

دعا، دھرم، بھرم

1912

Yth, Louisville - 5, 1890

$$g(x) = f(\ln x + \sqrt{x} \cos x) \rightarrow g'(x) = f'(\ln x) \ln x + \sqrt{x} \cos x$$

$$g_{\frac{2}{r}} \rightarrow g'(\frac{2}{r}) = r(1+1) \cdot 1 - \frac{\sqrt{c}}{r} f'(1 + \frac{\sqrt{c}}{r}) \rightarrow \sqrt{c} f'(r) \rightarrow f'(c) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{c}}{c}$$

$$g(q) = \frac{r}{r - \cos q} \quad g'(q) = \frac{-r \sin q}{(r - \cos q)^2} \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{19 + \sqrt{10}} \quad -2$$

$$f(q) = \frac{r \cos q}{r - c \sin q} \rightarrow f'(q) = \frac{(r \cos q - \sin q \cos^2 q)(r - c \sin q) - (r \sin q c \sin q)}{(r - c \sin q)^2}$$

$$b'(\frac{v_0}{g}) = -\frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$f'(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{c}{k}} \frac{(f(x) - c) \sqrt{x}}{x - \frac{c}{k}} = -c \sqrt{\frac{c}{k}} = -r \sqrt{ca} \quad r \sqrt{ca} - (-r \sqrt{ca}) = r \sqrt{c}$$

$$\epsilon \sqrt{\mu_0} = \mu \sqrt{\epsilon} \rightarrow \sqrt{\mu_0} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$l'(t) = -a, \quad l(t) = t - t_0 \quad l(t) + l'(t) = 1 \rightarrow t - t_0 - a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{t - t_0 - 1}{2} \rightarrow l'(t) = -\frac{t - t_0 - 1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{q - a}{v} = \frac{aq - 1}{c_q - 1} \rightarrow c_q^r (1 - v_a) x + 1 p = 0. \quad \text{Gleichung} \rightarrow (1 - v_a)^r \rightarrow 1 - v_a = 1 - p$$

$$\alpha = \sum_V X \rightarrow 19 - V\alpha = -12 \rightarrow \alpha = 3$$

$$f(y) \rightarrow 1 + 4a - b \rightarrow 1 - 4c - b \rightarrow b - 14 \rightarrow f(y) \rightarrow 1 + a + b - 14$$

$$b - a = -19 - (-14) = -5$$

$$f(a) = \sin^n(a) \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a) - f(0)}{(a-0)^m} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(a) - 0}{(1-\cos a)^m} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin a)^n}{(1-\cos a)^m}$$

-1

$$f'(a) = n \sin^{n-1}(a) \cos(a) = na \quad \sin a \approx a \rightarrow 1 - \cos a \approx \frac{a^2}{2} \quad \frac{(na)(a)^{n-1}}{\frac{a^{2m}}{2}}$$

$$a \rightarrow a^{n-1} \rightarrow na^{n-1} \rightarrow na^{n-1} \rightarrow na^{n-1} \rightarrow na^{n-1} \rightarrow na^{n-1}$$

$$y = \frac{a+1}{a-1} \rightarrow y(a-1) = a+1 \rightarrow a(y-1) = y+1 \rightarrow a = \frac{y+1}{y-1} \rightarrow a = \left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)^r$$

-1

$$f(a) = \left(\frac{a+1}{a-1}\right)^r \rightarrow f'(a) = r \left(\frac{a+1}{a-1}\right)^{r-1} \left(\frac{(a-1) - (a+1)}{(a-1)^2}\right) \Rightarrow f'(r) = -1$$

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - (1 - a)}{1} = a \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad f(a) = \left(\frac{a+1}{a-1}\right)^r \left(\frac{a}{r} + 1\right)$$

-9

$$f'(a) = r(a)(a+1)^{r-1} \left(-\frac{1}{(a-1)^2}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{a}{r} + 1\right)^r \rightarrow f'(1) = 1$$

$$y = \sin x \cos x \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \frac{x}{\epsilon}\right] \rightarrow \frac{f(x/\epsilon) - f(x/\epsilon)}{x/\epsilon - x/\epsilon} = \frac{1}{x/\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{x}$$

-10

$$y = \sin x - \cos x \rightarrow \frac{f(x/\epsilon) - f(x/\epsilon)}{x/\epsilon - x/\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{x} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{x} = 1$$