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17-03-2009 » 15 » My document

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Bewertung	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Bewertung	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																											

Table 1.1. <i>continued</i>	
	1. Microscopy is the study of objects too small to be seen with the naked eye. It involves the use of microscopes to magnify and observe these objects. Microscopy is a fundamental tool in biology, medicine, and materials science.
	2. Telescopes are instruments used to observe distant objects in the sky. They collect and focus light from these objects, making them appear larger and brighter. Telescopes are essential tools in astronomy and astrophysics.
Microscopy	Microscopy is the study of objects too small to be seen with the naked eye. It involves the use of microscopes to magnify and observe these objects. Microscopy is a fundamental tool in biology, medicine, and materials science.
Telescopes	Telescopes are instruments used to observe distant objects in the sky. They collect and focus light from these objects, making them appear larger and brighter. Telescopes are essential tools in astronomy and astrophysics.

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$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3}$
 $= -\frac{2}{x^3}$

Derivatives of the
 trigonometric functions
 are
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$

Derivatives of the
 inverse trigonometric
 functions are
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

Example 1: Find the
 derivative of $\sin^{-1} x$

Solution: Let $y = \sin^{-1} x$
 $\Rightarrow \sin y = x$
 Differentiating both sides
 with respect to x , we get
 $\cos y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y}}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

QUESTION 1. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
2. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
3. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
4. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
5. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
6. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
7. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.
QUESTION 8. Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the number of chromosomes and the number of genes?	ANSWER The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.	EXPLANATION Each chromosome contains many genes. The number of genes is much greater than the number of chromosomes.

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1 - reino animal	animais animais são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. animais são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	animais animais são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. animais são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	animais
2 - reino vegetal	plantas plantas são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, autotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. plantas são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, autotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	plantas plantas são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, autotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. plantas são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, autotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	plantas
3 - reino fungos	fungos fungos são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. fungos são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	fungos fungos são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. fungos são organismos eucariontes, multicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	fungos
4 - reino protistas	protistas protistas são organismos eucariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. protistas são organismos eucariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	protistas protistas são organismos eucariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. protistas são organismos eucariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	protistas
5 - reino bactérias	bactérias bactérias são organismos procariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. bactérias são organismos procariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	bactérias bactérias são organismos procariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. bactérias são organismos procariontes, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	bactérias
6 - reino vírus	vírus vírus são organismos acelulares, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. vírus são organismos acelulares, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	vírus vírus são organismos acelulares, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem. vírus são organismos acelulares, unicelulares, heterotróficos e capazes de se locomoverem.	vírus

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