

$$\frac{1}{|\cos^2 x|} (1 - \sin^2 x) = \frac{1}{\cos x} \times \cos^2 x \quad \text{f (124)}$$

$$= -\cos x$$

$$(100+x) \dots \quad \text{r (125)}$$

$$t_1 - t_2 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1200}{100+x} - \frac{1200}{100-x} = 2 \rightarrow x = 20$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{x+1} - 3 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x-4}{x+1} < 0 \quad \text{1 (128)}$$

$$x > -1 \quad \vee \quad x < -4$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{x+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-2}{x+1} > 0$$

$$x > 2 \quad \vee \quad x < -1$$

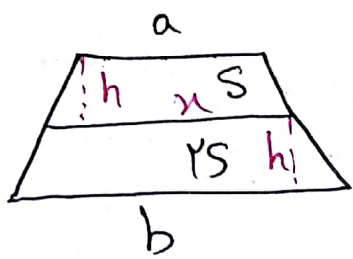
$$R = [-4, 2]$$

$$\binom{1}{2} + \binom{1}{2} + \binom{1}{4} = 1 + 2 + 1 = 4 \quad \text{r (129)}$$

$$2a^2 + 9a = 2 - 14a + 9a^2$$

$$\rightarrow 2a^2 - 14a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{14 \pm 12}{4} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \text{r (130)}$$

$$a+1 = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad \text{r (130)}$$



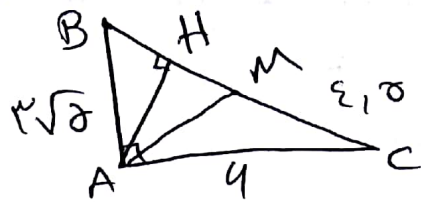
$$x = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \frac{S}{rs} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}(a+x)h}{\frac{1}{r}(b+x)h}$$

$$= \frac{a+x}{b+x} = \frac{1}{r} \quad x = \frac{a+b}{r} \quad a+b = rb - \epsilon a$$

(۲) (۱۲۱)

$$\rightarrow \Delta a = b \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{\epsilon \sigma + 4\gamma} = a$$



(۲) (۱۲۲)

$$AM = \frac{a}{r} \quad AH = 2\sqrt{\sigma}$$

$$HM = \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{AHM}} = 18$$



(۲) (۱۲۳)

$$2\gamma \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}\right)\left(-\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}\right) + (-1)\left(+\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

(۲) (۱۲۴)

$$a+b = \sqrt{\mu}$$

$$b = \sqrt{\mu}$$

(۲) (۱۲۵)

$$\left(\pi, -\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}\right) \rightarrow a - \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r} b = -\frac{\mu}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{1-2x} = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{3x^2} \rightarrow 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = -1, x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(9 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1\right)$$

$$= \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \log_{\frac{1}{2}} u(x) = +\infty \rightarrow u(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

۱۳۷) نرسنه ۲

$$x \rightarrow -2^- \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{1+x^2}{-(x+1)} \stackrel{H.P.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{3x^2}{-1} = -12$$

$$a = -12$$

۱۳۸) نرسنه ۱

$$P(\text{اول اول دوم}) = 9/18 \rightarrow P(\text{اول دوم}) = \frac{P(\text{اول اول دوم})}{P(\text{اول})}$$

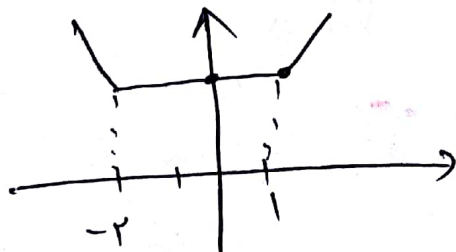
$$\rightarrow P(\text{اول دوم}) = 1/7 \times 1/8 = 1/56$$

$$P(\text{اول اول دوم}) = 1/7 + 1/8 - 1/56 = 1/4$$

$$C.V = \frac{5}{10} = 50\% \text{ نرسنه اول}$$

۱۴۰) نرسنه ۲

$$C.V = \frac{6}{12} = 50\%$$

نرسنه دوم  
نرسنه اول

۱۴۱) نرسنه ۱

$$(-\infty, -2)$$



۴ (۱۴۲)

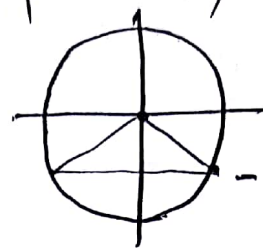
$$f(\sin x) = f(\cos x) = +1 \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin x\right) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

$$2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$



$$\rightarrow x = 2\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 6}{2x - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{-4}{\frac{1}{2}} = -12$$

۳ مرتبه (۱۴۳)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + |x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{2x} = -\infty$$

۴ مرتبه (۱۴۴)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^2 (\varepsilon x^2 + x)}{2x - \sqrt{\varepsilon x^2 + x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{\varepsilon x} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

۳ مرتبه (۱۴۵)

$$y' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\partial - 2x) + 2(1 + \sqrt{x})}{(\partial - 2x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} (-3) + 2(3)}{9} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

۳ مرتبه (۱۴۶)

بیشتر:  $-\varepsilon + 2a + b = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{2a + b = 2}$  (۱۴۷)

کمتر:  $-2x + a \equiv \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow -\varepsilon + a = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$   
 $a = 3 \rightarrow b = -1$

$$g'(r) f'(g(r)) = 4, \quad g'(x) = \frac{-3}{(x-1)^2}$$

(14) جزئیہ

$$\rightarrow g'(r) = -3, \quad g(r) = 5$$

$$-3 f'(5) = 4 \rightarrow f'(5) = -\frac{4}{3}$$

کھلا:  $f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow f'(r) = 2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$  (2) (14)

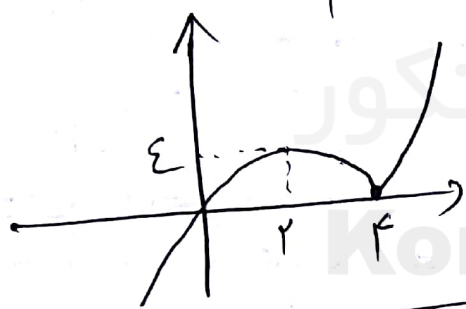
$$= 2, 25$$

شرط:  $\frac{\frac{31}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{r}}{3} = \frac{\frac{33}{\varepsilon}}{r} = \frac{11}{\varepsilon} = 2, 75$

$$2, 75 - 2, 25 = 1/5$$

$$y = x|x - \varepsilon| = \begin{cases} x^2 - \varepsilon x & x \geq \varepsilon \\ -x^2 + \varepsilon x & x < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

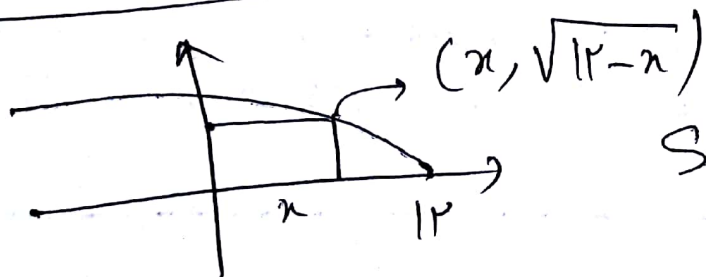
(4) (15)



(ε/2, ε/4), (ε, 0)

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon + 14} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

(3) (12)



$$S = x \sqrt{r^2 - x}$$

$$S' = \sqrt{r^2 - x} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{r^2 - x}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r^2(12-x) - x}{2\sqrt{12-x}} = 0$$

$$x = 4 \rightarrow S = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\alpha = 2, \quad c + \beta = 7$$

$$-c + \beta = -1 \rightarrow 2\beta = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 2 \quad (1 \text{ د } 2)$$

$$c = 5$$

$$2b = 4 \rightarrow b = 2, \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$a^2 = 4 + 25 \rightarrow a = 5, \quad e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$1, 2, 12, \dots$$

$$(1) (1 \text{ د } 3)$$

$$1, 2^2 + 1, 3^2 + 3, \dots$$

$$n^2 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \xrightarrow{n=9} 11 + 36 = 47$$

$$y = (x-1)^2 - 2 \rightarrow F^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{x+2} + 1 \quad (3) (1 \text{ د } 4)$$

$$= \frac{x-9}{2} \rightarrow x = 21$$

جواب اول نموده است (2) (1 د 2)

$$\frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{11}{2}} = \frac{10}{55} = \frac{2}{11}$$