

۲۳
چهارشنبه
Wednesday
شهریور

۱۵۱

$$\sum \sqrt{(\epsilon + \sqrt{v})^{-1}} \times \sum \sqrt{n + 2\sqrt{v}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{v}{2}} \times \sum \sqrt{(\epsilon + \sqrt{v})^{-1}} \times \sum \sqrt{\epsilon + \sqrt{v}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{v}{2}}$$

۱۵۲

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + \sum d &= n \\ a_1 + 9d &= 5 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + \sum d = n \\ -a_1 - 9d = -5 \end{cases} \rightarrow -8d = 3 \rightarrow d = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = 1, \sum \quad a_{17} = 1, \sum + 15(-\frac{3}{8}) = 1, \sum$$

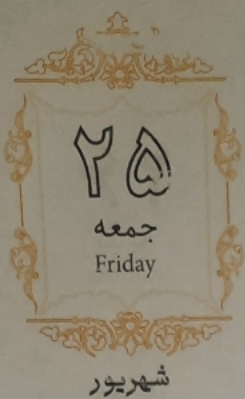
۱۵۳

$c = 0, b < 0, a > 0$ $\Delta \leftarrow$ مهم نیست

$a > 0 \rightarrow a > 0$ ①

$b < 0 \rightarrow 3 + 2a < 0 \rightarrow a < -1,5$ ② $\rightarrow \text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow \emptyset$

تعیین توسط: هیلر بار - هدر استدیایر



16 Sep. 2011
۱۴۳۲ شوال ۱۷

$$\frac{\Sigma - r a_n}{r^{a+1}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-1/r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x \in (-1/r, r] \rightarrow r^a x \in (-1, r]$$

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$[r^a]$ → عدد صحیح خواهد داشت

$$f(x) = b - r^a x \rightarrow \bar{w}^0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$g(x) = c - (r^b - 1)x \rightarrow \bar{w}^0 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f + g = 0 \rightarrow g = -f \rightarrow c = \Sigma$$

$$b \times c \rightarrow \Sigma$$

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۲ و ۳ واحد

$$f(x) \rightarrow f(x+r) = \Sigma(x+r) - (x+r)^r$$

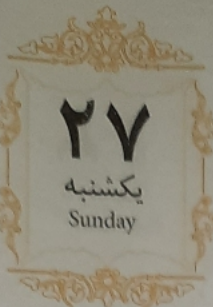
$$\Rightarrow -x + \Sigma$$

$$f(x) = f(x+r) \Rightarrow -x + \Sigma = -x + \Sigma$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow y = 3$$

$$(1, 3), (0, 0) \rightarrow r = \sqrt{10}$$

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$$\alpha_1 = \sqrt{a} \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \sqrt{a} \alpha_2 = \frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \alpha_2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma}}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \sqrt{\Sigma}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{\Sigma}}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = -\sqrt{\Sigma}$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma}}{\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{\Sigma} = \frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow a = \Sigma$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{\Sigma}}{\sqrt{a}} - \sqrt{\Sigma} = -\frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{a}} = -\frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow a = -\Sigma$$

$$a = \Sigma - (-\Sigma) = 16$$

۱۵۸

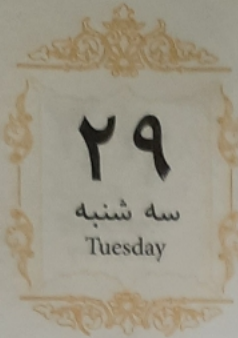
۱) α شرط

$$\sqrt{\alpha+1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha-1} - \sqrt{\alpha+1}}{9 - (\alpha-1)} \right) = \sqrt{\alpha-1}$$

$$-\sqrt{\alpha+1} = 10 - \alpha \rightarrow \Sigma(\alpha+1) = (10 - \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha - 2\Sigma\alpha + 99 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{192}}{2} \rightarrow 12 + \Sigma\sqrt{3} \vee 12 - \Sigma\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \text{دو جواب}$$

۱۵۹) و برای تبیین سؤال ← کافیه کتب خارج کتب ← کتب ۲



۱۱۰

$$g\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) = \omega x^r + u$$

$$x \rightarrow rx \rightarrow g \rightarrow \omega x^r + u$$

$$g(rx) = \omega x^r + u \xrightarrow{rx=A} g(A) = \omega \left(\frac{A}{r}\right)^r + u$$

$$g(x-v) = \omega \left(\frac{x-v}{r}\right)^r + u \rightarrow \text{Min} = u$$

مقدار

برای اینکه این تابع نزولی باشد، باید ضریب x منفی باشد

$$-9 + K^r < 0 \rightarrow -r < K < r \rightarrow \text{مجموع}$$

$$= -r + (-1) + 0 + 1 + r$$

مقادیر صحیح

۱۱

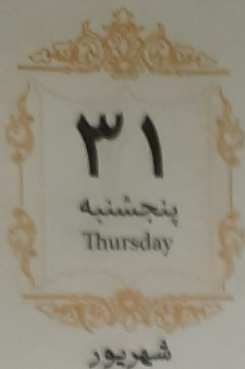
۰

$$-\pi_{1/2} < \alpha < \pi_{1/2} \xrightarrow{x(-1)} -\pi_{1/2} < -\alpha < \pi_{1/2}$$

$$+\pi_{1/2} \rightarrow 0 < \pi_{1/2} - \alpha < \pi_{1/2} \rightarrow \tan(\pi_{1/2} - \alpha) > 0$$

$$\frac{1-m}{r+m} > 0 \quad \frac{m}{r+m} \quad \frac{-r}{r+m} \quad \frac{1}{r+m}$$

$$\frac{m}{r+m} \quad \frac{-r}{r+m} \quad \frac{1}{r+m} \rightarrow -r < m < 1$$



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$$r \sin \alpha + 1 - \sin \alpha = \frac{\Sigma}{r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$T = \Sigma_x (r_x - r_x)$$

$$f(r_x) = 1 \rightarrow c - a = 1$$

$$T = \frac{r_x}{|b|} = \Sigma_x \rightarrow |b| = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(\Sigma_x) = \omega \rightarrow c + a = \omega$$

$$c = r$$

$$a = r$$

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$$\Lambda \cos \alpha = 1 + \tan \alpha \rightarrow \Lambda \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\Lambda \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}$$

دو جواب $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r}$

24 Sep. 2011

سوال ۲۵
۱۴۳۲

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شنبه
Saturday

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r^m} = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r + \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^m = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r^m} \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r = m$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^m = \frac{r}{r^m} m - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^m = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^r + \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^m = 1 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{r}{r^m} m - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

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

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از معادله

$$\rightarrow a+b=0$$

معادله

$$\frac{1}{r}(-1) = -1 \rightarrow (-1, -1) \in \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a+rb = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ a-rb=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow -b=1 \rightarrow b=-1 \rightarrow a=1$$

$$a-b = (r)$$

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۸ حاده ۱۶۱-

۴
دوشنبه
Monday

۱۶-۴
۱۶-۴

$$G = \frac{\sum(1)^2 + \sum(-1)^2 + 0}{9} \rightarrow 8, 9 \rightarrow G = \frac{1\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

۱۱۹

تعداد داده‌ها فرد < ۲ حالت مقایسه می‌کنیم >
تعداد داده‌ها زوج < ۲ حالت مقایسه می‌کنیم >

۱۶ که در هر ۲ حالت میانه و میانگین با هم برابرند. اگر به تمامی داده‌ها
۱۷ دو واحد اضافه شود باز هم میانگین و میانه برابر خواهند شد.

۱۲۰

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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چهارشنبه
Wednesday

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} (\sum_{n=1}^{\lfloor a \rfloor} g(n)) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1^a \times \sqrt{ax^r + bx + c}}{|a-1|} = 7 \quad (121)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1^a \times \sqrt{E(a-1)^r}}{(a-1)} = 7 \Rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1^a (a-1)^r}{(a-1)} = 7$$

$$ax^r + bx + c = E(a-1)^r = E(a^r - r a^{r-1} + \dots) = \sum_{n=1}^r a^n - 1 + \dots + E$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} g(a) = \frac{1^a}{a^a} = 1$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1^{a+1}}{a^{a+9}}} \right) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$y' = \frac{(r\alpha + m)(\alpha + r) - (\alpha + m\alpha + 1)(1)}{(\alpha + r)^r} \quad (117)$$

$$\alpha: \frac{(r+m)(\xi) - (r+m)(1)}{17} = \frac{r}{\xi} \rightarrow m = r$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha^r + r\alpha + 1}{\alpha + r} \rightarrow y(1) = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1 \rightarrow n = 1 \quad m + n = r$$

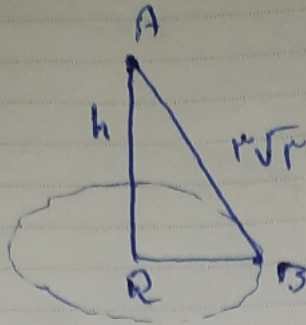
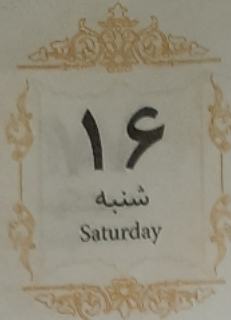
$$c = \xi \quad f'(h) = 0 \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\alpha + b \quad (118)$$

$$r^r h^r + r\alpha h = 0 \rightarrow r^r h^r = -r\alpha h$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{r^r}{r} h$$

$$f(h) = 0 \rightarrow r^r h^r - \frac{r^r}{r} h(h^r) + \xi = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} h^r = \xi$$

$$h^r = r \rightarrow h = r$$



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$$R^2 + h^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2 = 12$$

$$R^2 = \frac{R^2}{r} + \frac{R^2}{r}$$

$$\underbrace{R^2}_9 + \underbrace{R^2}_9 + \underbrace{h^2}_9 = 12 \quad h^2 = 9 \rightarrow h = 3$$

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$$1 \rightarrow \dots + \dots = \binom{\Sigma}{\mu} = \Sigma$$

$$2 \rightarrow \dots + \dots = \binom{\Sigma}{\nu} = 7$$

$$3 \rightarrow \dots + \dots = \binom{\Sigma}{\mu} = \Sigma$$

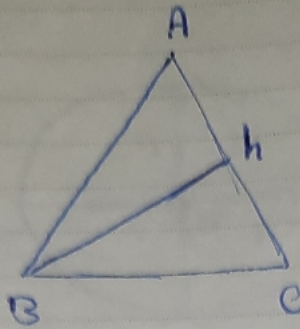
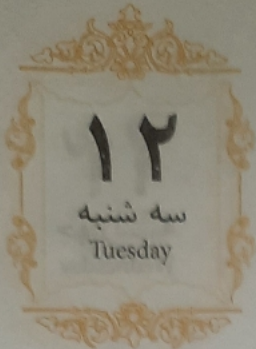
$$7 + 7 + 7 + 1 = 12$$

$$\Sigma \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \binom{\Sigma}{\Sigma} = 1$$

$$\dots = 0 \dots \binom{1 \cdot \Sigma}{\dots}$$

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١٢٨



$$\begin{aligned} 2y - \sqrt{a} &= -19 \\ y + \sqrt{a} &= \sqrt{a} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2y - \sqrt{a} &= -19 \\ -2y - \sqrt{a} &= -15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

خطوط ارتفاع :

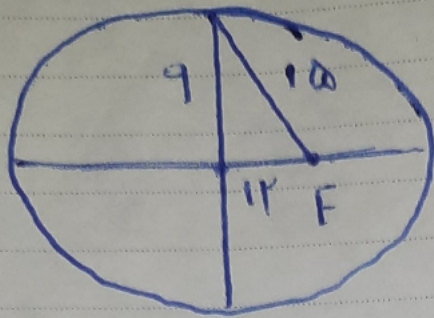
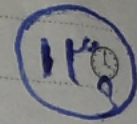
$$\frac{|(2 \times 1) - (\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}) - 19|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{|2 - 3 - 19|}{5} = \frac{19}{5} = 2, \sqrt{3}$$

١٢٩

$$\frac{\sum_{\triangle BCE}^{\Delta} = BC}{\sum_{\triangle BDE}^{\Delta} = DE} \xrightarrow{\text{النسب}} \frac{19}{5} = 2, \sqrt{3}$$

6 Oct. 2011

ذی القعدہ ۱۴۳۲ ۸



$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

9
10
11
12
13
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