

{ 0911-121-3041 محمد حفصي }

$$x^r - vx^r - a = 0 \xrightarrow{x^r = t} t^r - vt - a = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{f} - 1.1$$

$$t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \xrightarrow{x^r = t} x^r = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} S = 0 \\ P = -\frac{1}{r}(v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}) \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$rP^r - rSP + rS = \frac{1}{r}(v^2 + 4a + 4a + 4v\sqrt{v^2 + 4a}) = 2a + v\sqrt{v^2 + 4a}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \log a & \log r \\ \log r & \log a \end{pmatrix} \cdot \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx-r) = 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{r} - 1.2$$

$$[(\log a)^r - (\log r)^r] \cdot \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx-r) = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$(\log a - \log r)(\log a + \log r) \cdot \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx-r) = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\log_{\frac{a}{r}} \cdot \log a \cdot \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx-r) = 1 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{a}{r}} \cdot \frac{\log(rx-r)}{\log \frac{a}{r}} = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\log(rx-r) = 1 \rightarrow rx-r = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1+r}{r}$$

$$\left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r \right)^r + \left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^{\frac{r \times v}{r \times v}} \right) \cdot \left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^{\frac{r \times (v+r)}{r \times r}} \right) = \textcircled{f} - 1.3$$

$$\left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r \right)^r + (1 + \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^{\frac{v}{r}}) \cdot (r + \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r) =$$

$$\left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r \right)^r + (r - \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r) \cdot (r + \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r) = \left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r \right)^r + r - \left( \log_{\frac{r}{r}}^r \right)^r = r$$

$$\frac{((m^r-1)x^r - fmx + f) \cdot (x - r\sqrt{x} + r)}{rx - r} > 0 ; x > \frac{r}{f} \rightarrow \textcircled{r} - 1.4$$

$$\frac{((m^r-1)x^r - fmx + f) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} - r)}{rx - r} > 0 ; x > \frac{r}{f} \rightarrow$$

$$A = ((m^r-1)x^r - fmx + f) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - r) > 0 ; x > \frac{r}{f}$$

{ 0911-128-3041 محمود جعفری }

ادامہ سوال 1.2 :  
 طین فرم محمود جواب

$$2m^2 - 1m = 0 \rightarrow m = 0, 2$$

if:  $m=2 \rightarrow A = (2x^2 - 1x + 2) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 2) = (2x-2)(x-2) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 2)$ ;  $x > \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$

$x$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$	$2$	$2$	$+\infty$
$A$		+	-	+

غیر قابل قبول است

if:  $m=0 \rightarrow A = (-x^2 + 2) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 2) = (2-x)(2+x) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 2) > 0$ ;  $x > \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$

$x$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$	$2$	$2$	$+\infty$
$A$		-	+	-

غیر قابل قبول است  $m=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tg } \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{tg } \alpha &= \frac{2 \text{tg } \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \text{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} \\ \sin \alpha &= \frac{2 \text{tg } \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \text{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1 - \text{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \text{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \right. \quad \textcircled{2} - 102 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\text{tg } \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\frac{2}{1} - \frac{2}{3})}{\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\frac{4}{3})}{\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} - 1} = \frac{-12}{102}$$

$$f(\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \rightarrow f\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right) = ? \quad \textcircled{1} - 104$$

$$2 \sin a \cdot \cos b = \sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(\alpha) &= 2(\sin 2\alpha + \sin(-\alpha)) + 2 \sin \alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha \rightarrow f\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right) \\ &= 2 \sin\left(12\pi - \frac{\pi}{9}\right) = -2 \sin \frac{\pi}{9} = -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \cos 2\alpha) \cdot (1 + \cos 4\alpha) \cdot (1 + \cos 8\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow$$

Ⓕ - 10V

$$(\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha}) \cdot (\sqrt{\cos^2 2\alpha}) \cdot (\sqrt{\cos^2 4\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\alpha}{\cancel{\sin \alpha}} = \pm \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin 8\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \rightarrow$$

$$\sin 8\alpha = \pm \sin \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} 8\alpha = k\pi + \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{7} \\ 8\alpha = k\pi - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{9} \end{cases} \quad \alpha \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0, \frac{\pi}{7}, \frac{2\pi}{7}, \dots, \frac{6\pi}{7} \\ \alpha = 0, \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{2\pi}{9}, \dots, \frac{8\pi}{9} \end{cases} \rightarrow \max \alpha = \frac{8\pi}{9}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{p'(x)}{x+1} \Rightarrow p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow p'(x) = 2ax + b \rightarrow$$

Ⓕ - 10A

$$ax^2 + bx + c \equiv \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)(2ax + b) - r \rightarrow$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c \equiv ax^2 + \left(2a + \frac{b}{x+1}\right)x + (b-r) \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a = a \checkmark \\ b = 2a + \frac{b}{x+1} \rightarrow b = 2a \\ c = b - r \rightarrow c = 2a - r \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow a + b + c = a + 2a + 2a - r = 5a - r$$

$$9a - r \geq 9(1-r) = v$$

$$a \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow a \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow \min(a+b+c) = v$$

$$a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_n} ; a_1 = 1, a_{100} = \frac{k}{m} \rightarrow a_{99} = ?$$

Ⓕ - 109

$$a_{100} = \frac{k}{m} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{a_{99}} = \frac{k}{m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{99}} = \frac{k}{m} - 1 = \frac{k-m}{m} \rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{m}{k-m}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{a_{98}} = \frac{m}{k-m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{98}} = \frac{m}{k-m} - 1 = \frac{m-k}{k-m} \rightarrow a_{98} = \frac{k-m}{m-k}$$

موجود ہے

0911-1221-2041

حقیقی

?

$$a_n = \begin{cases} r^k & ; n=3k \\ -rk+r & ; n=3k+1 \\ a + \left[ \frac{n}{k+r} \right] & ; n=3k+r \end{cases} \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad \textcircled{1} -110$$

$$\rightarrow a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_9 = 1 + r + (1+a) + r+r + (1+a) + r+0 + (r+a) + \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{طريق آخر}} \quad 2a + 3a = 19 \rightarrow a = -2$$

$a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_9 = 19$

$$\rightarrow a_{3k} + a_{3k+1} + a_{3k+2} = (a+1) + (a+1) + (a+r) + (a+r) + \dots + (a+r) \quad a=-2$$

$$-1 -1 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 = -2$$

$$f(x) = r \frac{\sqrt{9\cos^2 x - 1}}{-r} \quad \sqrt{1-9\cos^2 x} \quad \textcircled{4} -111$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{9\cos^2 x - 1}}{-r} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < \cos^2 x \leq 1 \rightarrow \\ -1 \leq 9\cos^2 x - 1 \leq 8 \end{matrix} \rightarrow -1 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$f(t) = r^t - r^{-t} = r^t - \frac{1}{r^t}$$

الكثير الصعودي  
الكثير النزولي  
الكثير الصوري

$$\frac{f(t)}{-1 \leq t \leq 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} t=-1 \rightarrow y = r^{-1} - r = -\frac{r}{r} = a \\ t=2 \rightarrow y = r^2 - r^{-2} = r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2-1}{r} = b \end{cases} \rightarrow b-a = \frac{r^2-1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \log \left( \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \right) \rightarrow 4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| > 0 \quad \sqrt{|x|} = t \quad \textcircled{1} -112$$

$$4 + t - t^2 > 0 \rightarrow t^2 - t - 4 < 0 \rightarrow -2 < t < 3 \rightarrow -2 < \sqrt{|x|} < 3 \rightarrow 4 < |x| < 9 \rightarrow -9 < x < 9$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$$

$$k + f(x - (k+r))$$

$$g(x) = k + \sqrt{2-x+k-r} = k + \sqrt{2+k-x}$$

37-113

$$(1,1) \in g$$

$$\rightarrow k + \sqrt{2+k-1} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{k+1} = 1-k \rightarrow k+1 = k^2+1-2k \rightarrow$$

$$k^2 - 2k = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} k=0 \checkmark \\ k=2 \times \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{2-x} \rightarrow$$

دقت و دقت

$$h(x) = -1 + \sqrt{2-x} \quad y=0 \rightarrow -1 + \sqrt{2-x} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2-x} = 1 \rightarrow 2-x=1 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & ; x < -1 \\ x & ; -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 1 - x^2 \rightarrow$$

37-114

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} -1 & ; 1-x^2 < -1 \rightarrow x^2 > 2 \rightarrow |x| > \sqrt{2} \\ 1-x^2 & ; -1 \leq 1-x^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 \leq 2 \rightarrow |x| \leq \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

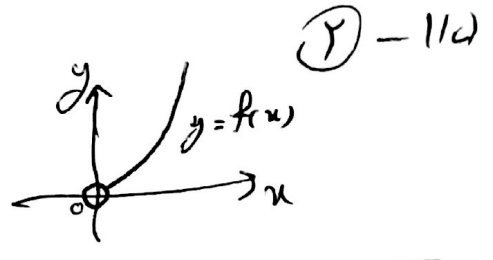
$$\rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; |x| > \sqrt{2} \\ -2x & ; |x| < \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ بران } f \circ g \\ \text{مشتق ناپذیر است} \end{array}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; |x| > 1 \\ 1-x^2 & ; |x| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow (g \circ f)'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; |x| > 1 \\ -2x & ; |x| < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = \pm 1 \text{ بران } g \circ f \\ \text{مشتق ناپذیر است} \end{array}$$

موجود جعندہ  
 $0911-128-2041$

$f(x) = 9^{\log x} = x^{\log 9} = x^r$  ;  $x > 0$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^r (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1)}{(1 - \cos \sqrt{2x})^n} = a$  ہر جگہ ہم ازلیں داریں

(F) - 112

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

$n = r, a = \frac{1}{r}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^-} \frac{10x - 2 + [\frac{r}{x^2}]}{14x - [-\frac{r}{x^2}]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^-} \frac{10x - 2 + 11}{14x + 11} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^-} \frac{-2 - 2 + 11}{11(2x + 1)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$

(1) - 114

$x < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{r}{x^2} < 11 \\ -\frac{r}{x^2} > -11 \end{cases}$

(F) - 118

$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 - bx^2 + r}{ax^2 - bx + r}$

if:  $a=0, b=r \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-rx^2 + r}{-rx + r}$

if:  $a=1, b=10 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1x^2 - 10x^2 + r}{1x^2 - 10x + r}$

if:  $a=-2, b=0 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + r}{-2x^2 + r} = 1$

if:  $a=-1, b=-4 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-1x^2 + 4x^2 + r}{-1x^2 + 4x + r}$

تینا در  $a=1$  تابع  $f(x)$    
 متخرج  $\frac{1x^2 - 10x^2 - r}{1x^2 + 11x - r}$    
 متخرج  $\frac{-1x^2 - 2x - r}{-1x^2 - 11x - r}$    
 تابع ثابت با نقطه تو خالی  $x=1$    
 متخرج در  $x=1$    
 متخرج در  $x=1$

(2) -119

$$-1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 x^2 - 1)(a^2 x^2 - 1) \dots (a^{100} x^{100} - 1)}}{a^9 x^k - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{2+2+\dots+100}{a} \cdot x}{\frac{2+2+\dots+100}{a} \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|a| \cdot |a| \dots |a|}{a \cdot x^k} \quad a > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2 \cdot x^2}{x^k} \rightarrow k=2 \text{ و } a=1$$

در حالت  $a < 0$  خواهیم داشت:  $a^2 = -1$  که غیر قابل قبول است.

(2) -120

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = c \cdot \sqrt{x} + ax^2 + b \\ 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = -1 \\ \gamma = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = f'_+(0) \rightarrow (-\gamma \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \sin \sqrt{x} + 2ax)'_{x=0} = \\ 0 = -\gamma \cos \sqrt{x} + 2a \Big|_{x=0} = -\gamma + 2a \rightarrow 2a = \gamma \rightarrow a = \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + |\sin \sqrt{x}| = \begin{cases} 1 + \sin \sqrt{x} & ; \text{ د جوالی } x > 0 \\ 1 - \sin \sqrt{x} & ; \text{ د جوالی } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma \cos \sqrt{x} & ; x > 0 \\ -\gamma \sin \sqrt{x} & ; x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_+(0) = \gamma \\ f'_-(0) = -\gamma \end{cases} \quad \frac{f(0)=1 \rightarrow \mu | 1}{}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \gamma x + 1 \\ y = -\gamma x + 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{y=-x} \begin{cases} \gamma x = -1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} |A| = \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ |B| = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow AB = \sqrt{\gamma \left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^2} = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma}}$$

911-128-2041 محمود حنفی

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^3}} > 0$$

تابع مثبت قائم  $x=1$  دارد  $x > 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{x^3-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^4(x^3-2)}{(x^3-1)^2}$$

x	$-\infty$	0	2	$\sqrt[3]{2}$	$+\infty$
y'	+	0	-	0	+

تابع در  $x=2$  مثبت قائم دارد  
کوچکترین ایزه عبارت است از:  
 $\sqrt[3]{2} - 2 = 2(\sqrt[3]{4} - 1)$

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = 4(x^2 - x - 3) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, 3 \rightarrow$$

$$A|_{-1} \rightarrow B|_{-9} \rightarrow m_{AB} = -9$$

$$\therefore 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$$