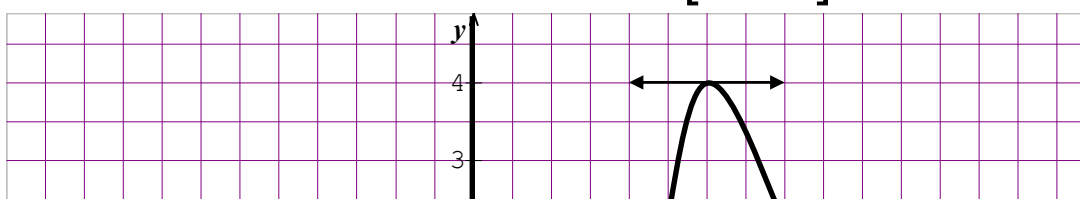
$g$

11

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

$[-5; 7]$

$f$



$$f'(x) = 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad [-5 ; 7] \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad [-5 ; 7] \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad f \quad (3)$$

$$12 \quad (*)$$

$$f(x) = (x - 2) \sqrt{x - 2} \quad : \quad f$$

$$f \quad (1)$$

$$]2 ; +\infty[ \quad f \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(x - 2) \sqrt{x - 2} - 8}{x - 6} \quad : \quad f(6) \quad (3)$$

$$f \quad (4)$$

$$13$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 7}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \quad : \quad f$$

$$f$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 3x} :$$

$f$

$f$

15

$$f(x) = \frac{6(x-1)}{x^2 - 2x + 4} :$$

$f$

$f$

16

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{x} :$$

$f$

$f$

17

$$[-\pi ; \pi]$$

$$g : x \mapsto \cos x \quad (2)$$

$$f : x \mapsto \sin x \quad (1)$$

$$h : x \mapsto \tan x \quad (3)$$

18

$$f(x) = \sin \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) :$$

$f$

$f$  .  $[0 ; 2\pi]$  -

19

$f(x) = \cos\left(-x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  :  $f$  -  
 $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$  -

20 (\*)

$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x}$  :  $f$  -

21 (\*)

$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x-2}}$  :  $f$  -

22

$\mathbb{R}$   $f$  (1)

$f'$

$\mathbb{R}$

$f$  (2)

$f'$

23

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x)}{h} = 0$  : (1)

$\square$

$x_0$

$f$

$x_0$

$f$

P

(2)

$\square$

P

$$(C_f) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0 \quad : \quad (3)$$



$$I \quad f \quad (4)$$



$$I \quad x_0 \quad f \quad (5)$$



$$x_0 \quad f \quad (6)$$



$$I \quad I \quad (7)$$



$$I \quad (8)$$

$$x_0 \quad f' \quad f(x_0)$$



24

$$[1 ; 2] \quad f$$

$$a, b, c : \quad f(x) = a x + b + \frac{c}{x + 2}$$

$x$	1	0	2
$f'(x)$	-	○	+
$f(x)$	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	2

$$a, b, c \quad -$$



1

$$: \quad f(3) = 34 \quad : 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + x - 5 - 34}{x - 3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + x - 39}{x - 3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 3)(4x + 13)}{x - 3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x + 13) = 25 \\
&\therefore f'(3) = 25 \quad ; \quad 3 \quad f
\end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}
&: \quad x_0 \\
&f(x) = x^4 \quad ; \quad x_0 = 1 \quad : \quad (1) \\
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)}{x - 1} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)}{x - 1} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 1)(x^2 + 1) = 4 \\
&\therefore f'(1) = 4 \quad : \quad 1 \quad f
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&f(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad ; \quad x_0 = -1 \quad : \quad (2) \\
&\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1 - 0}{x + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{x + 1} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) = 3 \\
&\therefore f'(-1) = 3 \quad : \quad -1 \quad f
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{6 - 2x}{3x}}{x - 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-2(x - 3)}{3x} \times \frac{1}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-2}{3x} = \frac{-2}{9} \\ \therefore f'(3) &= \frac{-2}{9} \quad : \quad 3 \quad f\end{aligned}$$

3

:  $f'(2)$  -

:  $(\Delta)$  (AB)  $f'(2)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3 - (-5)}{2} &= 4 \quad : \quad \frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} : \\ f'(2) &= 4 \quad :\end{aligned}$$

$y - 3 = 4(x - 2)$  : A  $(\Delta)$  -

$$. \quad y = 4x - 5 \quad :$$

4

$$f(-4) = \sqrt{8} \quad : -4 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{f(x) - f(-4)}{x + 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{\sqrt{-x + 4} - \sqrt{8}}{x + 4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{[\sqrt{-x + 4} - \sqrt{8}][\sqrt{-x + 4} + \sqrt{8}]}{(x + 4)[\sqrt{-x + 4} + \sqrt{8}]}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(-x + 4) - 8}{(x + 4)[\sqrt{-x + 4} + \sqrt{8}]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{-(x+4)}{(x+4) [\sqrt{-x+4} + \sqrt{8}]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{-x+4} + \sqrt{8}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{8}} \\
 &= \frac{-1(\sqrt{8})}{2\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{8}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(-4) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{8} \quad : \quad -4 \quad f$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(4) \times (x + 4) \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$y - \sqrt{8} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{8} (x + 4) \quad :$$

$$y = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{8} x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \quad :$$

$$y = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{8} x + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad :$$

5

$$f(1) = 4 \quad : \quad 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x^2 + 5 - 4}{x - 1} \quad :$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x^2 + 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -(x + 1) = -2$$

$$y - f(1) = f'(1) \times (x - 1) \quad :$$

$$y = -2x + 6 \quad : \quad y - 4 = -2(x - 1) \quad :$$

$$g(-5) = 1 \quad : \quad g'(-5) = \frac{1}{5} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{g(x) - g(-5)}{x + 5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\frac{-5}{x} - 1}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\frac{-5 - x}{x}}{x + 5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{-(x + 5)}{x} \times \frac{1}{x + 5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{-1}{x} = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$y - g(-5) = g'(-5) \times (x + 5) \quad :$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{5}(x + 5) \quad :$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}x + 2 \quad :$$

(3)

$$-2x + 6 = \frac{1}{5}x + 2 \quad : \quad \begin{cases} y = -2x + 6 \\ y = \frac{1}{5}x + 2 \end{cases} :$$

$$\frac{-11}{5}x = -4 \quad : \quad -2x - \frac{1}{5}x = 2 - 6 \quad :$$

$$x = \frac{20}{11} \quad : \quad x = \frac{-4 \times 5}{-11} \quad :$$

$$y = \frac{-40 + 66}{11} \quad : \quad y = -2 \left( \frac{20}{11} \right) + 6 \quad :$$

$$y = \frac{26}{11} \quad :$$

$$M \left( \frac{20}{11} ; \frac{26}{11} \right)$$

6

$$: f(1) = 1 :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x}{x} \times \frac{1}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x - 1)}{x} \times \frac{1}{x - 1} = -1 \\ &: f'(1) = 1 : \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 1 : x = 1 :$$

$$: A(1; 1)$$

$$y = -x + 2 :$$

7

$$: p(1) \quad (1)$$

$$p(1) = -4(1)^3 + 6(1)^2 - 2 = 0 :$$

$$p(x) = (x - 1)(ax^2 + bx + c) :$$

$$p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - ax^2 - bx - c :$$

$$p(x) = ax^3 + (b - a)x^2 + (c - b)x - c$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 2 \\ c = 2 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b - a = 6 \\ c - b = 0 \\ c = 2 \end{cases} :$$

$$p(x) = (x - 1)(-x^2 + 2x + 2) :$$