



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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-4}{(1-x)^3} (-1) = \frac{4}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x e^{\sin x + \cos x} + x^2 e^{\sin x + \cos x} (\cos x - \sin x) = e^{\sin x + \cos x} (2x + x^2 (\cos x - \sin x))$$

$$f''(x) = e^{\sin x + \cos x} (2x + x^2 (\cos x - \sin x)) (\cos x - \sin x) + e^{\sin x + \cos x} (2 + 2x (\cos x - \sin x) - x^2 (\sin x + \cos x))$$

$$f(x) = 8(x \ln x - x)^3$$

$$f'(x) = 24(x \ln x - x)^2 (1 + \ln x - 1) = 24(x \ln x - x)^2 \ln x$$

$$f''(x) = 48(x \ln x - x) (\ln x)^2 + \frac{24}{x} (x \ln x - x)^2$$

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

$$f'(x) = x x^{x-1} + x^x \ln x = x^x (1 + \ln x)$$

$$f''(x) = x^x (1 + \ln x)^2 + x^x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^x \left( (1 + \ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

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(1)

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

(2)

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) dx = \int (x^{-1/3} + x^{1/6}) dx = \int x^{-1/3} dx + \int x^{1/6} dx =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + C + \frac{6}{5} x^{5/6} + D = \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + \frac{6}{5} x^{5/6} + A$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(a \pm b) &= \sin a \cos b \pm \sin b \cos a \\ 2 \sin a \cos b &= \sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b) \\ 2 \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + x\right) \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - x\right) &= \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} - \sin 2x = 0.5 - \sin 2x \\ \sin 2x + 0.5 - \sin 2x &= 0.5 \Rightarrow \text{any } x\end{aligned}$$