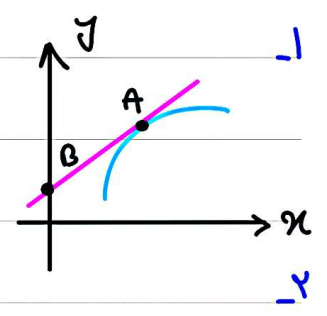


$$A(x, y), B(0, 1) \rightarrow \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} = \frac{y - 1}{x - 0} = \frac{\epsilon}{r} \quad f'(r) = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$



$$f'(y) = \frac{y-1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y-1 = \frac{1}{r}(x+1) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{\epsilon}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{\epsilon}{r} \rightarrow r\sqrt{ax-1} = x + \epsilon \rightarrow 9(ax-1) = x^2 + 18x + 16 \rightarrow x^2 + (1-9a)x + 2\epsilon = 0$$

$$(1-9a)^2 - 4\epsilon = 0 \rightarrow 1-9a = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{\epsilon}{9} \quad \text{000}$$

$$\rightarrow 1-9a = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{9} \xrightarrow{a=r} f(x) = \sqrt{2x-1} \rightarrow f(y) = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\epsilon y - 2m = n \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{\epsilon}x + \frac{n}{\epsilon} \quad f'(m) = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{(r+m)(m+r) - (r^2 + m^2 + 1)}{(m+r)^2} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{r^2 + 2r + m - m^2}{(m+r)^2} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{r^2 + 2r + 1}{r^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{r} = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$$

$$\epsilon y - 2m = n \xrightarrow{m=1} \epsilon - 2 = n \rightarrow n = 1 \quad *$$

$$m + n = 2$$

$$f(m) = \frac{(r - \sin m)(9 + \sin^2 m + r \sin m)}{(r - \sin m)(r + \sin m)} \rightarrow f'(m) = \frac{(r \sin m \times C_1 m + r C_2 m)(r + \sin m) - (\sin^2 m + 9 + r \sin m)(C_1 m)}{(r + \sin m)^2}$$

$$g'(m) = \frac{-r C_2 m}{(r + \sin m)^2} \rightarrow r g'(\frac{5\pi}{r}) = \frac{-11}{(9 - \sqrt{2})^2} \quad , \quad f'(\frac{5\pi}{r}) = \frac{-11}{(9 - \sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$r g'(\frac{5\pi}{r}) - f'(\frac{5\pi}{r}) = 0$$

-5

$$g'(\sqrt{x}) f'(g(\sqrt{x})) = (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x})$$

$$g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f \circ g = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}} = -x$$

$$f \circ g(x) = -x \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -1 \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = -1$$

-6

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) = -2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\sin(x+1) - (\sin(x-1)) \cos(x))}{(\sin(x+1))^2} \xrightarrow{x=0} f'(0) = -2$$

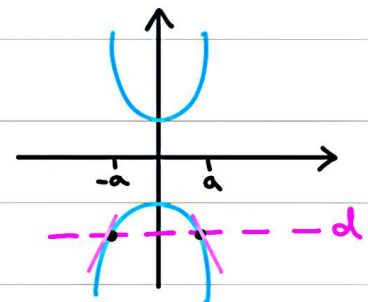
-7

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

$$f(a)f(-a) = -1 \rightarrow (-2a)(2a) = -4a^2 = -1$$

$$4a^2 = 1$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



$$f(a) = -a^2 - 1 = -\frac{d}{\epsilon}$$

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$$\frac{d}{\epsilon}$$

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$$y = -\frac{d}{\epsilon}$$

-8

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}(5x^2 + 2) = 10x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} = ax$$

$$f(x) = 20x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = a$$

$$a = 20\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 11\sqrt{2}$$

$$10x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} = c(10x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}})x$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2\sqrt{x}(5x^2 - 1) = 0 \begin{cases} x=0 \text{ غير مقبول} \\ \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{5} \\ \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5} \text{ غير مقبول} \end{cases}$$

-9

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x^2 + x + 1} = ax \sqrt{x} = t \rightarrow \frac{t}{-2t^2 + t + 1} = at^2$$

$$-2at^3 + at^2 + at - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{قسمة}} -2at^3 + at^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a(-2t^3 + t^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ t = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ غير مقبول} \end{cases}$$

-10

$$(f \circ g)^{-1} = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

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

$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x) \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$f(2^+) = 1x^2 \rightarrow f'(2^+) = 2(2) = 4$$

$$f'(g(x))g'(x) \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} 4 \times (-\sqrt{5}) = -4\sqrt{5}$$

لهست برابر