δηλαδή είναι $F(x) = f(g(x))$.

$) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+a^2)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$

$(x) = 2x$

$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$

$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ $\frac{de^x}{dx} = e^x$ $\frac{d\sin x}{dx} = \cos$

^{x} προκύπτει αν στην $f(x) = e^x$ όπου x το $g(x) = \sin$

δηλαδή είναι $F(x) = f(g(x))$

$x)) = e^{\sin x}$

$) = \cos x$

$\frac{\sin x}{dx} = e^{\sin x}\cos x$

$) = ?$ $\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x$ $(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

$x) = \frac{1}{\sin x}$ προκύπτει αν στην $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ όπου x το $g(x) =$

λαδή είναι $F(x) = f(g(x))$.

$h \equiv h(x)$ $s \equiv s(x) \neq 0$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{h}{s}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{s^2}\right)\left(\frac{dh}{dx}s - h\frac{ds}{dx}\right)}$$

sx

$) = ?$

$\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(\frac{d1}{dx}x - 1\frac{dx}{dx}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)(0-1) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$) = -\frac{1}{(g(x))^2} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right) = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$