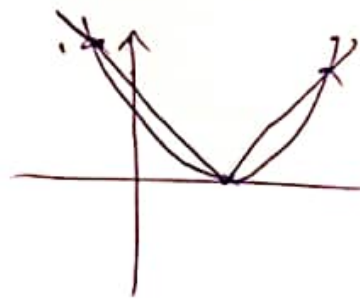




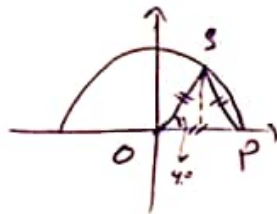
$$x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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$$x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$S(a, r)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow \sqrt{r^2} = \frac{r}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2}} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$f(g(-1)) = f(1) = 9$$

$$f \circ g(a) = a \rightarrow f(m) = n \rightarrow n = 2n - n\sqrt{n} - n\sqrt{n} + 1$$

$$\Delta n = n\sqrt{n} + n\sqrt{n} - 1$$

$$n \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 4\sqrt{4} + 4\sqrt{4} - 1 = 17$$

$$f(a-1) = f(17) = 97 - 48 - 1 + 1 = 49$$

$$f(x) = \log_r(rn+1) \xrightarrow{(x,r)} r = \log_r r = 1$$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = ? \rightarrow f(?) = -1 \rightarrow \log_r(rn+1) = -1$$

$$rn+1 = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a, 1, \frac{1}{a}, \dots$$

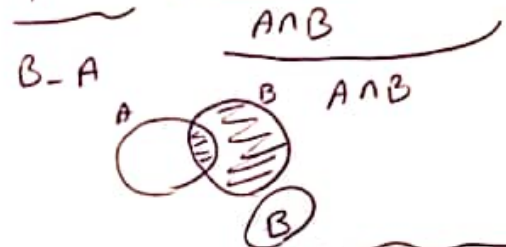
$$S = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$\frac{r(rn+1)^r}{(rn+1)^2} = \frac{r}{rn+1} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{d}} = \frac{r\sqrt{d}}{d} = \frac{r\sqrt{d}}{d}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{d}}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{d}-1}{r}$$

$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup [(B \cap A) - B] \cap (B \cup A)$$



$$A(2a+r, a-r) \xrightarrow{a-r} A(9, 1) \xrightarrow{r=1} B(1, 1) \xrightarrow{b=1} S(1, 1)$$

$$y = k(x-d)^r + r \xrightarrow{(1,1)} 1 = 17k + r \rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{16}(x-d)^r + r \xrightarrow{x=1} y = -\frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{-b}{-2a} \rightarrow \frac{2a}{b} = \log_2 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \log_2 r$$

$$a = \frac{b+c}{c} \rightarrow c = \frac{b}{a-b} \log \frac{1}{a} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{r-b}{a-b}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{r-b}{a-b}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{r-b}{a-b}}$$

$$(1 + \cos \alpha) \left(\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

Σ 12

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

$$\frac{-1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha} = -\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = -\sin \alpha$$

Σ 13

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{n + \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e} n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{1}{e} n = n + \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} n = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{1} \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

Σ 14

$$\frac{r}{r} \cos^2 \alpha + \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cos^2 \alpha = (1, 0) \cos^2 \alpha$$

Σ 15

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \alpha = \tan \alpha$$

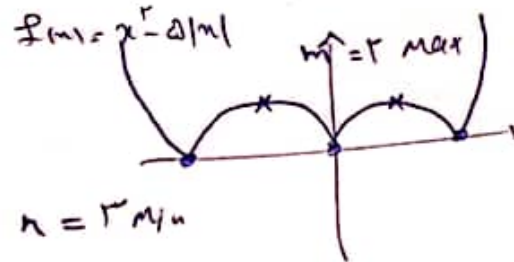
$$n = \frac{kq}{0} \rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

Σ 16

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{n + ra}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{4a}}$$

$$5: a+1=b \rightarrow a, b$$

$$p: 1 = \frac{r}{c} b \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{d}$$



$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$n = r m u$$

① زنی (۲۲)

① زنی (۲۲)

$$x^r - rx^r\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{17} \rightarrow \left[\frac{\sqrt{14}}{-r\sqrt{x}} \right] = -1$$

① زنی (۱۷)

$$\frac{-a}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{a}$$

② زنی (۱۸)

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = |r-a|$$

$$a^r - ra - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{1}}{r}$$

① ± √r

$$\frac{|n|(|n|+1)}{|n|(|n|+a)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{ra-1}{ra+r}$$

② زنی (۱۹)

$$ra^r - ra - r = 0$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{rd}}{2} = \frac{r \pm d}{2} \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{r}{n} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{r}} = r^2$$

$$\sin m \left(\cot \frac{r}{c} \right)$$

③ زنی (۲۰)

$$\frac{r_0 r_4}{1} = -r$$

$$n = \frac{r}{c}$$