

{ 911-141-1041 جعفر } (f) - 124

$$\begin{cases} a = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{y}-r} \\ b = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{y}+r} \end{cases} \rightarrow (a^3+b^3-rab)^3 (a^3+b^3+rab)^3 = (a-b)^3(a+b)^3 = (a^3-b^3)^3 = (a^3+b^3-rab)^3 = (\sqrt{y}-r+\sqrt{y}+r-r\sqrt{\sqrt{y}-r})^3 = (2\sqrt{y}-r\sqrt{\sqrt{y}-r})^3 = r(\sqrt{y}-r)^3 = r(1-r\sqrt{r}) = 14(r-\sqrt{r})$$

(f) - 124

$$(\sqrt[3]{x^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3}} + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 1) = 2\sqrt{x} \quad z = \sqrt{x}$$

(f) - 125

$$(t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3} + 1)(t^3 - 1) = 2t \cdot t^3 \rightarrow (t^3 + 1 + t^3)(t^3 - 1) = 2t^4 \rightarrow t^6 - 1 = 2t^4 \rightarrow t^6 - 2t^4 - 1 = 0 \quad t^3 = x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow s = x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

$$x = 2 - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} s = \alpha + \beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha + 1 = -\beta \\ p = \alpha\beta = -2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{-2} \end{cases} \quad (1) - 126$$

$$\rightarrow s' = \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^3} + \frac{1}{(\beta+1)^3} = \frac{\alpha^3}{12\alpha} + \frac{\beta^3}{12\beta} = \frac{s^3 - 3ps}{12\alpha} = \frac{-1 - 3(-1)(-2)}{12\alpha} = \frac{-17}{12\alpha}$$

$$p' = \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{(\beta+1)^3} = \frac{\alpha^3}{12\alpha} \cdot \frac{\beta^3}{12\beta} = \frac{p^3}{\alpha^4} = \frac{-2^3}{\alpha^4} = \frac{-1}{12\alpha}$$

$$\therefore x^2 - s'x + p' = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{17}{12\alpha}x - \frac{1}{12\alpha} = 0 \rightarrow 12\alpha x^2 + 17x - 1 = 0$$

(f) - 129

$$f(x) = 14 \cos^3 4x \cdot \cos^3 4x \cdot \cos^3 4x \cdot \cos^3 4x = \frac{14 \sin^3 4x \cdot \cos^3 4x \cdot \cos^3 4x \cdot \cos^3 4x}{\frac{1}{8} \sin^3 4x} = \frac{14}{\sin^3 4x} \cdot \frac{1}{8 \times 4^3} \sin^3 4x = \frac{14}{128 \sin^3 4x} \sin^3 4x = \frac{14}{128}$$

$$\frac{\sin^3 4x}{14 \sin^3 4x} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right) = \frac{\sin^3 \frac{4\pi}{14}}{14 \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{\sin^3 \frac{\pi}{7}}{14 \left(\frac{\sqrt{y}-r}{r}\right)^3} = \frac{r}{14} (r+\sqrt{r})$$

(f) - 127

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{r + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{r \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)}{1 - \frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{r \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)}{1 + \frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{2}$$

→

محمد حنفی 911-121-2-4

$$\frac{\cos(\gamma\alpha - \frac{\pi}{\gamma}) + \cos(\alpha + \pi)}{\operatorname{ctg} \gamma\alpha} = \dots$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma\alpha \cdot (\sin \gamma\alpha - \cos \alpha) = \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma\alpha}{\gamma\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{10\alpha\gamma}{17\alpha}$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 \gamma x = 1 \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 \gamma x = 1$$

130-131
 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\rightarrow -\sin^2 x (1 + \cos^2 \gamma x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi \\ \cos^2 \gamma x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\gamma(k+1)}{\gamma} \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \pi, 2\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, \pi, \frac{2\pi}{\gamma} \end{cases} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$y = \frac{\log(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x < -1 \text{ or } x > 2 \\ x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x < -1 \text{ or } x > 2$$

$$y = \gamma |[\gamma x]| - 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \leq \gamma x \leq \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} &\rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \leq \gamma x < -1 \rightarrow [\gamma x] = -2 \\ -1 \leq \gamma x < 0 \rightarrow [\gamma x] = -1 \\ 0 \leq \gamma x < 1 \rightarrow [\gamma x] = 0 \\ 1 \leq \gamma x < \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \rightarrow [\gamma x] = 1 \end{cases} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < 0 \\ 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma & ; \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ 1 & ; \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < 0 \\ -1 & ; 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ 1 & ; \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma y = x^2 \rightarrow y \geq 0 \\ x = \sqrt{y+9} - \sqrt{y-9} \end{cases} \rightarrow \gamma y = y + 9 + y - 9 - 2\sqrt{y^2 - 9} \rightarrow y = \pm \gamma \quad y \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{y = 9} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt{9} - 0 = 3}$$

$$A/\sqrt{\gamma} \rightarrow 0A = \sqrt{y+9} = \sqrt{18}$$

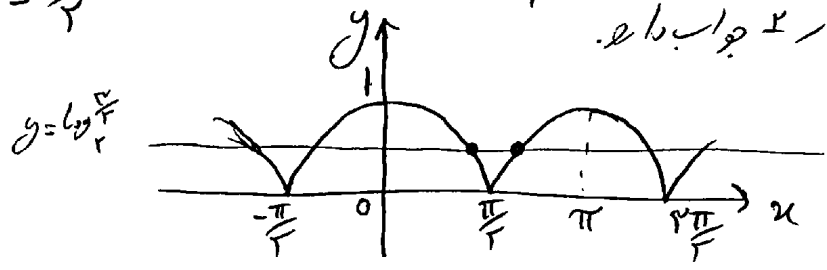
محمود جعفری (911-121-204)

$$\frac{r^x + r^{x+1} + \dots + r^{x+n}}{r^{x-1} + r^x + \dots + r^{x+n}} = ar \rightarrow \frac{r^x (1+r+r^2+\dots+r^n)}{r^{x-1} (1+r+r^2+\dots+r^n)} = ar \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x \frac{(r^y-1)/r}{(r^y-1)/1} = \frac{ar}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x = \frac{ar \times r \times r}{r \times r \times r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow x = r$$

$$y = r^{|\sin x|} \Rightarrow y = r^{|\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{r})|} \quad |\cos x| \quad -\frac{r}{r} = r \quad -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$y = r^{|\cos x|} = \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{\log(\cdot)} |\cos x| = \log_{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{r}{r} = y \rightarrow$$



$$\log_x y - r \log_y x = 1 ; x, y > 1 \quad t = \log_x y$$

$$t - \frac{r}{t} = 1 \xrightarrow{\cdot t} t^2 - t - r = 0 \rightarrow t = -1, r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_x y = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \times \\ \log_x y = r \rightarrow y = x^r \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [r \sin x - 1] = [0^-] = -1$$

$x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ در حال $\frac{\pi}{4}$ $\sin x < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r \sin x - 1 < 0$

$$y = r + \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow x = r + \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow x - r = \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow$$

$$x - r = r + \sqrt{y+r} \rightarrow x - r = r + \sqrt{g(x)+r} \xrightarrow{x=r} r = r + \sqrt{g(r)+r} \rightarrow g(r) = -r$$

{ محمود جعفری (۲۰۴-۱۵۸-۰۹۱۱)

$$f(x) = 1 - x^2, \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \\ -1 & ; x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

(۳) - ۱۴۱

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(1 - x^2) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; 1 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow |x| < 1 \\ 0 & ; x = \pm 1 \\ -1 & ; 1 - x^2 < 0 \rightarrow |x| > 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{نقاط ناپدید شدن: } x = \pm 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} \quad | \quad x^2 - 4$$

(۲) - ۱۴۲

نقاط اکسترم عبارتند از ریشه‌های مساوی داخل فاصله صفر و مشتق برابر صفر.

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} (x^2 - 4) \right]' = 0 \rightarrow \left(x^2 - \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 1} \right)' = 0 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{4x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow \text{نقاط اکسترم: } x = 0, \pm 2$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow A/x^2 \rightarrow A'/x \rightarrow$$

(۳) - ۱۴۳

$$AA' = \sqrt{(x^2 - x)^2 + (x^2 - x)^2} = |x^2 - x| \cdot \sqrt{2} \rightarrow y = |x^2 - x| \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad ; \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$x^2 = x \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

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

$$f(x) = (x [x^2 + \frac{1}{x}])^2 + 1 \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}) = g'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}) \cdot f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}})) =$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$g'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}) \cdot f'(2) = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{2}} (2) = f(-12\sqrt{2})$$

$$g(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}} = 2$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (2x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^3}} \rightarrow g'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} (14) = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 14x^2 + 1 \quad ; \quad x = 2 \text{ در جواب } \rightarrow f'(x) = 28x \rightarrow f'(2) = 44$$

محمد جعفری 0911-151-204

$$g(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad ; \quad a \neq 0 \quad , \quad a = b + c \quad \text{--- (142)}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & ; \quad x \geq k \\ g'(x) & ; \quad x < k \end{cases} = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c & ; \quad x \geq k \\ \gamma ax + b & ; \quad x < k \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$x = k$ در پیوستگی: $ak^2 + bk + c = \gamma ak + b$

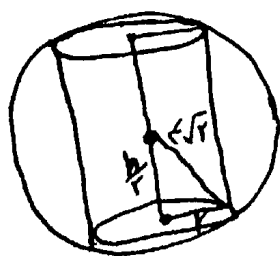
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma ax + b & ; \quad x > k \\ \gamma a & ; \quad x < k \end{cases} \rightarrow x = k \text{ در پیوستگی: } \gamma ak + b = \gamma a$$

$\therefore \begin{cases} ak^2 + bk + c = \gamma a \\ \gamma a = \gamma ak + b \rightarrow b = \gamma a - \gamma ak \rightarrow c = a - b = \gamma ak - a \end{cases}$

$ak^2 + (\gamma a - \gamma ak)k + \gamma ak - a = \gamma a \rightarrow ak^2 - \gamma ak + \gamma a = 0 \quad a \neq 0$

$k^2 - \gamma k + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow k = 1, \gamma$

(143)



$$\begin{cases} S = 2\pi r h \\ r^2 + \frac{h^2}{4} = r^2 \rightarrow r^2 = \frac{h^2}{4} = 14 \end{cases}$$

$\max S = 2\pi (2)(14) = 44\pi$

(144)

$A =$ پیاپی آنکه در امتحان اول موفق شود!

$B =$ پیاپی آنکه در امتحان دوم موفق شود!

$$\begin{cases} P(B) = \frac{1}{9} \\ P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{18} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{18}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{14}{18}$$

(145)

$$\begin{cases} ax^2 + bx - c = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \\ S = 2 + p \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = 2 - \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow c = b + 2a \end{cases} ; \quad a, b, c = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9 \rightarrow$$

$(a, b, c) = \{(1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 4), (1, 3, 5), (1, 4, 6), (1, 5, 7), (1, 6, 8), (1, 7, 9), (2, 2, 4), (2, 3, 5), (2, 4, 6), (2, 5, 7), (2, 6, 8), (2, 7, 9), (3, 3, 6), (3, 4, 7), (3, 5, 8), (3, 6, 9), (4, 4, 8), (4, 5, 9)\}$

محمد جعفر ۲۰۴۱-۱۵۸-۰۹۱۱

۱۴۹-۱

$(۳! \cdot ۴! = ۱۴۴)$

۱۵۰-؟

یک مرتبه: ۴ → تعداد = ۱

دو مرتبه: ۱۲, ۲۴, ۳۲, ۴۲ → تعداد = ۴

سه مرتبه: $\frac{4}{2} \times \frac{4}{2} = ۱۲$

چهار مرتبه: $\frac{4}{2} \times \frac{4}{2} = ۲۴$

پنج مرتبه: $\frac{4}{2} \times \frac{4}{2} \times ۱ = ۲۴$

$\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{۴۰}{۳۲۴} = \frac{۱}{۸۱}$

وقت شود که:

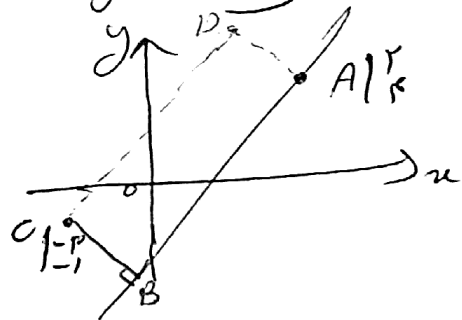
$n(S) =$ تعداد یک مرتبه + تعداد دو مرتبه + ... + تعداد پنج مرتبه =

$\omega + \omega \times ۴ + \omega \times ۴ \times ۲ + \omega \times ۴ \times ۲ \times ۲ + \omega \times ۴ \times ۲ \times ۲ \times ۱ = ۳۲۵$

۱۵۱-۳

$\begin{cases} A|F \\ m=۳ \end{cases} \rightarrow y-۴ = ۲(x-۲) \rightarrow y = ۲x-۲ \rightarrow m_{CD} = \frac{1}{۳} \rightarrow$

CB: $y+۱ = -\frac{1}{۳}(x+۲) \rightarrow x+۳y+۴=0$



$CB = \frac{|-۹+۱-۲|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{۱۰}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \sqrt{۱۰}$

$AB = \frac{|۲+۱۲+۴|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{۲۰}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = ۲\sqrt{۱۰}$

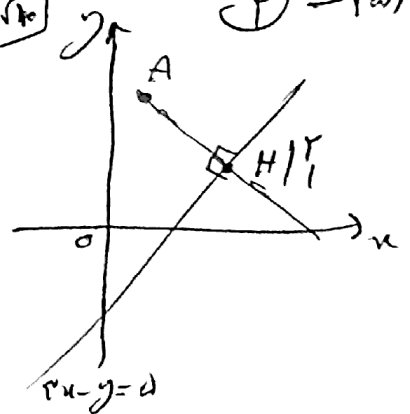
$\rightarrow P_{ABCD} = ۲(\sqrt{۱۰} + ۲\sqrt{۱۰}) = ۶\sqrt{۱۰}$

۱۵۲-۲

$H|I, ۲x-y=d, ۳a = \sqrt{۲۰} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{۲۰} \rightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{۲۰}}{۲} a = \frac{۲\sqrt{۲۰}}{۲}$

۱) $A|F \rightarrow AH = \frac{|۱۴ - \frac{1}{2} - \omega|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{\sqrt{۱۰}}{۲}$

۲) $A|F \rightarrow AH = \frac{|۱۴\frac{۲}{۲} + \frac{1}{2} - \omega|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{\sqrt{۱۰}}{۲}$



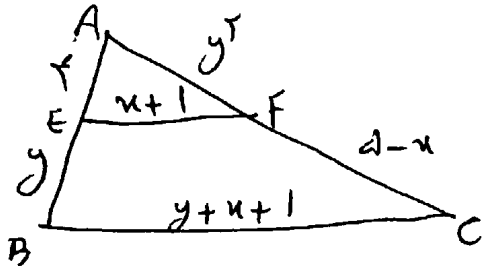
محدد جفتی $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

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

① - 122

ما دو دایره مشترک: $2y - 2x = 0 \rightarrow y = x$

① - 122



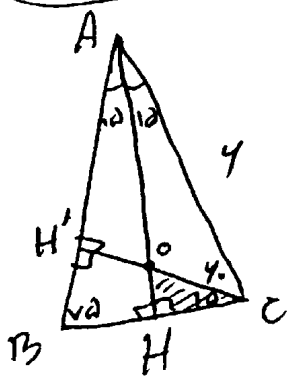
$$\frac{r}{r+y} = \frac{y^r}{y^r - x + d} = \frac{x+1}{y+x+1} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r}{r+y} = \frac{x+1}{x+1+y} \rightarrow \frac{r}{y} = \frac{x+1}{y} \rightarrow x = r$$

$$\frac{r}{r+y} = \frac{y^r}{y^r - x + d} \rightarrow \frac{r}{y} = \frac{y^r}{d-x} \xrightarrow{x=r}$$

$$y^r = r \rightarrow y = r \rightarrow y - 2x = -r$$

② - 122



$$\Delta AHC: CH = AC \cdot \sin \alpha = y \left(\frac{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r}}{r} \right) = \frac{y}{r} (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r})$$

$$\Delta H'C: \cos \alpha = \frac{CH}{OC} \rightarrow OC = \frac{CH}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{y}{r} (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r})}{\frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{r}}{r}}$$

$$\rightarrow S_{\Delta OHC} = \frac{1}{2} OC \cdot CH \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{y}{r} (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r})}{\frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{r}}{r}} \cdot \frac{y}{r} (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r}) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r})}{r}$$

$$\frac{y}{r} \frac{(\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r})^3}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{r}} = \frac{y}{r^2} (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{r})^3 = \frac{y}{r^2} (1 - 2\sqrt{r})^3 =$$

$$\frac{y}{r} (1 - 2\sqrt{r}) = \frac{y}{2(y + r\sqrt{r})}$$