

$x = \mu$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(\mu) = \frac{\Delta - 1}{\mu - 0} = \frac{f}{\mu}$  - 1

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow y - 1 = \frac{1}{\mu}(x + 1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow x + \mu = \sqrt{ax - 1} \quad (\Delta = 0)$  - 2  
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + (\mu - 9a)x + \mu^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu - 9a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{\mu - 1}{9} \Rightarrow f(a) = \sqrt{\frac{\mu - 1}{9}} \cdot x \\ \mu - 9a = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{\mu + 1}{9} \Rightarrow f(a) = \sqrt{\frac{\mu + 1}{9}} \cdot x \end{cases}$

$y' = \frac{(n+m)(n+p) - (n^2 + mn + 1)}{(n+p)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{\mu(\mu+1)}{\mu^2} = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \Rightarrow m = \mu$  - 3

$f(1) - \mu(1) = n = 1, m + n = \mu$  - 2

$g'(x) = \frac{-\mu \cos x}{(\mu + \sin x)^2} \rightarrow \mu g'(x) = \frac{-\mu \cos x}{(\mu + \sin x)^2}$  I - 3

$f(x) = \frac{(\mu - \sin x)(\mu + \sin x + \sin^2 x)}{(\mu - \sin x)(\mu + \sin x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{\mu \cos x}{(\mu + \sin x)^2}$  II

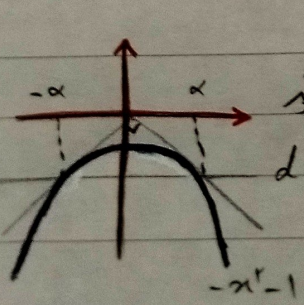
I - II =  $-\cos x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{2}} -1$  - 2

$(f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = ? \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f(x) = (x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f \circ g = -x$  - 5  
 $\Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -1 \xrightarrow{x = \sqrt{x}} (f \circ g)' = -1$  - 2

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

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

Hop  $\Rightarrow \frac{f}{\mu x^2 + \mu + 1}$  - 2



$f(x) = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = -2x$  - 5

$f'(\alpha) \times f'(-\alpha) = -1 \rightarrow -2\alpha \times 2\alpha = -4\alpha^2 = -1$

$\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2}, f(\alpha) = f(-\alpha) = -\frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{5}{4} = d$

$\frac{d}{\epsilon} = \frac{0}{\epsilon}$  - 2

$d: y = mx$   <sup>$x=a$  "المماس"</sup>  $\rightarrow ma = f(a), m = f'(a), f'(x) = r_0 x^{\frac{r}{r}} + r x^{\frac{1}{r}} \quad I - \Delta$

$\rightarrow m = \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{r a^{\frac{r}{r}} + r a^{\frac{1}{r}}}{a} = r a^{\frac{r}{r}} + r a^{-\frac{1}{r}} \quad II \rightarrow I - II$

$\rightarrow r a^{\frac{r}{r}} - r a^{-\frac{1}{r}} = 0 \rightarrow r a^{-\frac{1}{r}} (r a^r - 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$

$m = f'(\frac{1}{r}) = r_0 (\frac{1}{r})^{\frac{r}{r}} + r (\frac{1}{r})^{-1} = r \sqrt{r}$

$y = mx$  <sup>المماس</sup>  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (-2x^2 + x + 1) - (-2x + 1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad 9$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} (-2x^2 + x + 1)} \xrightarrow{x=a} r a^r - 1 = 0, a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r})) \times g'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}) = ? \quad g'(x) = \frac{-rx}{r\sqrt{rx-1}} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}} g'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}) = -\epsilon\sqrt{5} \quad 10$

$f'(x) = r x^r \rightarrow f(r) = r^r \rightarrow ? = \epsilon\sqrt{5}, \frac{r\sqrt{5}}{-\epsilon\sqrt{5}} = -1 \quad 10$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{r}(2x)(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}(\sqrt{\Delta})\left(\frac{\Delta}{r^2} - 1\right)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} \left(\frac{-r(-\frac{r}{r})}{1}\right) = -r\sqrt{\Delta}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r^2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = r^+$$

$$\psi'(r^+) = ((2x)^r)' = r x^{r-1} = r x_x \varepsilon$$

$$\psi \circ g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}\right) = -r\sqrt{\Delta} \times r x_x \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\div -r\sqrt{\Delta}} \frac{\cancel{r} x_x \cancel{r} x - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{-\cancel{r}\sqrt{\Delta}} = 1$$