



$N \perp M \perp r$

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

$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$

B | I

C | r

$m = \frac{y-1}{x-(-1)} = \frac{1}{x}$

تangent:  $y-1 = \frac{1}{x}(x+1)$

Normal:  $y = \frac{1}{x}x + \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x}x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = x\sqrt{x-1}$

$x^2 + (1-9a)x + 1 = 0$

$(x \pm a)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-9a = 10 & a = \frac{r}{9} \\ 1-9a = -10 & a = r \checkmark \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=d} \sqrt{f(d)-1} = r$

$y = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x + r}$

$y' = \frac{r(m+r)}{14}$

$\frac{r(m+r)}{14} = \frac{r}{x}$

$m+r = r \rightarrow m = 0$

$ry = r^2 + r \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{x}$

$y = \frac{x^2 + rx + 1}{x + r}$

$n=1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1}$

$m+n = r+1 = r$

$r = r+n \rightarrow n=1$

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

$(f \circ g)' = \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + r} - \frac{1 + r \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} \right) \cdot (-\sin x)$

$(f \circ g)' = -\cos x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{2}} -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{1}{r}$

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

$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = -x \quad (f \circ g)'(x) = -1$

$f(x) = \left( \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right)^r = \left( 1 + \frac{-2}{\sin x + 1} \right)^r = 1 + \frac{r}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{\sin x + 1} = 1 + g(x)$

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

$g'(x) = \frac{-r}{\sin x + 1} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + 1} \right) = \frac{-r \sin x}{(\sin x + 1)^2} = -\frac{r}{\sin x + 1}$

$$y = \alpha^r + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{قوس ناقص}} y = -\alpha^r - 1 \rightarrow y' = -r\alpha$$

$$A \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad B \frac{-\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$m_1 = -r\alpha$$

$$m_2 = +r\alpha$$

$$m_1 m_2 = -1$$

$$-r\alpha^r = -1$$

$$\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

$$A \frac{1}{\beta} \quad B \frac{-1}{\beta}$$

$$y = -\left(\pm \frac{1}{r}\right)^r - 1 = \frac{-d}{r}$$

$$f(\alpha) = r\sqrt{\alpha} (r\alpha^r + r) \quad f'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} (r\alpha^r + r) + (r\alpha)(r\sqrt{\alpha}) = \frac{r\alpha^r + r}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$y - y_0 = m(\alpha - \alpha_0) \rightarrow y - (r\sqrt{\alpha} (r\alpha^r + r)) = \frac{r\alpha^r + r}{\sqrt{\alpha}} (\alpha - \alpha) \xrightarrow{(\cdot) \rightarrow}$$

$$\alpha^r = \frac{1}{r} \quad \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{-1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$m = \frac{r\alpha^r + r}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + r}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}} = r\sqrt{r}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{-r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1} \rightarrow m\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{-r\alpha^r + \alpha + 1} \quad -r\alpha^{\frac{r}{2}} + m\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} + m\alpha^{\frac{r}{2}} = 1$$

$$y = m\alpha$$

$$(f \circ g)(\alpha) = g'(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{r}}) f'(g(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{r}})) \quad g(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^r - 1}} \quad f(\alpha) = (\alpha[\alpha])^r$$

$$g(\alpha) = (\alpha^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^r - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times r\alpha \rightarrow g'(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{r}}) = r^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

$$f'(r^r) = \dots$$

$$((r\alpha)^r)' = (r\alpha^r)' \rightarrow r^r \alpha^r = r^r \alpha^r = r^r$$

$$(f \circ g)'(\alpha) = g'(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{r}}) \times f'(g(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{r}})) = -r\sqrt{\alpha} \times r^r \alpha^r = -r^r \alpha^{\frac{r}{2}} \times r^r \alpha^r = \frac{r^r \alpha^r \times (-r\sqrt{\alpha})}{(-r\sqrt{\alpha})} \quad \text{ⓐ}$$