

45. Find the following limits provided they exist:

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, x > 0} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{2 + \sqrt{x}}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+2|}{x+2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$;
- (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x \right)$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$);
- (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x_0}}{x-x_0}$ ($x_0 > 0$);
- (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x-1}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{-4}-1}{x-1}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^n - x_0^n}{x - x_0}$ ($x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$);
- (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(x)-1}{x}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{e(x)-e(x_0)}{x-x_0}$ ($x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$);
- (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{l(x)}{x-1}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{l(x)-l(x_0)}{x-x_0}$ ($x_0 > 0$);
- (g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(a,x)-1}{x}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{A(a,x)-A(a,x_0)}{x-x_0}$ ($x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$).

46. Find (if differentiable) the derivatives of the following functions:

- (a) $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^2$;
- (b) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 2}$;
- (c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}$;
- (d) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1}$;
- (e) $f(x) = (x^3 - 1)^8 (3x^2 + 5x)^7$;
- (f) $f(x) = e(x^2 + l(\sqrt{x}))$;
- (g) $f(x) = |x|x$;
- (h) $f(x) = A(x, x)$.

47. Find all triples (a, b, c) such that $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + b & \text{for } x \leq 1 \\ cx^4 - 2x^2 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$

is differentiable at 1.

48. Let $C(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e(x) + e(-x))$ and $S(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e(x) - e(-x))$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Calculate $C^2 - S^2$, C' ,

S' , and (if C and S are invertible) $(C^{-1})'$ and $(S^{-1})'$.

49. Is $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} e(-\frac{1}{x^2}) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ differentiable at 0?

50. Suppose $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable and odd. Show that $f' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is even.