1. 
$$f(x) = x^2$$

• 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-(x+2h)^2 + 4(x+h)^2 - 3x^2}{2h}$$

=> 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-x^2 - 4hx - 4h^2 + 4x^2 + 8hx + 4h^2 - 3x^2}{2h}$$

=> 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{2h}{2h} = \lim_{h\to 0} 2x = 2x = f'(x)$$

• 
$$f^{33}(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - 2x^2 + 4 \ln x \ln x}{h^2} (x-h)^2$$

=> 
$$f''(x) = \lim_{N\to0} \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 - 2x^2 + x^2 - 2hx + h^2}{h^2}$$

=> 
$$\int_{h\to 0}^{2} (x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{2h^2}{h^2} = \lim_{h\to 0} 2 = \left[2. = \int_{h\to 0}^{2} (x)\right]$$

2. 
$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$
.

• 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-\sin(x+2h) + 4\sin(x+h) - 3\sin(x)}{2h}$$

=> 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-\sin(x)\cos(2h) - \cos(x)\sin(2h) + 4\sin(x)\cos(h) + 4\cos(x)\sin(h) - 3\sin(x)}{2h}$$

$$f^{3}(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \sin(x) \left[ -\cos(2h) + 4\cos(h) - 3 \right] + \cos(x) \left[ -\sin(2h) + 4\sin(h) \right]$$

$$2h.$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos(2h)}{2h} - \frac{2[1 - \cos(h)]}{h} \right\}$$

$$+ \lim_{h \to 0} \cos(x) \left\{ -\frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} + \frac{2\sin(h)}{h} \right\}$$

=> 
$$f^{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) [2-1] = \cos(x) = f^{2}(x)$$

MAMAMA

• 
$$f^{*}(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - 2\sin(x) + \sin(x-h)}{h^2}$$

=> 
$$f^{*}(x)$$
 =  $\lim_{h\to 0}$   $\frac{\sin(x)\cosh + \cos(x)\sin(h) - 2\sin(x) + \sin(x)\cosh - \cos(x)\sin(h)}{h^2}$ 

=> 
$$f^{3}(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} -2\sin(x) \left[\frac{1-\cos(h)}{h^2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[-\sin(x) = f^{3}(x)\right]$$