

به نام یردان

پاسخ نترپی ریاضیات پایه و دیفرانسیل کنکور سراسری ۹۵ (رتبه ریاض)



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$$(\alpha^r + \beta^r - \alpha\beta)(\alpha^r + \beta^r + \alpha\beta) = \alpha^e + \beta^e + (\alpha\beta)^r \quad \text{--- 1.11}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e\sqrt{r} - e) + (e\sqrt{r} + e) + (\sqrt{r})^r$$

$$= 4\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r} = \boxed{5\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{r\sqrt{r} - e}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{e\sqrt{r} + e}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha\beta = \sqrt{4x^2 - 14} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$g = (m-2)x^r - r(m+1)x + 14$$



- ① $P = x_1 \times x_2 = \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{14}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1+}$ (I)
- ② $S = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{e-1}{+|-1+}$ (II)
- ③ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow \dots$

سواء Δ ... $\Phi \leftarrow$ (I), (II)

$$f(x) = 3^{ax+b} \rightarrow f(-1) = g(-1) = 3^{-a+b} = 9 = 3^2 \rightarrow \boxed{-a+b=2} \text{ (I)}$$

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \rightarrow f(2) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3^{2a+b} = 3^{-1} \rightarrow \boxed{2a+b=-1} \text{ (II)}$$

∴ (I), (II) $\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = 3^{-x+1}$

دائم داسه تابع متوسه ...

$$f(x) = 3^{-x+1} = 27 = 3^3 \rightarrow -x+1 = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -2}$$

$$y = a + b \sin(bx + \frac{\pi}{4}) = a + b \sin(bx)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{10\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow \boxed{b = 3}$$

$$\text{if } \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow a + 3 \sin\left(3 \times \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

$\alpha + \beta = \dots$

$$ax^4 + \epsilon x^2 - 1 \epsilon x + 10 - a$$

۱۱.۵

$$x^2 - (n+1) = (n-1)^2$$

* روش: فرض $(n-\alpha)^2$ و y نمیشد زیرا است

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) = 4a(1) + 2(1) - 1\epsilon = \dots \rightarrow a = 2$$

* ۱۱.۴

$$\sqrt{\epsilon x + \epsilon} > 2|x-1| - x$$

$$\epsilon x + \epsilon > \epsilon(n-1)^2 - \epsilon(n-1)(n) + x^2$$

$$\rightarrow (\epsilon x + \epsilon) > x^2 - \epsilon n + \epsilon \rightarrow x^2 - \sqrt{\epsilon} n < 0 \rightarrow n(n-\sqrt{\epsilon}) < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{0}{+} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{-} \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon}}$$

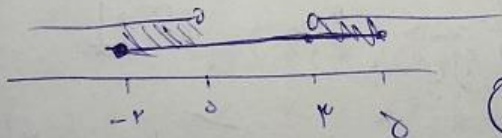
* ۱۱.۷

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \log(x^2 - \epsilon n)}$$

$$\textcircled{I} 1 - \log(x^2 - \epsilon n) \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log(x^2 - \epsilon n) \rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon n \leq 10$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon n - 10 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+} \frac{5}{+}$$

$$\textcircled{II} x^2 - \epsilon n > 0 \rightarrow x(x - \sqrt{\epsilon}) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{+}$$



$$\textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} = [-r, 0) \cup (r, s]$$

* توجه: با استفاده از دو تئرمین تدریس توان جدا کرد.

$$\sin \epsilon x = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) / (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \epsilon x = 2 \sin x \cos x = -\cos 2x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cos 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

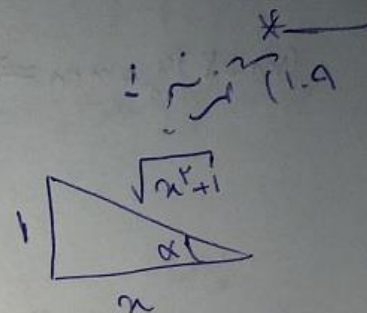
$$\textcircled{2} \cos 2x \neq 0 \rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x = -1 \Rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

(1.1) $\frac{dx}{dt}$

$$\frac{\pi}{\Sigma} + \frac{0\pi}{\Sigma} + \frac{11\pi}{\Sigma} + \frac{v\pi}{\Sigma} = \frac{\partial \pi}{\gamma}$$

$$\cos(\tan^{-1} n) = mn$$

$$\cos \alpha = mn \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = mn$$



$m \neq 0$ است و n همواره مثبت است و m همواره مثبت است

از آنجایی که \cos همیشه بین -1 و 1 است پس n همواره بین -1 و 1 است

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} [\sin(\theta^+)] \cos(\pi^+) + [\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}] = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [\sin(\theta^-)] \cos(\pi^-) + [\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}] = (-1)(-1) + 1 = 2$$

در $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ در راست و چپ از $\frac{\pi}{4}$ در n در 1 و 2 است

سایت کنکور

(1.1) $\frac{dx}{dt}$

n	0	1	2	3	4
n	0	± 1	$\pm \sqrt{2}$	$\pm \sqrt{3}$	± 2
$[-1, 1]$		✓	✓	✓	✓

تابع $f(x)$ را در $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ بررسی می‌کنیم

تابع $f(x)$ است

$$n^2 = k \Rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{k}$$

* (نکته): $n = 0$ \min است پس n همیشه در $[-1, 1]$ قرار می‌گیرد

$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \Rightarrow -1 < y' < 1$$

(112) تمرین ۱۱۲

$$(m+2)y = mx \Rightarrow y = \frac{mx}{m+2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} | \frac{m}{m+2} | < 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{m > -1} \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{m}{m+2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + (-1)^n}{2n^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

نیمه تقارن

(113) تمرین ۱۱۳

n=1 → 0

n=2 → 1/4

n=3 → 1/8

n=4 → 1/4

تقارن

(114) تمرین ۱۱۴

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (1 - n^2 \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \right]) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(a - \left[a \right] \right) = a - \left[a \right]$$

(115) تمرین ۱۱۵

$$\left\{ \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_{n+1}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{c_{n+1} - c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right\} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right\}$$

(116) تمرین ۱۱۶

پس inf

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right\} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

(117) تمرین ۱۱۷

$$g = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x} \sim \sqrt{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \rightarrow 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4})$$

(117) $\frac{1}{x}$

$$f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f^{-1}(n) = ? \xrightarrow{x=1} f^{-1}(1) + f^{-1}(1) = 2f^{-1}(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}) = 1$$

و این تابع معکوس معادل هر دو تابع اولی است

$$2f^{-1}(1) = \dots \rightarrow f^{-1}(1) = \dots$$

س
*
(118) $\frac{1}{x}$

$$f(x) = (x+1)e^{1-x} \rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = e^{1-x} - (x+1)e^{1-x} \rightarrow f'(1) = -2$$

$$\text{Tan } \alpha = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{-2 - 2}{1 - 4} = 1$$

*
(119) $\frac{1}{x}$

$$f(x) = e, f'(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f'(x) - e f(x)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - e f(x)}{x-2} = \frac{1 - e \cdot 2}{2-2} = \frac{1 - 2e}{0} = \dots$$

(12)

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

*
(120) $\frac{1}{x}$

$$\rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 1) = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + 1 = \dots \rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 h = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow r^2 h = 1 \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}}$$

مسئله 1111

$$S = \pi r (y) = \pi \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sqrt{h^2 + \frac{1}{h}} = \pi \sqrt{h + \frac{1}{h}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

$$\pi \times \frac{(1 - \frac{r}{h^2})}{2\sqrt{h + \frac{1}{h}}} = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{r}{h^2} = 0 \rightarrow h = \sqrt{r}$$

مسئله 1112

$$y = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x + c}$$

$$\rightarrow x + c = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -c} \rightarrow x = -3 \rightarrow \boxed{c = 3}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x + c} = x + a - \frac{b}{x + c}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + ax + b}{(a - 3)x + b}$$

$$y = x + a - \frac{b}{x + c} \xrightarrow{y=0} 0 = x + a - \frac{b}{x + c} \rightarrow \boxed{a = -3}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 9}$$

سایت کنکور

$$F(x) = \int \frac{x^2 - c}{x^2} dx = \int (1 - \frac{c}{x}) = x - \frac{c}{x}$$

مسئله 1113

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon - 2} (F(\epsilon) - F(2)) = \frac{1}{\epsilon - 2} (\epsilon - \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 2 + 1) = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - 2}$$

$$\int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \int \cot^2 x$$

مسئله 1114

$$-\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{c}} (1 + \cos^2 x - 1) = -(\cot x + x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{c}} = -(\cot \frac{\pi}{c} + \frac{\pi}{c} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

x^2 + ax + b = 0

x^2 - 11x + 10 = 0