

احسان و قاسم - کان: @autoc.ir - varghaei@autoc.ir

$$(9 + \sqrt{v})^{-1} = \frac{1}{9 + \sqrt{v}} \times \frac{9 - \sqrt{v}}{9 - \sqrt{v}} = \frac{9 - \sqrt{v}}{14 - v} = \frac{9 - \sqrt{v}}{9}$$

$$\sqrt[9]{\frac{9 - \sqrt{v}}{9}} \times \sqrt[9]{\sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{v})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt[9]{\sqrt{9 - \sqrt{v}}}}{\sqrt[9]{9}} \times \sqrt[9]{\sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{v}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[9]{\sqrt{9 - \sqrt{v}}}}{\sqrt[9]{9}} \times \sqrt[9]{2} \times \sqrt[9]{\sqrt{9 + \sqrt{v}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[9]{2}}{\sqrt[9]{9}} \times \left(\sqrt[9]{\sqrt{9 - \sqrt{v}}} \times \sqrt[9]{\sqrt{9 + \sqrt{v}}} \right) = \sqrt[9]{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\Delta} &= 1 \\ a_{10} &= \delta \end{aligned} \Rightarrow d = \frac{a_{10} - a_{\Delta}}{10 - \Delta} = \frac{\delta - 1}{8} = \frac{\delta - 1}{8}$$

$$a_{\delta} = 1 = a_1 + r d = a_1 + r \times \frac{r}{\delta} = a_1 + \frac{r^2}{\delta} = 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\delta r}{\delta} \Rightarrow a_{14} = \frac{\delta r}{\delta} + 13 \left(\frac{r}{\delta} \right) = \frac{\delta r - 2\delta}{\delta} = \frac{v}{\delta}$$

1, 2

$$y = am^2 + (\mu + \tau a)m \quad (102)$$

کے لیے از لیے حاصل کرے، $\frac{y}{m}$ کی دو صورتیں باہر نکالیں اور $a <$

$$y = m (am + \mu + \tau a)$$

بنا برائے $\mu + \tau a > 0$ کی صورت میں $a <$

من گزشتہ رائے کے ساتھ a, μ, τ

$$\frac{\mu - \tau a}{\mu m + 1} > 0 \quad (103)$$

$\mu - \tau a$	+	$-\frac{1}{\mu}$	τ	-
$\mu m + 1$	-	μ	+	+

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{\mu} \Rightarrow -1 \sqrt{\mu m} \sqrt{1} < 9$$

[104] μ, τ, a کی صورت

$b=1$ اور $\mu b - \tau = 0$ اور $a=0$ کی صورت میں f, g, δ (105)

$$f + g = \delta \Rightarrow b + c = \delta \Rightarrow f = c$$

$b, c = \delta$

$$f(x) = 9x - x^2 \tag{104}$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = 9(x+r) - (x+r)^2 = -x^2 + 9$$

$$-x^2 + 9 = 9x - x^2 \quad \therefore f \text{ , } f_{\text{max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1 \text{ , } f(1) = 8 \Rightarrow \text{Lub } = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$$

(105)

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+\sqrt{x-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x-\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$\frac{(x-\sqrt{x-1})\sqrt{x+1} - (x+\sqrt{x-1})\sqrt{x+1}}{(x+\sqrt{x-1})(x-\sqrt{x-1})} = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\frac{x\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+1} - x\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{x^2 - x + 1} = \sqrt{x-1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(x+1)}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

1.9 جای سوال نه سوالی و سوالی و سوالی

$$y = x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \in f^{-1}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{\delta}{\lambda}\right) \in f$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\delta}{\lambda}$$

یکه سوالی و سوالی

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(f(x)) = \delta x^2 + 1 \quad (1/10)$$

$$f(x) = u, \quad g(u) = \frac{\delta}{\epsilon} u^2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{\delta}{\epsilon} x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow g(x-v) = \frac{\delta}{\epsilon} (x-v)^2 + 1$$

1) min \hookrightarrow min

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{B}{\alpha} = \epsilon, \quad \alpha B = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\epsilon x^2 - \alpha x + \epsilon = 0 \quad (1/10)$$

$$\alpha + B = \frac{9}{\epsilon}$$

شماره قابل

$$B = \epsilon \alpha \Rightarrow \epsilon \alpha^2 = \alpha B = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}, \quad B = \pm \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon (\alpha + B) = 9 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \vee \alpha = -1$$

فقط

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$$\text{بديهي} \quad f(x) = (-9 + k^2)x^2 + 8 \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(-9 + k^2)x < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -9 + k^2 < 0 \Rightarrow k^2 < 9$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 < k < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow k \in (-3, 0) \cup (0, 3)$$

بديهي (بديهي)

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} = \frac{1 - m}{1 + m} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1 - m}{1 + m} = \frac{1 - z}{1 + z} \quad \left\{ z = \tan \alpha \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{1 + z} \quad 1 + z - m - mz = 1 - z^2 + m - mz$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - z^2 + m + m - z - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - z^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{z^2 - 1}{z}$$

$$-1 < z < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \Rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$$

$$r \sin^2 + \cos^2 a = \frac{r}{r} \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 + \sin^2 + \cos^2 a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 + 1 = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \sin^2 = \frac{1}{r} \text{ , } \cos^2 = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a} \Rightarrow \tan^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{r}{r}} - 1 = \frac{r}{r} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max &= c + a = 0 \\ \min &= c - a = 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow r c = 4 \Rightarrow c = \frac{4}{r} \quad (12)$$

$$r \cos^2 a = 1 + \tan^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a} \quad (13)$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos^2 a = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \quad \text{--- } \text{في } [0, \pi] \text{ : } \dots$$

$$\log_r r = \frac{1}{r} \log_r r = \frac{1}{r} (\log_r r + r \log_r r) = m \quad (14)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (1 + r \log_r r) = m \Rightarrow 1 + r \log_r r = r m$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_r r = \frac{r m - 1}{r} \text{ , } \log_r r = \frac{1}{r} \log_r r = \frac{1}{r} (r \log_r r + \log_r r) = \frac{1}{r} (r + \frac{r m - 1}{r}) = \frac{r m + r}{r^2}$$

$$f(x) = a + b\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r \quad (11v)$$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f^{-1}(-1) = -1 \quad a, b = ?$$

$$f(0) = a + b = 0$$

$$(1, -1) \in f^{-1}$$

$$(-1, -1) \in f$$

$$f(-1) = a + \frac{1}{r}b = -1$$

$$b = -1, \quad a = 1$$

$$a - b = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0 \Rightarrow Q^r = \frac{1}{9} \quad (11u)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{3}$$

$$\bar{X}' = \bar{X} + r$$

$$\bar{X}' - Q_r' = \bar{X} - Q_r = 0 \quad (11g)$$

$$Q_r' = Q_r + r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - 2}{x^r - [x^r]} \underset{x \rightarrow r^+}{=} \frac{x^r - 2}{x^r - 1} \underset{\text{Hop}}{\underset{x \rightarrow r^+}{=}} \frac{r x^{r-1}}{r x^{r-1}} = \frac{2}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (11f)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \quad (111)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}{|x-1|} \Rightarrow ax^2+bx+c = a(x-1)^2$$

$$\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \sqrt{a} |x-1| \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = 1, a=1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\sqrt{a} x}{x} = \sqrt{a} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{px+1}{qx+1}} = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = 1 \quad (112)$$

$$2y - px = n \Rightarrow y = \frac{px}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{ax^2+mx+1}{x+p} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(2ax+m)(x+p) - (1)(2x+m)}{(x+p)^2} \quad (113)$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2+m)(2) - (1+2m)}{4} = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2m - m - 1 = 12 \Rightarrow 4 + pm = 12 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1+2(1)+1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$m+n = p$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (1)$$

$$f(0) = p \Rightarrow c = p$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b \quad f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

باقی ہندسہ $a = 0$ \Rightarrow \max یا \min لہذا اصل نقطہ $\frac{1}{2a}$

$$\left(\alpha + \beta = -\frac{2a}{2} \quad \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{2a}{2} \right) \text{ توسیع اینٹی}$$

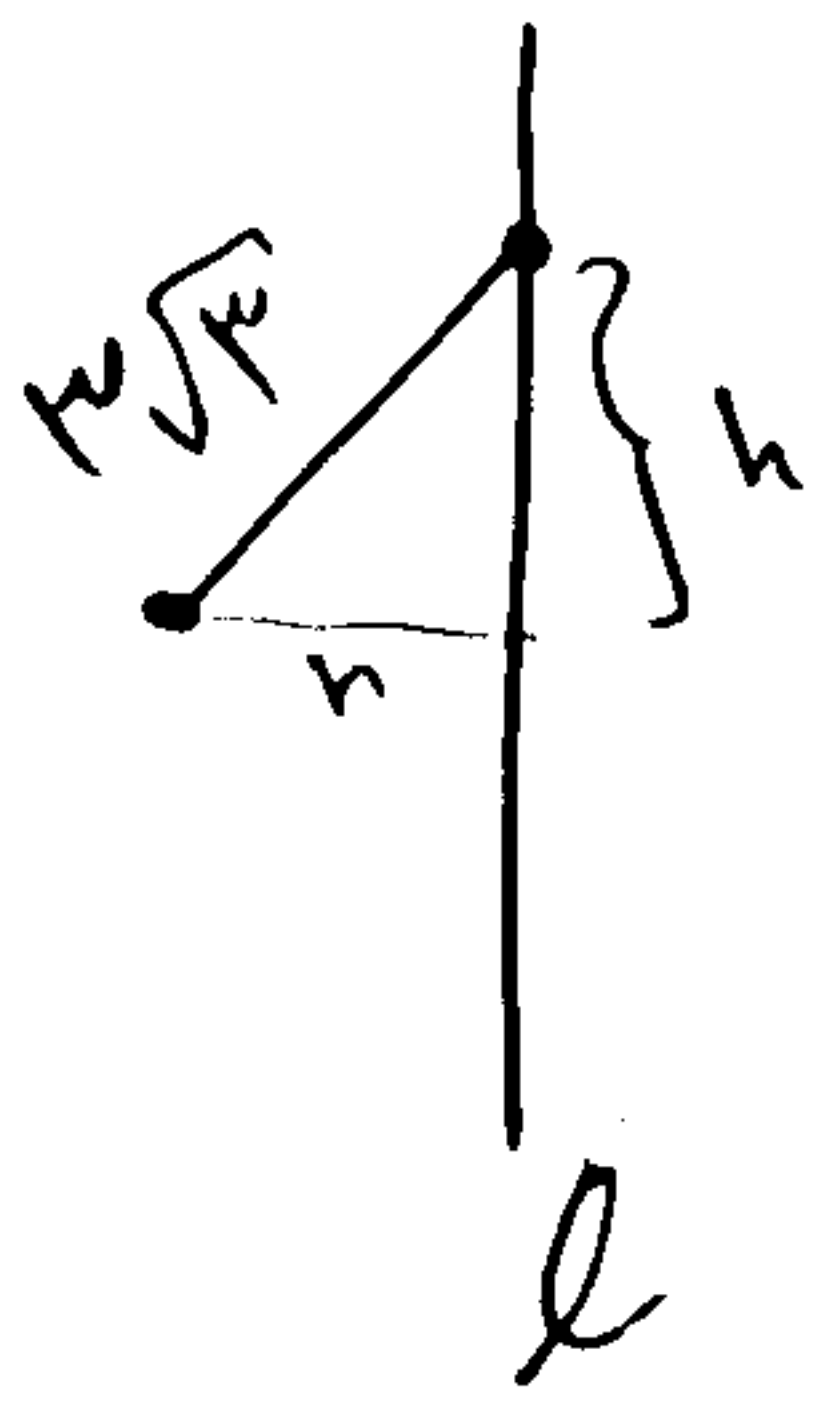
میں سے $\frac{1}{2a}$ کی جگہ پر

$$0 = \left(-\frac{2a}{2}\right)^2 + a\left(-\frac{2a}{2}\right) + p$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{2}{1} a^2 = -p$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{-p}{\frac{1}{2} + 2} = \frac{-p}{\frac{5}{2}} = -\frac{2p}{5} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{5}p$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{5}p = -\frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2}{5} = \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) \text{ min ہے}$$



$$h^r + h^r = r^r v$$

(150)

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{1}{\mu} (r^r v) h$$

$$\Rightarrow r^r = r^r v - h^r \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{\mu} (r^r v - h^r) h$$

$$f = r^r v h - h^r \Rightarrow f' = r^r v - r^r h^r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^r v = r^r h^r \Rightarrow h = r^r$$

$$P = \frac{v \times r^r \times r^r \times r^r}{r^r! \times r^r!} = r^r \delta \Rightarrow \delta = r^r \quad (154)$$

بابتی و نیابتی = $\binom{r^r}{r^r} = 10$

فیزیک و نیابتی = $\binom{r^r}{r^r} = 10$

$$r^r - 10 - 10 = r^r - 20 = 18$$

(155)

A = ابتدا $P(A) = 0.101$

B = موجود $P(B) = \frac{1}{r}$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

نیابتی B و A

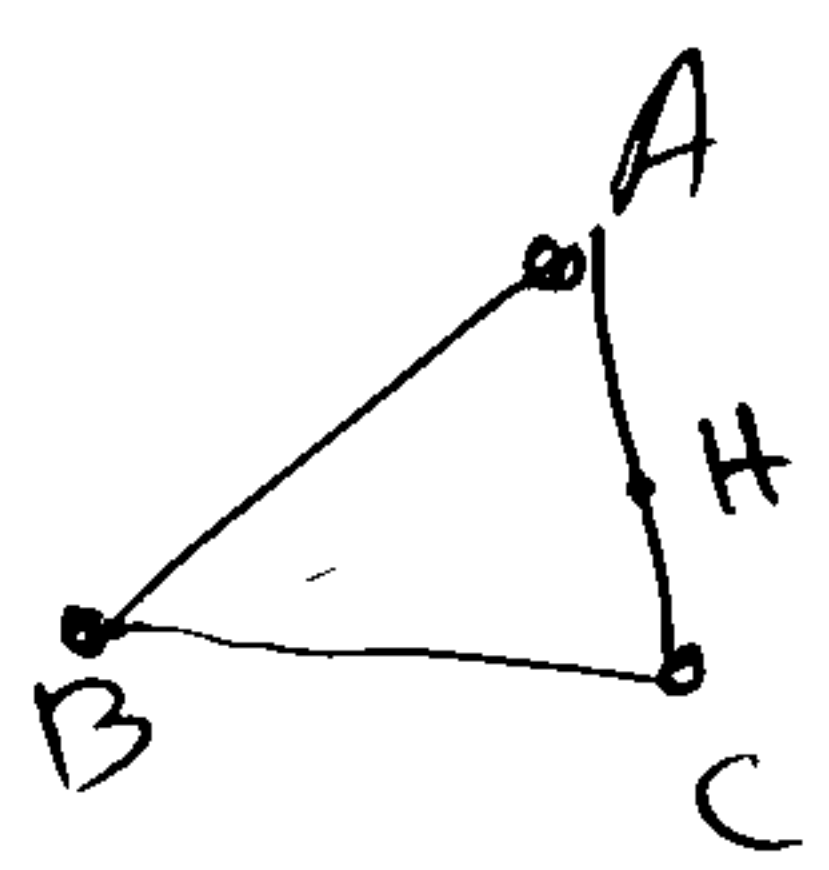
$$\left(\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{r} \right) \times 100 = r^r \%$$

(12A)

AB : $y + 2x = 7$

AC : $2y - 3x = 7$

BC : $2y - 5x = -19$



$$\begin{cases} y + 2x = 7 \\ 2y - 5x = -19 \end{cases}$$

BC , AB سے B

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2y - 3x = -14 \\ 2y - 5x = -19 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -11x = -33$$

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

 $x = 3, y = 1$

(12A) چونکہ خط عامی، دو مثلث بنائے۔ اس سے پہلے کہ مسئلہ
انکے ہی توان مثلث با مثلث مستوی الاصلہ دیکھیں

$$\frac{S_{\triangle BCE}}{S_{BDE}} = \frac{12}{8} = 1.5$$

$e = 12, b = 11$ (12)

$a^r = e^r + a^r \Rightarrow a^r = 122 + 11 \Rightarrow a^r = 133$

$\Rightarrow a = 13$, $e = \frac{e}{a} = \frac{12}{13} = \frac{12}{13}$