

سوال ۱۰۱
گزینه بی ۲

$$\sqrt[4]{(4+\sqrt{7})^{-1}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{4+\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{4-\sqrt{7}}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{9}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{7})^2} = \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{7}}$$

→
= $\sqrt[4]{\frac{18}{9}}$
= $\sqrt[4]{2}$

سوال ۱۰۲
گزینه بی ۴

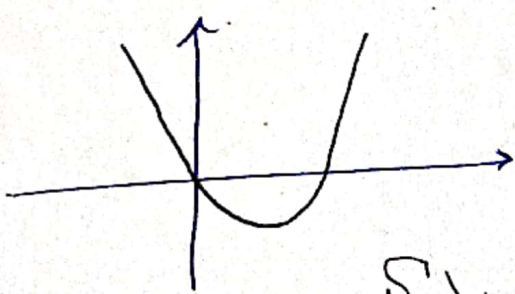
$$\begin{aligned} a_5 = 8 &\Rightarrow a_1 + 4d = 8 \\ a_{10} = 5 &\Rightarrow a_1 + 9d = 5 \end{aligned}$$

تفریق

$$5d = -3 \Rightarrow d = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$a = 8 + 12 \times \frac{-3}{5} = \frac{52}{5}$$

$$a_{16} = a_1 + 15d = \frac{52}{5} + \frac{15 \times (-3)}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1,4$$



$$y = ax^2 + (3+2a)x$$

$a > 0$ (فانبرر بالا)

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b < 0$$

⊕

$$\Rightarrow 3+2a < 0$$

$$a < -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a > 0 \text{ و } a < -\frac{3}{2}$$

هیچ استراکی ندارد

$$\frac{4-2x}{3x+1} \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} 4-2x=2 \\ 3x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

سؤال ۱۰۴
تجزیه ۲

	$-\infty$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	2	$+\infty$
$4-2x$		+	+	-
$3x+1$		-	+	+
		-	+	-

$\Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{1}{3}, 2]$

$3x \in (-1, 6] \Rightarrow$

$$[3x] \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

8 عضو دارد

$$f(m) = b - 3ax \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow f(m) = b$$

سؤال ۱۰۵
تجزیه 3

$$g(m) = c - (3b-3)x \xrightarrow{\text{چه؟}} 3b-3=0 \Rightarrow b=1$$

$$f+y=5 \xrightarrow[\text{چه}]{g, f} b+c=5 \Rightarrow 1+c=5 \Rightarrow c=4$$

$$b \cdot c = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$f(m) \xrightarrow{\text{درجه ۱، ۲، ۱}} y = 4(x+2) - (m+2)^2$$

سؤال ۱۰۶
تجزیه 4

$$y = 4x + 8 - x^2 - 4m - 4$$

$$4 - x^2 = 4m - x^2 \Rightarrow 4 = 4m \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$y = 4(1+2) - (1+2)^2 = 12 - 9 = 3 \Rightarrow y=3$$

$$A(x, y) \Rightarrow (1, 3)$$

$$OA = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$3x^2 - ax + 4 = 0$$

$$p = 3a$$

سؤال 107
نمره 30

$$\alpha\beta = \alpha \times 3\alpha = 3\alpha^2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha + 3\alpha = 4\alpha$$

$$p = c/a = 4/3 \quad \& \quad \delta = -b/a = a/3$$

$$3\alpha^2 = 4/3 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 4/9 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 2/3$$

$$4\alpha = a/3 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2/3 \Rightarrow 8/3 = a/3 \Rightarrow a = 8$$

$$\alpha = -2/3 \Rightarrow -8/3 = a/3 \Rightarrow a = -8$$

$$\text{اختلاف مقادیر} = 8 - (-8) = 16 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n-1} + 3} - \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{3 - \sqrt{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

سؤال 108
نمره 30

$$\frac{3\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n^2-1} - \sqrt{n^2-1} - 3\sqrt{n+1}}{9 - (n-1)} = \frac{n-1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} \times \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$\frac{-2\sqrt{n^2-1}}{10-n} = \frac{n-1}{\sqrt{n-1}} \quad \text{طرفین را بسازیم}$$

$$-2(n-1)(\sqrt{n+1}) = (n-1)(10-n)$$

$$2\sqrt{n+1} = n-10 \quad \text{طرفین را بسازیم}$$

$$4n + 4 = n^2 - 20n + 100$$

$$n^2 - 24n + 96 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$$

مربعات کامل
اساسی

مقادیر 2، 3 و 4 مرتب در هر دو مرتبه هستند

سؤال 109
تمرین 2

ردنبره ما

$$1) f^{-1}(-1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = -1 \quad \times$$

$$2) f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$3) f^{-1}(1) = 2 \Rightarrow f(2) = 1 \quad \times$$

$$4) f^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{11}{8} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{11}{8}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \times$$

$$f(m) = 2m \Rightarrow 2m = M \Rightarrow m = \frac{M}{2}$$

سؤال 110
تمرین 4

$$g(f(m)) = 5m^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(M) = 5\frac{M^2}{4} + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x-7) = \frac{5(x-7)^2}{4} + 11$$

$$g(x-7) = \frac{5(x^2 - 14x + 49) + 44}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5x^2 - 70x + 289}{4}$$

Min

$$x = \frac{70}{10} = 7 \Rightarrow g(7-7) = \frac{5(7)^2 - 70(7) + 289}{4} = \frac{44}{4} = 11$$

سؤال 111

تمرین 1

تابع زمانی نوزاد اکیدا x^3 (منفی) باشد

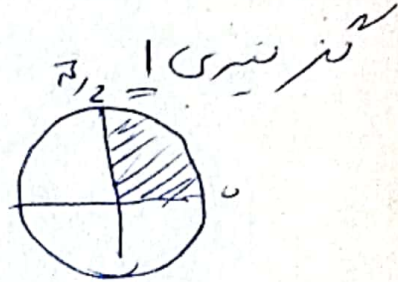
$$-9 + k^2 < 0 \Rightarrow k^2 < 9 \Rightarrow -3 < k < 3$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow k = \{-2, -1, 1, 2\} \Rightarrow \text{مجموع} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} < -x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{\pi}{4} - x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ربع اول



$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-m}{2+m} > 0$$

$$\boxed{-2 < m < 1}$$



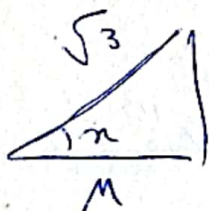
	-2	1
∞	+	-
∞	-	+
∞	-	+

$$2\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}_{1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sin^2 x + 1 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$m^2 + 1 = 3$$

$$m^2 = 2 \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{2}$$

$$m = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Max} = 5 \Rightarrow |a| + c = 5$$

$$-|a| + c = 1 \quad \text{جمع}$$

$$\frac{2c = 6 \Rightarrow c = 3 \quad \checkmark}{}$$

سوال 114
تربیتی 3

$$8 \cos n - \tan^2 n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \cos n = 1 + \tan^2 n \approx \frac{1}{\cos^2 n}$$

$$8 \cos^3 n = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^3 n = \frac{1}{8} \xrightarrow{\sqrt[3]{\quad}} \cos n = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad [0, 2\pi] \quad n = \frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

سوال 115
تربیتی 4

$$\log_8 18 = m \Rightarrow m = \frac{\log 18}{\log 8} = \frac{\log 2 \times 9}{\log 2^3} = \frac{\log 2^{2 \times 9}}{\log 2^3}$$

$$= \frac{\log^2 9 + \log^2 2}{\frac{3}{2} \log 2} = \frac{\log^2 9 + \log^2 2}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\log^2 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 2}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

سوال 114
تربیتی 15

$$\frac{\log^2 2 + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = m \Rightarrow \log^2 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} m \Rightarrow \log^2 2 = \frac{3}{2} m - 1 \quad *$$

$$\log 12 = \log 4^{4 \times 3} = \log 4^4 + \log 4^3 = 1 + \log 2^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 2$$

$$* \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} m - 1 \right) + 1 = \frac{3}{4} m - \frac{1}{4} + 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} m + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} (m+1) \quad \boxed{\Sigma}$$

$$(0, 0) \Rightarrow 0 = a + b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

سؤال ۱۱۷
تقریباً ۳

$$\underline{(-1, -1) \in F^{-1}} \quad -1 = a + b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow a + 2b = -1$$

$$x \in D \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ a + 2b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a - b = 0 \\ a + 2b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{b = -1}$$

$$-a - (-1) = 0 \Rightarrow -a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -a = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

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

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} = \frac{8(\pm 1)^2 + 0}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

سؤال ۱۱۸
تقریباً ۴

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\bar{x}_{\text{new}} = \bar{x}_p + 2$$

$$\bar{x}_n = \bar{x}_p + 2$$

اختلاف از صفر
=

سؤال ۱۱۹
تقریباً ۱

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{n^2 - 4}{n^3 - 8} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2n}{3n^2}$$

$$\parallel \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

سؤال ۱۲۰
تقریباً ۲

$$\left[(+2)^{+3} \right] = \left[8^+ \right] = 8$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} (4 - [n])g(n) = 6 \Rightarrow (4-1)^3 g(1^+) = 6$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} g(n) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}}{|n-1|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{a+b+c}}{(n-1)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\sqrt{a(n-1)^2} = \sqrt{a} |n-1|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{a} |n-1|}{|n-1|} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = 2 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$4(n-1)^2 = 4n^2 - 8n + 4$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 a b c

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}}{|n-1|} = \frac{\sqrt{a}n}{n} = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left(\sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{5n+9}} \right)^3}{n}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

سوال ۱۳۲
سنتزینی ۱

$$m = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y'(1) = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(2n+m)(m+3) - (1)(n^2+mn+2)}{(n+3)^2}$$

$$y'(1) = \frac{(2+m)4 - (3+m)}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{8+4m-3+m}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \implies 16m+32-12-4m=48$$

$$12m = 28 \implies m = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$y(1) = \frac{2+m}{4} \xrightarrow{m=2} \frac{2+2}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \implies y(1) = 1$$

$$(1,1) \rightarrow y-3x=n \Rightarrow 1(1)-3(1)=n \Rightarrow \boxed{n=-2}$$

$$m+n = 2+1 = \underline{3}$$

$$y(0) = 4 \rightarrow c = 4$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 + 2ax + b = 0 \implies b = 0$$

$$y'(x) = 0 \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 2ax = 0 \implies x(3x+2a) = 0$$

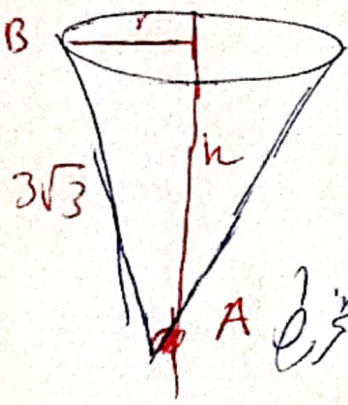
$$x \neq 0 \implies 3x+2a=0 \implies x = -\frac{2}{3}a$$

$$f(x) = 0 \implies f\left(-\frac{2}{3}a\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{-8a^3}{27} + \frac{4a^3}{9} + 4 = 0 \implies \frac{4a^3}{27} = -4$$

$$a^3 = -27 \implies \boxed{a = -3}$$

$$x = -\frac{2a}{3} = \frac{-2(-3)}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \quad \boxed{2}$$



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

$$r^2 = 27 - h^2 \quad (1)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \stackrel{\pi \approx 3}{=} r^2 h \quad (1)$$

$$(27 - h^2)h = 27h - h^3$$

$$(27h - h^3)' \Rightarrow 27 - 3h^2 = 0 \Rightarrow h^2 = \frac{-27}{-3}$$

$$h^2 = 9 \Rightarrow h = \pm 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{h = +3}$$

تیز تیز زبیت ریاضی ۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ \Rightarrow صحیح ۷

$$\text{زبیت} + \binom{4}{3} = 4$$

$$\text{ریاضی} + \binom{4}{2} = 6$$

$$\text{تیز تیز} + \binom{4}{3} = 4$$

$$1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \text{ ہیں} \Rightarrow \binom{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\text{جمع: } 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 15 \checkmark$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$0.08 = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0.15} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.104 \checkmark$$

سؤال ۱۱۸
فریبی =

$$\begin{array}{l} AB \\ BC \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y + 2x = 7 \\ 2y - 7x = -19 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 7 - 2x \\ y = \frac{7x - 19}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \\ y = 1 \end{array}$$

$$4y - 3x - 17 = 0$$

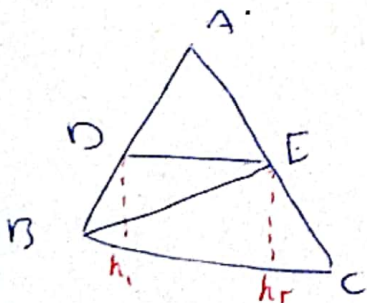
AC کے لیے B کے لیے (3, 1)

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{|4(1) - 3(3) - 17|}{\sqrt{(4)^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{22}{5} = \frac{44}{10} = 4,4$$

وہ: $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{5}{12}$

سؤال ۱۱۹
فریبی =

مسئلہ کے لیے $\Rightarrow \frac{S_{\triangle BEC}}{S_{\triangle DEO}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times h_1}{\frac{1}{2} \times DE \times h_2} = \frac{12}{5} = 2,4$



$$2b = 18 \Rightarrow b = 9$$

$$c = 12$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (7, 0) \\ (0, -12) \end{array}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 = 9^2 + 12^2$$

$$a^2 = 225$$

$$a = 15$$

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

پہلو کی نسبت

نسبت

مختلف ہے

محمد کریم

تیرماہ ۱۴۰۱