

$$f'(x) = m \rightarrow (0, 1) \rightarrow \frac{a-1}{x-0} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$m = \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{x}(x+1) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}x + \frac{1}{x} \quad (2)$$

حل المسائل: $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{1}{x}x + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 9ax-9 = x^2+1x+14 \rightarrow$

$$x^2 + (1-9a)x + 14 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = (1-9a)^2 - 100 = 0 \rightarrow 1-9a = 10 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{9} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{9}x-1}$$

$\hookrightarrow 1-9a = -10 \rightarrow a = \frac{10}{9} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{10}{9}x-1}$

$$y' = \frac{(x+m)(x+1) - (x^2+mx+1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+9x+m-1}{(x+1)^2} \quad x=1 \rightarrow \frac{4+m}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m = -2 \quad (3)$$

$$fy = x^2+n \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow n = 1$$

$$y = \frac{x^2+1}{x+1} \quad x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$$

$fy - x^2 = n \rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0 = n \rightarrow m+n = 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{2V - \sin^2 x}{9 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{(2 - \sin^2 x)(9 + \sin^2 x + 3 \sin^2 x)}{(2 - \sin^2 x)(9 + \sin^2 x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x + 3 \sin^2 x + 9}{9 + \sin^2 x} \quad (4)$$

$$g'(\frac{a\pi}{r}) - f'(\frac{a\pi}{r}) = (g-f)'(\frac{a\pi}{r})$$

$$(g-f)(x) = \frac{9 - \sin^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x - 9}{9 + \sin^2 x} = -\sin^2 x \rightarrow (g-f)'(x) = -2 \sin x \cos x \rightarrow (g-f)'(\frac{a\pi}{r}) = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$g'(\sqrt{x}) f'(g(\sqrt{x})) = (fg)'(\sqrt{x}) \quad , \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (5)$$

$$fg(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{x}} = -x \rightarrow (fg)'(x) = -1 \rightarrow (fg)'(\sqrt{x}) = -1$$

$$f(x) = xg(x) + 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} \quad (6)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{-1+\sin x}{1+\sin x})^2 - 1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^2 - 1}{x} = \frac{-4x}{x(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{-4}{(x+1)^2} = -4$$

$$-y = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow y = -x^2 - 1 \quad \left. \begin{matrix} y = k \\ y = -x^2 - 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow k = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 = -k - 1 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{-k-1} \quad (7)$$

$$y' = -2x \rightarrow x = \sqrt{-k-1} \rightarrow y' = -2\sqrt{-k-1} \rightarrow -2(-k-1) = -1 \rightarrow -k-1 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow k = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$\frac{5}{2} = \text{المسائل} \leftarrow y = -\frac{5}{2}$

$$f(x) \text{ دالة تقاطع } = (0, 0) \rightarrow f'(0) = \text{نسب حفا}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{r}{r\sqrt{x}} (\epsilon x^r + r) + r\sqrt{x} (\lambda x) \rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{0} (r) + 0 = \infty \rightarrow \text{ملازمى عمودى}$$

نسب حفا: تعريف نسبه

دالة: $y = kx$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-x^r + x + 1} \rightarrow kx = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-x^r + x + 1} \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(-x^r + x + 1)}$$

$y' = k$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{x}} (-x^r + x + 1) - \sqrt{x} (-rx + 1) = \frac{4x^r - x + 1}{\sqrt{x}(-x^r + x + 1)^2} = k$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(-x^r + x + 1)} \rightarrow 4x^r - x + 1 = -\epsilon x^r + rx + r \rightarrow 4x^r - rx - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \times$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$f_{\text{tag}}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} \right] \right)^r \rightarrow f_{\text{tag}}(x) = \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} \right)^r = \frac{r}{x^r - 1} = f(x^{r-1})^{-1} \quad (10)$$

$$x < \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \rightarrow x^r < \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow x^r - 1 < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^r - 1} < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} > r \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} \right]^r = r$$

$$(f_{\text{tag}})'(x) = -f(x^{r-1})^{-r} (rx) \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}} -f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} (\sqrt{a}) = -\epsilon \times 14 \times \sqrt{a} = -4f\sqrt{a}$$

$$\frac{-4f\sqrt{a}}{-4\sqrt{a}} = \boxed{\frac{f}{2}}$$