

(0,1) (r, \omega) \quad f'(r) = \frac{2}{r}

1

$\frac{a}{r\sqrt{a-1}} = \frac{1}{r}$

$y - (-1) = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{a-1}} (x-1)$  } خط و خط  $(\omega, f(\omega))$  از نقطه  $(1, -1)$  میگذرد

$f(\omega) + 1 = \frac{a}{r\sqrt{a-1}} (\omega - 1) \rightarrow$  اگر

2

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

$\leftarrow f(r) = \frac{A(b-1)}{r}$

$f'(x) = \frac{r}{x} \leftarrow \frac{r \cdot m + m(x+r + n \cdot 4m + 1)}{(x+r)^2} = \frac{r}{x}$

$\begin{cases} 2y = r \cdot x + n \\ y = \frac{r}{x} \cdot x + n \end{cases}$

$\frac{r \cdot x^2 + 4n \cdot x + m \cdot x + r \cdot m + n^2 + m \cdot x + 1}{(m+r)^2} = \frac{r \cdot x^2 + (4+r \cdot m) \cdot x + 1}{(x+r)^2}$

$\frac{r+4+r \cdot m+1}{14} = \frac{1^2+r \cdot m}{14} = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow m = -1$

3

~~$f(x) = \frac{r \sin^2 x}{r + \sin x}$~~

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

~~$r \cdot y(x) = f(x) = \frac{r \sin^2 x}{r + \sin x} = \frac{r \sin^2 x + r \sin x}{r + \sin x}$~~

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$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a^{\omega}} + |a^{\omega}|}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a^{\omega}} + |a^{\omega}|}}$

$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a^{\omega}}}}$

$= \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{a^{\omega}}} = -a^{\omega}$

$\rightarrow f'(x) = -1$

5

$$g(n) = \frac{f(n) - 1}{n} = \frac{1 + \sin^r n - r \sin n}{1 + \sin^r n + r \sin n} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin^r n - r \sin n - 1 - r \sin n}{n} = \frac{-2r \sin n}{n} \approx -2r \frac{\sin n}{n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} = -2r$

$$-x^r - 1 = f(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = -rx$$

$$f'_u(x) \times f'_v(x) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow x = \pm 1/r \rightarrow \theta = (1/r)^r + 1$$

$$d = \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon}$$

$$r^2 g(n) - f(n) = \frac{q}{r + \sin n} - \frac{rv - \sin^r n}{q - \sin^r n}$$

$$\frac{q(r - \sin n) - rv + \sin^r n}{q - \sin^r n} = \frac{q \sin n + \sin^r n - \sin n}{q - \sin^r n} = \sin n$$

$$- \sin n \left( \frac{q - \sin^r n}{q - \sin^r n} \right) = -\sin n = -\sin(\omega R/r) = + \frac{rv}{r}$$

$$f_{\log} = \left( \frac{1}{x^{r-1}} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{r-1}}} \right] \right)^r$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^{r-1}})^r} \left( \frac{1}{x^{r-1}} \right)^r = \frac{-1 \times 1 \sqrt{\omega}}{\varepsilon \times \sqrt{\omega}} = \frac{1}{r}$$