



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

[illegible]

2. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{dr}{dt}$

- 2.1. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$.
- 2.2. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$.
- 2.3. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$.
- 2.4. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$.
- 2.5. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a linear space over $\mathbb{R}$.

