

$\alpha \Sigma$   $A_{\Sigma}$   $\rho$   $\Sigma$

5

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{\delta-1}{\rho} = \frac{\Sigma}{\rho} \Rightarrow f(\rho) = \frac{\Sigma}{\rho}$$

-1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(-1, 1) \\ B(1, 1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{1-1}{1-(-1)} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow y-1 = \frac{1}{\rho}(x-1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\rho}x - \frac{1}{\rho} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\rho}x + \frac{\Sigma}{\rho} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\rho^2} = \rho \Sigma$$

$$\rightarrow \rho^2 + (1-\rho^2)\rho^2 \Sigma^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\rho^2)\rho^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\rho^2) = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-\rho^2 = 1 \rightarrow \rho = 0 \rightarrow \text{not possible} \quad 1-\rho^2 = -1 \rightarrow \rho = \pm 1$$

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

$$y = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x+1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x+m)(x+1) - (x^2+mx+1)}{(x+1)^2} \Rightarrow y'(1) = \frac{\rho}{\Sigma} - \rho$$

$$\rightarrow \Sigma y - \rho x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{\rho}{\Sigma}x + \frac{1-\rho}{\Sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma(m+1) - \rho m = 1 \Rightarrow \rho m = \Sigma(m+1) - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\rho}{\Sigma}x + \frac{1-\rho}{\Sigma} = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\rho}{\Sigma} + \frac{1-\rho}{\Sigma} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\rho+1-\rho}{\Sigma} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Sigma} = 1 \Rightarrow \Sigma = 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1-\rho x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow g'(\frac{\partial x}{\rho}) = \frac{-\rho}{(1-\rho^2)^{3/2}} = \Sigma$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(-2\cos x \sin x)(1+\sin^2 x) - (\cos^2 x)(2\sin x \cos x)}{(1+\sin^2 x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\frac{\partial x}{\rho}) = \frac{\frac{2\rho}{\rho} + \frac{2\rho}{\rho}}{(1-\rho^2)^2} = \frac{4}{(1-\rho^2)^2} \rightarrow \frac{4}{(1-\rho^2)^2} = f'(\frac{\partial x}{\rho}) = \frac{1+\rho\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{\rho^2}$$



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

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x = -\frac{x}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{x}{(x-\sqrt{x^2-1})(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \rightarrow x^2 \rightarrow [x^2]_{2,5} \rightarrow f(x) = (x^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})) \cdot g'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

النتيجة