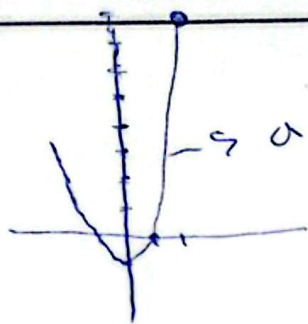




$$\frac{J_2 - J_1}{24 - n_1} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x^{p-1} \\ ax+b \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{Euklid}} \textcircled{1} x \mid \begin{matrix} x^{p-1}=0 \\ x+b=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$(\wedge x-A) \quad \boxed{b=-A} \leftarrow$$

$$ax+b \rightarrow 4x$$

$$\textcircled{p}$$

(A) $\mu_{\text{max}} \rightarrow \nu_{\text{max}} = \frac{c}{\lambda} \rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi\nu}{T} = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$

۲- صحیح آئینا نگار + تابع بود ولی چون $J \rightarrow J \ominus \textcircled{30} \rightarrow 78 - 30 = 48$ (الف) کما سی صفحی است تابع نیست

α تابع سب $f = \begin{pmatrix} + \\ - \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} - \\ + \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - |x| \rightarrow f(1) = 0$ اب اس کا معنی

(ج) $\cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1+1} \rightarrow \sqrt{2} = |\alpha| \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{2}$ با $\alpha = -1$
 $\beta = 0$

c) $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x_1} = -x + 2x - 1 \\ \sqrt{x_1} = -x + 2x - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \sqrt{x_1} = \sqrt{x_1} \rightarrow x_1 = x_1 \quad \checkmark \text{ حل}$

$\nabla \varphi_r = -n_r + i(n_r - 1)$
 $\varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0 \quad \varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0$
 $\varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0 \quad \varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0$
 $(\varphi_r - \varphi_r)(\varphi_r^L + \varphi_r \varphi_r + \varphi_r^L) + 1(\varphi_r - \varphi_r)$
 $\varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0 \quad \varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0$
 $\varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0 \quad \varphi_r^L + \varphi_r = 0$
 $(\varphi_r - \varphi_r) \leftarrow \varphi_r - \varphi_r = 0 \leftarrow 0 \quad \varphi_r^L + \varphi_r \varphi_r + \varphi_r^L$

(الف) $\sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \dots$

$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r}{\sigma}} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{r}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sigma} + \frac{\sigma}{r} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sigma} + \frac{\sigma}{r} = 0$

۴۰ و ۸۹ یادت نره!

مركز $\rightarrow \text{مركز} \leftarrow (x - \bar{x})^2 = 0$

(۱۰-ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2$

این عبارت تنها زمانی برقرار است که $1 = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ باشد پس

$\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = 1 \leadsto \frac{x}{y} = 1 \leadsto x = y$ و $(x, y \neq 0)$

