

$$\textcircled{-10} \quad \frac{11}{\text{الف}}$$

$$x_s = \frac{-1+r}{r} = -r$$

مؤلف (مؤلف) 14.2

$$A = \sqrt{r\Delta} (\sqrt{r\sqrt{r\Delta}} - \sqrt{r_0}) \quad (1)$$

$$= \omega\sqrt{\Delta} (r\sqrt{\Delta} - r\sqrt{\Delta}) \quad (1)$$

$$= \omega\sqrt{\Delta} (r\sqrt{\Delta} - r\sqrt{\Delta}) = \Delta(r\Delta) = r_0$$

$$-1 < \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{a} > \sqrt{a} \checkmark \\ a^r > a^e \checkmark \\ \sqrt{ar} < \sqrt{ar} \checkmark \\ \sqrt{-a} < \sqrt{-a} \checkmark \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$x^e = r x^r + \lambda x - r \epsilon = x^r(n-r) + \lambda(x-r) \quad (1)$$

$$= (x-r)(x^r + \lambda) = (x-r)(x+r)(x^r + \epsilon - r x)$$

$$A = \Delta x^r \mid \epsilon x - r \rightarrow \Delta A = \Delta x^r - \epsilon x \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta A = (\Delta x - \epsilon)(\Delta x + \epsilon) \rightarrow A = (x-r)(\Delta x + \epsilon)$$

$$x^r - \epsilon x + r = 0 \rightarrow x^r - \epsilon x + \epsilon - \epsilon + r = 0 \quad (1)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} + & x = -1 \\ - & x = -r \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$x^r - \Delta x = -r \Rightarrow x^r - \Delta x + r = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow (x-r)(x-r) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=r \\ x=r \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$w \square L \rightarrow \begin{cases} w+L = r\Delta \\ wL = 1\epsilon\epsilon \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

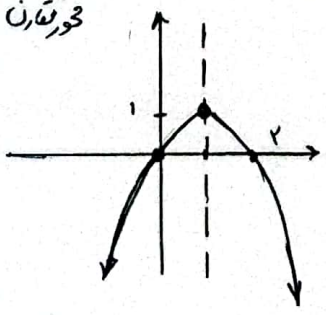
$$\rightarrow w(r\Delta - w) = 1\epsilon\epsilon \Rightarrow w^r r\Delta - w + 1\epsilon\epsilon = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4r\Delta - \Delta x^2 = 4q \rightarrow w = \frac{r\Delta \pm \sqrt{4q}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} + & w = 14 \text{ غريبة} \\ - & w = 9 \rightarrow L = r\Delta - 9 = 14 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$y = -(x-1)^2 + 1 \quad \text{الف}$$

$$x=1 \text{ عند } y=1$$



$$t_n = (-1)^n \times \frac{n}{n+1} \Rightarrow t_9 = -\frac{9}{10} \quad (1)$$

$$A \cap B = (-1, 3] \cap (0, 4] = (0, 3]$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup C = (0, 3] \cup [2, 4] = (0, 4] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{if } \epsilon < \alpha < 90^\circ \rightarrow \sin \alpha > \cos \alpha \quad (1)$$

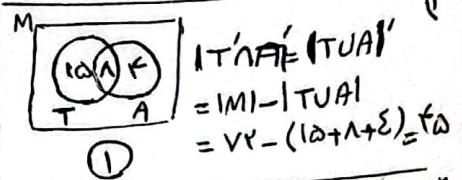
$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$$

$$\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x+r}} (\sqrt{x^r} - r\sqrt{x+r}) = \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{x^r} - r\sqrt{x+r})}{(x+1)} = \sqrt{x^r} - r\sqrt{x+r}$$

$$\sqrt{x^r} + \sqrt{x^r} + \sqrt{x^r} = |x| + x + |x| \quad (1)$$

$$\text{if } -k < \alpha < 0 \rightarrow A = -x + x - x = -x \quad (1)$$



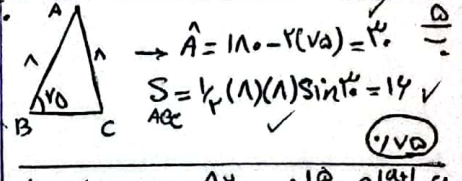
$$r(r x + r^2) = (x+r) + (r x - 1) \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon x + r = r x + r^2 \rightarrow x = -r^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{تعداد (تعداد)} = (n+1)^r - (n-1)^r = \epsilon n \quad (1)$$

$$t_{10} = r \times 10 = \epsilon \quad (1)$$

$$A = \frac{1 + (\sqrt{r})^r + (\sqrt{r/r})^r}{1 + (\sqrt{r/r})^r} = \frac{\epsilon + r/r}{1 + r/r} = \frac{19}{\epsilon} \quad (1)$$



$$\tan \epsilon \omega = m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \quad A | a+1 | B | a+1 | \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 = \frac{a+1+r}{\omega-a-1} = \frac{a+r}{r-a} \rightarrow \epsilon a = a+r$$

$$\rightarrow r a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$1 < \alpha < 90 \rightarrow -1 < \cos \alpha < 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < -r m < 0 \rightarrow -r < -r m < -1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 > m > r \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \tan \theta \right) (1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) (1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = \cos \theta \quad (1)$$