

$$g'(u) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sin u \right) \cdot \sqrt{r} \sin u = \sin^2 u$$

$$\sqrt{r} = f(r) \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r}}$$

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$$f'(u) - 2g'(u) = \frac{1 + \cos^2 u}{1 - \cos^2 u} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos u} = \frac{1 + \cos^2 u - 1 - \cos u}{1 - \cos^2 u}$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos^2 u - 1 - \cos u}{1 - \cos^2 u} = \frac{\cos u (\cos u - 1)}{(1 - \cos u)(1 + \cos u)} = -\cos u$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(u) - 2g'(u) = \sin u \Rightarrow \sin u = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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$$f \cdot \sin u$$

$$\frac{f \cdot \sin u}{f} = \sin u$$

$$f \cdot \sin u$$

$$f \cdot \sin u = 1 \Rightarrow \sin u = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$y = -4x + 2$$

$$f(x) = a = -1$$

$$f(x) = a - 1$$

$$-4x + 2 = a - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$4x = 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

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$$\frac{a + 2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a + 2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n+2}{2} \Rightarrow a + 2 = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{a+2} = (n+1) \Rightarrow a = (n+1)^2 - 2$$

$$a = 1$$

$$a = 1$$

$$2n^2 - 2 = n^2 + 2 \Rightarrow n^2 = 4 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$a = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

کدام یک از عبارات زیر صحیح است؟
 (۱) اگر a و b اعداد حقیقی باشند و $a > b$ باشد، آنگاه $a^2 > b^2$ است.
 (۲) اگر a و b اعداد حقیقی باشند و $a > b$ باشد، آنگاه $a^3 > b^3$ است.
 (۳) اگر a و b اعداد حقیقی باشند و $a > b$ باشد، آنگاه $a^4 > b^4$ است.
 (۴) اگر a و b اعداد حقیقی باشند و $a > b$ باشد، آنگاه $a^5 > b^5$ است.

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$$f(n) = n^5 + 45$$

$$14 + a = 0$$

$$u = -12$$

$$f(x) = a$$

$$1 + 24 - 6 = 0$$

$$b - 45 \text{ kg} + 15 = (-5)$$

$$b = -17$$

مثلاً: $f(u)f(u+f''(u)f(u))$ در باره عامل ضرب متقارن است.

Sing

$$\sin(n) \sim n^r$$

$$\sin^n(u) \sim u^n = u^n$$

$$f'(u) = r_n u^{r_n-1}$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha \approx \frac{n^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_n n^{E_{n-1}}}{\Gamma_{n+1}} = \Gamma_n \times \Gamma \times n$$

2. r_m $f_n - 1 - 1000$

$$\gamma \quad \ln \gamma = \frac{c_1 v_1}{RT} \ln \gamma_1 + \frac{c_2 v_2}{RT} \ln \gamma_2$$

$$m+n=1$$

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$f(9) = 5$$

$$\frac{-\cancel{4}}{91} \propto \frac{1}{\cancel{4}_2} = -\frac{1}{195}$$

5th (X) - 1992

1,8

$$\frac{1 - 1(-a + 1)}{0 + 1} = -11$$

$$-11 \leq 1 + 14 - 1$$

$$-t^{-v} = \Lambda a$$

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

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

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

1YxYx $\frac{1}{Y}$ $\frac{1}{Y} = 1$

f = 1

$$\sin^2 u - \cos^2 u = \sin^2 u - \cos^2 u - \cos^2 u$$

$$\frac{-4 - 6}{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$\textcircled{\varnothing} - \frac{e}{n}$

$$\frac{1-0}{15}$$

$$= \frac{f}{k} \quad \text{---} \quad -1$$

$$g'(u) = \psi'(\tan^r u + \sqrt{r} \cos u) \times r \tan u (1 + \tan^r u) - \sqrt{r} \sin u$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \psi'(1 + \sqrt{r} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times r \times 1 \times (1 + 1^r) - (\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})$$

$$\frac{g'(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\sqrt{r}} = \psi'(r) \times (\cancel{r} \times \cancel{r} - 1) \rightarrow \psi'(r) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(x^r) \times r_n \sin^{n-1}(x^r) \times \cos x^r}{(r \sin^{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{n}{r})^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Simp}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^r)^n \times n \times (x^r)^{n-1} \times r_n}{(r (\frac{n}{r})^{\frac{r}{r}})^n} = \frac{(x)^{r_n + r_n - r + 1} \times r_n}{(x)^{r_n} \times \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{r_n x^{\epsilon_{n-1}}}{\frac{1}{r^m} \times x^{r_m}} = r^{m+1} \times n \times x^{\epsilon_n - r_m - 1} \rightarrow \epsilon_n - r_m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow r^{m+1} \times \frac{r_{m+1}}{\epsilon} = r^r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r}, n = r \rightarrow r_m + n = q$$

$$\psi^{-1}(r) = t \rightarrow \psi(t) = r \rightarrow \sqrt{t+1} = r\sqrt{t} - r \rightarrow \sqrt{t} = r \rightarrow t = q$$

$$\psi^{-1}(r)' = \frac{1}{\psi'(q)} \quad , \quad \psi'(r) = \frac{-r}{(\sqrt{r}-1)^r} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\psi'(q) = \frac{-r}{(r)^r} \times \frac{1}{q} = -\frac{1}{1r} \rightarrow \psi^{-1}(r)' = -1r$$