

$$\left((a^2+b^2)^2 - (2ab)^2 \right)^2 = (a^4+b^4-2a^2b^2)^2$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{4} + 1 + \sqrt{2} - 1 - 2\sqrt{4-2} \right)^2 = (2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$= 4(1-2\sqrt{2}) = 14(2-\sqrt{2})$$

$$\times \left(\sqrt[n]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x}} \right)$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) (\sqrt[n]{x^2} - 1) = 2\sqrt[n]{x^2} - 2$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\sqrt[n]{x^2} - 1 \right) \left(x - \frac{1}{x} - 2 \right) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 1 \text{ (ممنوع است)} \\ x - \frac{1}{x} - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} S = -\frac{b}{a} = 2$$

درستیم: $\dots \in \sqrt[n]{x} = t$

$$x^2 + x - a = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + 1 \\ -x_2 = x_1 + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S' = \frac{1}{(-x_1)^2} + \frac{1}{(-x_2)^2} = -\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{(x_1 x_2)^2} = \frac{(-1)^2 - 2(-1)(-a)}{(-a)^2} = \frac{-14}{12a}$$

$$P' = \frac{1}{(x_1 x_2)^2} = \frac{-1}{12a} \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{14}{12a}x - \frac{1}{12a} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 12a x^2 + 14x = 1$$

سورت دسجی نسر بدلا

$$f(m) = r \frac{\sin^2(\pi n) \cos^2(\pi n) \cos^2(\pi n) \cos^2(\pi n)}{\sin^2(\pi n)} \quad (129)$$

$$= \dots = \frac{1}{14} \frac{\sin^2(\epsilon \pi n)}{\sin^2(\pi n)} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right) = \frac{1}{14} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\epsilon \pi}{14}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right)}$$

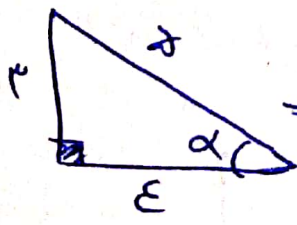
$$= \frac{1}{14} \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)^2}{\frac{1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2}} = \frac{1}{14} \times \frac{\frac{r}{\epsilon}}{\frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon}} = \frac{r}{14(r - \sqrt{r})}$$

$$= \frac{r(r + \sqrt{r})}{14} = \frac{4 + r\sqrt{r}}{14}$$

(130)

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = (r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) \cdot r \alpha$$

$$= \cos \alpha (r \sin \alpha - 1) \cdot \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = r (r \sin \alpha - 1) \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}$$



$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r \left(-\frac{r}{\epsilon} - 1 \right) \times \frac{-\frac{r}{\epsilon}}{1 - \frac{r}{14}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{44}{r \alpha}}{\frac{r}{14}} = \frac{10 \alpha \gamma}{14 \alpha}$$

سرچسٹو لائبریری
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$$1 - \sin^2 u - \sin^2 u \in S(ru) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 u (1 + \cos ru/2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin u = 0 \rightarrow u = 0, \pi, 2\pi \\ \cos ru/2 = 1 \rightarrow ru = (2k+1)\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow u = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{2\pi}{r} \right) \text{ جواب}$$

$$* u^2 - u - r > 0 \rightarrow (u-r)(u+1) > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{u > r \text{ or } u < -1}$$

(132)

$$* u^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{u \geq 1 \text{ or } u \leq -1}$$

$$\cap \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$r_2 \leftarrow \text{مقدار } u = 1/2$ $r_2 \leftarrow \text{مقدار } u = 0$ $r_2 \leftarrow \text{مقدار } u = 0$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \leq u < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -1/2 \leq ru < 1/2 \rightarrow [ru] = -r \text{ or } -1 \text{ or } 0 \text{ or } 1$$

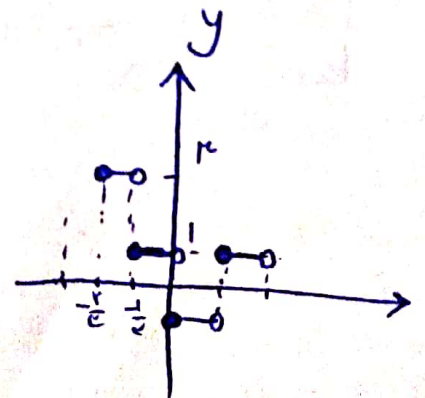
(133)

$$[ru] = -r \rightarrow y = r(r) - 1 = r^2, \quad -\frac{r}{r} \leq u < -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$[ru] = -1 \rightarrow y = r(1) - 1 = 1, \quad -\frac{1}{r} \leq u < 0$$

$$[ru] = 0 \rightarrow y = -1, \quad 0 \leq u < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$[ru] = 1 \rightarrow y = r(1) - 1 = 1, \quad \frac{1}{r} \leq u < \frac{r}{r}$$



$$x^r = y + r + y - r - r \sqrt{y^r - 9} \Rightarrow ry = ry - r \sqrt{y^r - 9}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \pm r \xrightarrow{y > 0} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{ry} = \sqrt{y} \\ y = r \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{جواب} = \sqrt{4+9} = 12$$

$$\frac{r^n (1+r+\dots+r^d)}{r^{n-r} (1+r+\dots+r^d)} = \Delta r \Rightarrow \frac{r^n \times \frac{r^d - 1}{r - 1}}{r^{n-r} \times \frac{r^d - 1}{r - 1}} = \Delta r$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^n \times \frac{\sum_{k=1}^d r^k (r^k - 1)(r^k + 1)}{(r^d - 1)(r^d + 1)} = \Delta r \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^n \times \frac{r^d \times r^d}{r^d \times 9} = \Delta r$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^n = \frac{r^d \times r^d}{r^d \times 9 \times \Delta r} = \frac{r^d}{9} = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r \rightarrow n=r$$

$$y = r \left| \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) \right| - \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow r |\cos x| = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$|\cos x| = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} - 1 = k \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = k \\ \cos x = -k \end{cases}$$

عندما يكون الجيب

$$\log \frac{y}{n} - \frac{r}{y^r} = 1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{y}{n}\right)^r - \log \frac{y}{n} - r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (\log \frac{y}{n} - r)(\log \frac{y}{n} + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \log \frac{y}{n} = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{n} \times \\ \log \frac{y}{n} = r \rightarrow y = n^r \end{cases}$$

(138)

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^r} - \frac{n}{n^r+1}} \right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{r-}) = \sqrt{r}$$

(139)

$$n < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \sin n < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r \sin n < 1 \rightarrow r \sin n - 1 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow [0^-] = -1$$

(140)

$$y = r + \sqrt{n-1}, n \geq 1 \rightarrow (y-r)^2 = n-1$$

$$\rightarrow n = 1 + (y-r)^2 \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = 1 + (n-r)^2$$

سوال براس
پاس براس

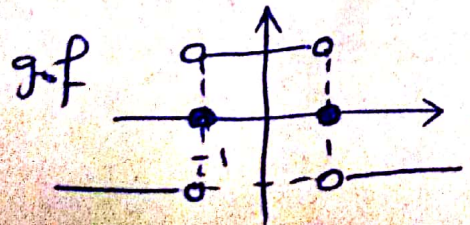
$$g(n) = 1 + (n-\varepsilon)^2 - r = (n-\varepsilon)^2 - r$$

$$\rightarrow g(\varepsilon) = -r$$

(141)

$$g \circ f = g(f(n)) = g(\underbrace{1-n^2}_{\text{تصنيف حالات}})$$

$$g \circ f = \begin{cases} +1 & 1-n^2 > 0 \\ 0 & 1-n^2 = 0 \\ -1 & 1-n^2 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 < n < 1 \\ 0 & n = 1, -1 \\ -1 & n > 1 \text{ or } n < -1 \end{cases}$$



در انتقال تصویر است
(n=1, n=-1)

$$\left(\frac{x^2(x^2-2)}{x^2-1} \right)' = \left(\frac{x^2 - \varepsilon x^2}{x^2-1} \right)' = \frac{(\varepsilon x^2 - 1)(x^2-1) - 2x(x^2 - \varepsilon x^2)}{(x^2-1)^2} \quad - (142)$$

$$\rightarrow x(x^2 - 2x^2 + \varepsilon) = 0 \rightarrow x=0$$

مقادیر

از سرنیز $x = \pm 1$ درون قدر مطلق ← که فقط استریم
(با طراف آن نیز تغییر علامت در هر دو)

$A(x, x^2)$

$$A'(x^2, x) \rightarrow AA' = \sqrt{(x^2-x)^2 + (x-x^2)^2} = |x^2-x|\sqrt{2} \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$d = (x-x^2)\sqrt{2} \rightarrow d' = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\left(f\left(g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)\right) \right)' = g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \cdot f'\left(g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)\right) \quad - (143)$$

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

$$\rightarrow g'\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$* g\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{دایره اول } x=2} f(x) = (\varepsilon x)^2 + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2\varepsilon x$$

$$\rightarrow f'(2) = 4\varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow \text{جواب} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 4\varepsilon = -1 \times 4\varepsilon \sqrt{2} = 4(-1 \times \sqrt{2})$$

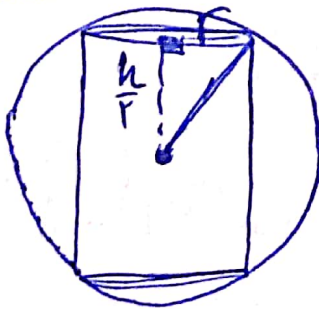
$$g(k) = g'(k) = g''(k) \Rightarrow ak^2 + bk + c = 2ak + b = 2a$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{b = 2a - 2ak} \text{ , } b + c = a \rightarrow c = a - (2a - 2ak) = 2ak - a$$

$$\Rightarrow ak^2 + bk + c = 2a \rightarrow ak^2 + (2a - 2ak)k + 2ak - a = 2a$$

$$\rightarrow ak^2 - 2ak + 2a = 0 \xrightarrow{(\div a)} k^2 - 2k + 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} k=1 \\ k=2 \rightarrow \max \end{cases}$$



$$r^2 + \frac{h^2}{\epsilon} = (\epsilon r)^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 2r - \frac{h^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$S = 2\pi r h = 2\pi h \sqrt{2r - \frac{h^2}{\epsilon}}$$

$$S'(h) = 0 \rightarrow h = 1 \rightarrow r = 2$$

$$S_{\max} = 2\pi \times 2 \times 1 = 4\pi$$

درتدریم: بدون استفادہ سے:

$$\epsilon r^2 + h^2 = \epsilon \times 2r$$



$$S = \epsilon r^2 \times \pi \times h^2$$

$$\epsilon r^2 = h^2 = 2 \times 2r$$

$$S_{\max} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \pi = 8\pi$$

← اگر S متوالیہ ہے S' تیر Max

← مجموع h, r, ε قدر بجا آئے

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.18}{0.19} = \frac{18}{19}$$

(۱۴۷)

* $ax^2 + bx - c = 0$ (مقدار a, b, c در \mathbb{N})

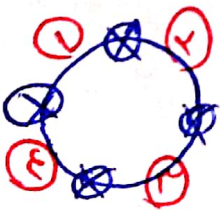
(۱۴۸)

$$-\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-c}{a} + 2 \rightarrow c = b + 2a, \quad 1 \leq a, b, c \leq 9$$

$\in \mathbb{N}$

- $(a, b, c) \rightarrow$
- $(1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 4), (1, 3, 5), (1, 4, 6)$
 - $(1, 5, 7), (1, 6, 8), (1, 7, 9)$
 - $(2, 1, 5), (2, 2, 6), (2, 3, 7), (2, 4, 8)$
 - $(2, 5, 9), (3, 1, 7), (3, 2, 8), (3, 3, 9)$
 - $(4, 1, 9)$

(۱۴۹) - اینک از سوره ها: $4 = (4-1)!$ طریق دارند



چهار نفر در یک میز! ۴ در مکان هر ۱ تا ۴ قرار دارند:

$$4 \times 4!$$

(۱۵۰) باید $4!$ قسمت است بر 4 جسی ندرت دارد:

$$n(n-1) = 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10$$

اکتبرقی: فقط عددی که کلمات

$$4 \times 3 = 12 \leftarrow 2 \text{ حرف}$$

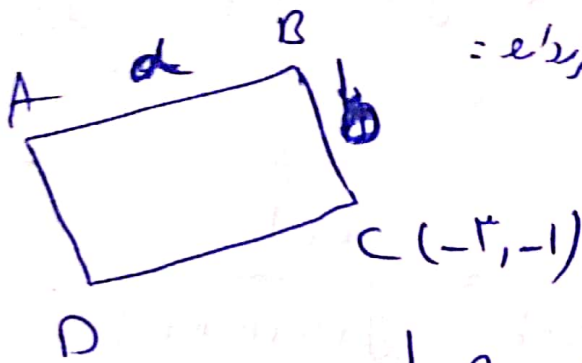
$$4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24 \leftarrow 3 \text{ حرف}$$

$$4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24 \leftarrow 4 \text{ حرف}$$

$$P = \frac{4!}{4!} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$y - \varepsilon = 3(x - 2) \rightarrow y = 3x - 2 \quad - (1a)$$

ماتوجه باینکه در این خط مقادیر داده

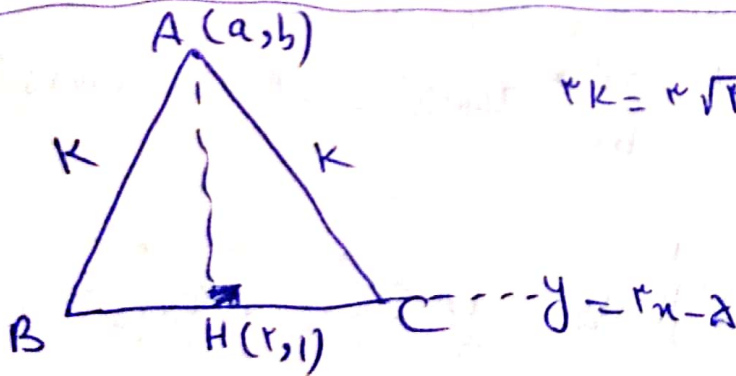


AB ضلع; C ضلع: $b = \frac{|-9 + 1 - 2|}{\sqrt{9+1}} = \sqrt{10}$

BC ضلع: $y - (-1) = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 3)$

$\rightarrow x + 3y + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{|2 + 12 + 2|}{\sqrt{9+1}} = 2\sqrt{10}$

$\underline{b} = 2(a+b) = 2(2\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{10}) = 4\sqrt{10}$



$3K = 3\sqrt{r} \rightarrow K = \sqrt{r}$

- (1a)

* $AH = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} K = \frac{\sqrt{90}}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{(a-r)^2 + (b-1)^2 = \frac{90}{\varepsilon}} \quad (1)$

(2) $m_{AH} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{b-1}{a-r} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 3 - 3b} \quad (2)$

(1), (2) $\rightarrow (b-1)^2 = \frac{90}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow (b-1)^2 = \frac{9}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow b-1 = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

$b = \frac{3}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$
 $b = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow a = 3 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{11}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + rx = r^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + ry = r^2 \end{cases}$$

جوڑو $\rightarrow rx - ry = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=y}$

(12r)

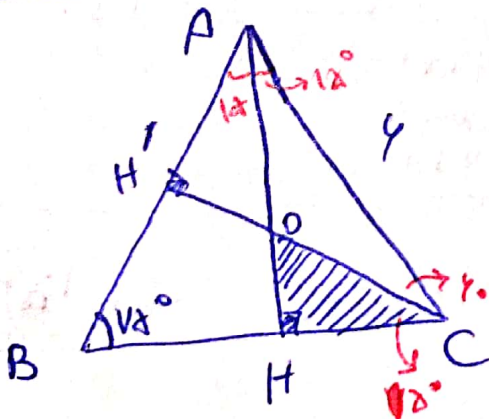
* $\frac{\epsilon}{y+\epsilon} = \frac{x+1}{y+x+1} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{y+\epsilon-\epsilon} = \frac{x+1}{y+x+1-(x+1)}$

(12e)

$\rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{y} = \frac{x+1}{y} \rightarrow x+1 = \epsilon \rightarrow \boxed{x=r}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{جوڑو}} r - y = -\epsilon$

* $\frac{\epsilon}{y} = \frac{y^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = r^2 \rightarrow \boxed{y=r}$

(12a)



* $\sin 12^\circ = \frac{HC}{y} \Rightarrow HC = y \sin 12^\circ$

* $\frac{OH}{HC} = \tan 18^\circ \Rightarrow OH = HC \cdot \tan 18^\circ$

$\rightarrow \int_{OHC} = \frac{1}{r} \times (y \sin 12^\circ) \tan 18^\circ = 1 \times \sin 12^\circ \times \tan 18^\circ$

* $\sin 10^\circ = \frac{1 - \cos 20^\circ}{2} = \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2}}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon(r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2})}$

* $\tan 10^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 20^\circ}{1 + \cos 20^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2}}{r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2}}} \times \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2}}{r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2}} = \frac{1}{r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2}}$

$\rightarrow \int_{OHC} = 1 \times \frac{1}{\epsilon(r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2})} = \frac{1}{\epsilon(r + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon^2})}$

← ریزو پوزیٹو