

$$y = r \cdot e^x$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x \ln(x)} \Rightarrow Dg: x \ln(x) \geq 0.$$

مستأنت از اینکه به بعد از اینها از گریه است. کبر...

$g(n(r, x)) \wedge \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \wedge \dots, \underbrace{(n(r, x)) \wedge \dots}_{r, x \wedge \dots \Rightarrow n < r} \Rightarrow \cancel{(n(r, x)) \wedge \dots} \wedge \dots \Rightarrow [\dots, r] \\ \underbrace{n < \dots}_{\dots}, \underbrace{(n(r, x)) < \dots}_{r, x \wedge \dots \Rightarrow \boxed{n < r}} \Rightarrow \cancel{(n(r, x)) < \dots} \wedge \dots \Rightarrow [\dots, r] \end{array} \right.$

$\boxed{n < r}$

$\boxed{r, x \wedge \dots}$

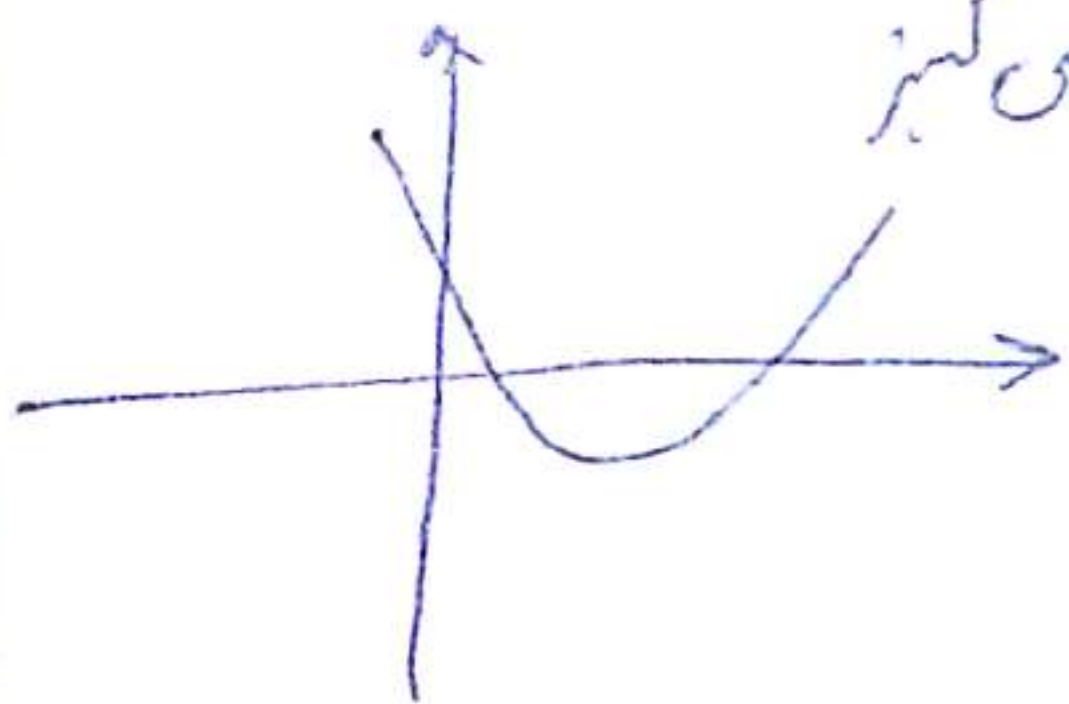
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③ - 2

موردار می مورد نظر به صورت مفای است که اگر نخواهید از ابرس کسر

ترتیب و بدست

$$\begin{cases} S > . \\ P > . \\ \Delta > . \end{cases}$$



$$S_{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{r(a-r)}{1} \quad \gamma \Rightarrow \underline{a > r}$$

$$p > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{12 - a}{1} > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a < 12}$$

$$\Delta y \Rightarrow \sum (a-r)^r - \sum (12-a) y.$$

$$a^r - \sum a + \sum - 12 + a y.$$

$$a^r - {}^ra - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (a-d)(a+r) > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a > d, a < -r}$$

$\boxed{5 < a < 12}$ = اشتراک : 1 سے 4
forum.konkur.in

$$\begin{cases} f(r) = 4 \Rightarrow a + \log_r(rb - 2) = 4 \\ f(1r) = 1 \Rightarrow a + \log_r(1rb - 2) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\log_r(rb - 2) + \log_r(1rb - 2) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_r \frac{1rb - 2}{rb - 2} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1rb - 2}{rb - 2} = 1r^3 \Rightarrow 1rb - 2 = 1r^3rb - 4r^3$$

$$4 = 2 \cdot b$$

$$\boxed{3, b}$$

$$a + \log_r(4 - 2) = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 5}$$

(۱) - ۴

توجه به نمودار درونی متارب این تابع کیسینوس

$$2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{m} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{14\pi}{r}\right) &= \frac{1}{r} + 2\cos\left(\left(\frac{14\pi}{r}\right) \times \frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} + 2\cos\left(\frac{14\pi}{r^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} + 2\cos\left(2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{r^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

(۳) - ۵

$$r^x + \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^x \Rightarrow r^x = t$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= -1 \pm 1 \Rightarrow b_1 = -r \Rightarrow r^x = -r \\ b_2 &= \frac{-1 \pm 1}{4} \Rightarrow b_2 = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r^x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow A \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}, B \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow AB = I$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = r \Rightarrow a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b = r^2$$

$$5 + 2\sqrt{p} = 8$$

$$\frac{m+1}{r} + 2\sqrt{\frac{p}{r}} = 8$$

$$\frac{m+1}{r} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{14}} = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = 8$$

$$\frac{m+1}{r} = \frac{7}{r} \Rightarrow m = 6$$

(2) - v gof تشکیل دارد. ساختن کنیم

$$g \circ f = \sqrt{f(x) - f'(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) (1 - f'(x)) \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} - \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^2} \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$\leq \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 1$$

از ابتدا به بعد همیشه از بازگذاشتن گزیده است. کنیم

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1+x^2 - 1 + x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

دقت داشته باشید رابطه فوق به ازای $x = \frac{1}{r}$ صحیح نیست

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{r^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}} = \frac{\frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2}}{\frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2}} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 - 1} \quad \frac{r^2}{r^2 - 1} < 1$$

(1) (2)

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \underbrace{\cos^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{\frac{r}{r-1}}\right)}_{= \pi/4}\right) = \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{r-1}}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin' \theta} - \frac{r}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos' \theta} = \theta'$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin' \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos' \theta} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta} = \theta'$$

$$\frac{\cos' \theta - \sin' \theta}{\sin' \theta \cos' \theta} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{r}} = \theta'$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\left(\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta\right)^r} = \lambda = \theta'$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}/r}{1/2 \times 1/2} = \lambda = \theta' \Rightarrow \lambda \sqrt{r} = \lambda = \theta'$$

$$\lambda (\sqrt{r} - 1) = \theta'$$

1. (2)

جائیدادیں کرنا یہ مسائل سہی راہ !! کنکور

11. (1)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n} - 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = -1$$

$$y' = \frac{1/r}{1 + a^r/\epsilon} \propto \cos(R/r + t\sigma^{-1}a/r)$$

$$= \frac{1/r}{1 + \frac{1r}{\epsilon}} \propto \cos(R/r + t\sigma^{-1}\sqrt{r})$$

$$= \frac{1/r}{\epsilon} \cos(R/r + R/r) = 1/\epsilon \propto -1/r = -1/4$$



سایت کنکور

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] &= \left[\frac{1}{\infty} \right] = \left[0^+ \right] = 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-1}{n} \right] &= \left[0^- \right] = -1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} [x] + [-x] = -1 & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ a & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

بجای سازی تابع f به صورت زیر در می آید

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ a & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

② - 115

مطلب قابل به صورت $g = ax + b$ است

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \sqrt{\frac{4x-3}{x-1}}}{x} = \sqrt{2} = ②$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - ax - b = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\sqrt{\frac{4x-3}{x-1}} - 2 \right) - b = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{4x-3 - (4x-8)}{x-1} \right) - b = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} - b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b = 1/2}$$

ا توجه به قضیه ریش، اگر تابع f در بازه (a, b) دارای ریش باشد داریم $f(a)f(b) < 0$

$$f(0) = 1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ریش در } (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

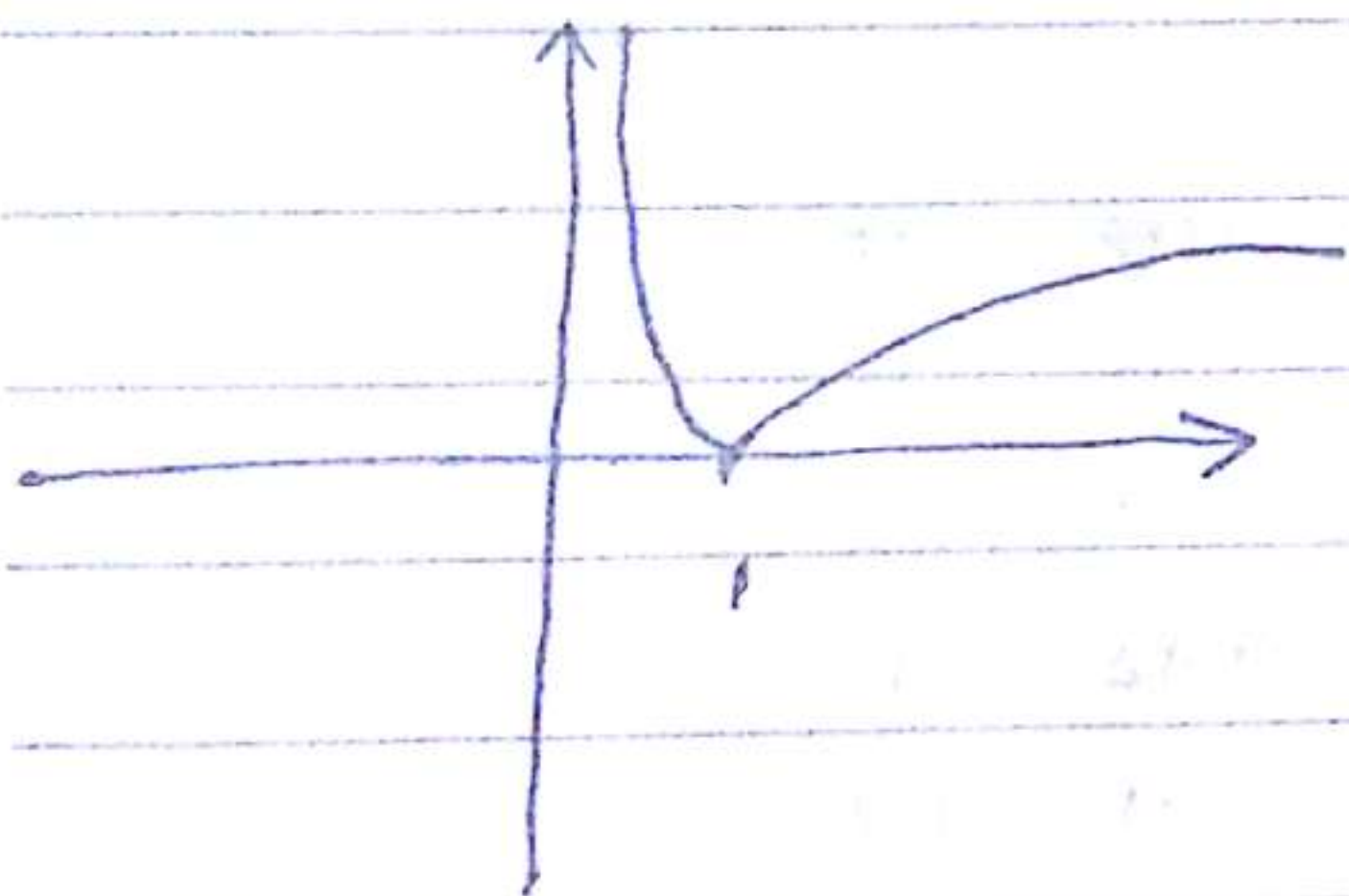
$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^2} - 1 + 1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ریش در } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3})$$

$$f(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{1}{(\frac{2}{3})^2} - \frac{4}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{9}} - \frac{4}{2} + 1 = \frac{9}{4} - 2 + 1 < 0$$

117 - 4

نوار $g = |\ln x|$ به صورت مقابل است



نقطه $x=1$ نقطه گوشه است.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x & x > 1 \\ -\ln x & x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & x > 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x} & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2, \quad \operatorname{tg} \theta = \infty$$

$$f'_-(1) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) + V}{x - 2} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(2) = -V \\ f'(2) = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x)}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$y'(2) = \frac{2 f'(2) - f(2)}{2^2} = \frac{2 \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) + V}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

فرض کنیم $y = x$ و f^{-1} را بیابیم

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = x + \ln x \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x=1), (y=1)$$

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

$$y = 1 = \frac{1}{r}(x-1) \Rightarrow ry - r = x - 1 \Rightarrow ry - x = 1$$

$$F'(x, y) = -\frac{rx^r - ry}{ry^r - rx} = -\frac{r - y}{1r - r} = -\frac{-r}{r} = 1/r$$

$$y - r = -r(x - 1) \xrightarrow{\text{عوض از } x=0} \boxed{y = r}$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cos x \sin x + 2 \sin x$$

$$\stackrel{\ominus}{\downarrow} = \underbrace{2 \sin x}_{\ominus} (-\cos x + 1) \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \sin 2x + 2 \sin x$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos x$$

باید این را در (۲) و (۱) بگذاریم

$$\stackrel{\ominus}{\downarrow} = 2(-\cos 2x + \cos x)$$

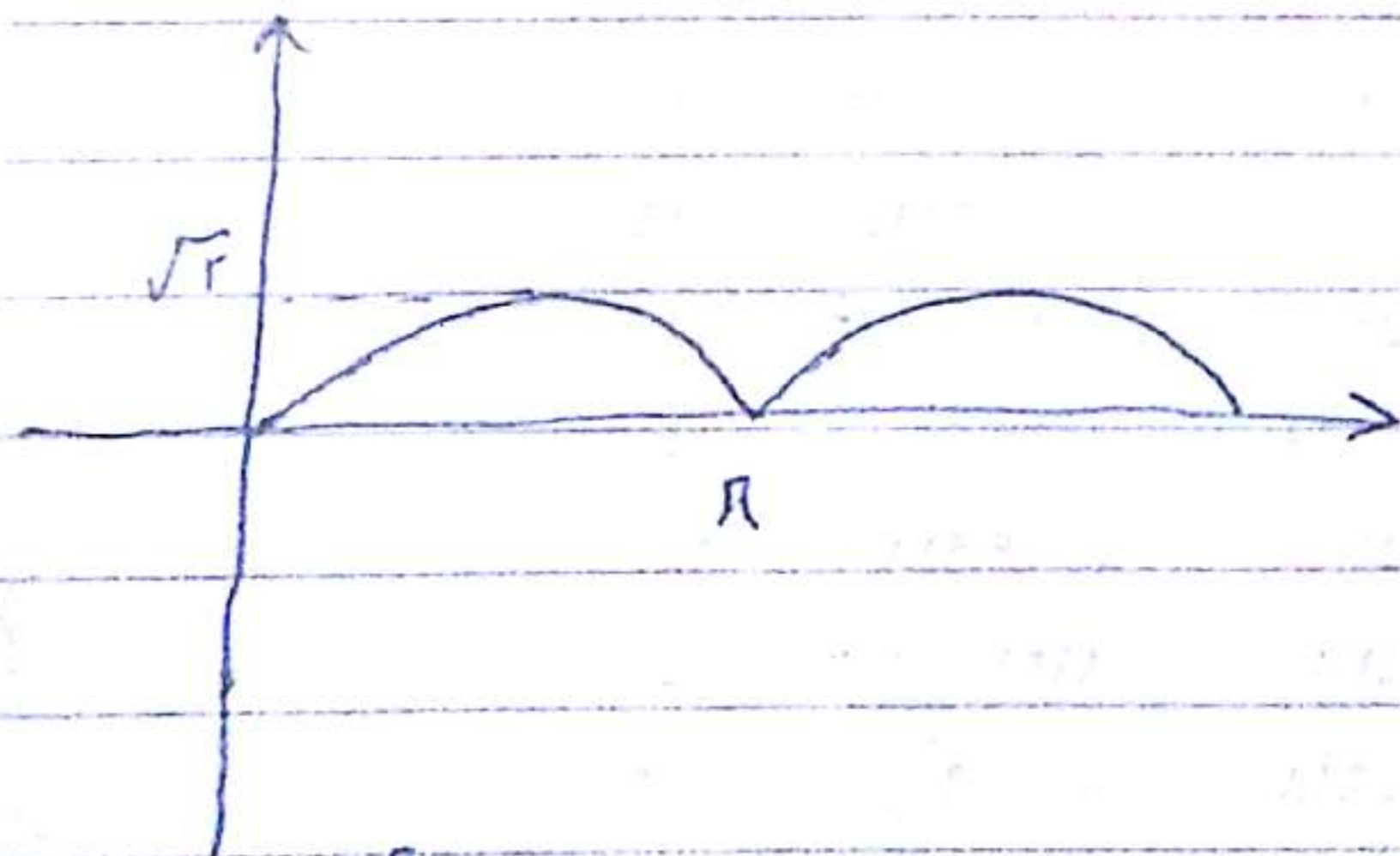
$$x = \pi + \pi/4 \in (\pi, 2\pi/3)$$

$$f''(\pi/4) = 2(-\cos(\pi + \pi/4) + \cos(\pi + \pi/4))$$

$$= 2(-1/2 - \sqrt{3}/2) < 0$$

(۲) - ۱۲۳

$$y = \sqrt{4 \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{2} |\sin x|$$



$$\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x = -\sqrt{2} \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\sqrt{2}(-1 - 1) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon} |1 - \sqrt{x}| dx$$

$\underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{\rightarrow} \quad 1 - \sqrt{x} < 0 \Rightarrow |x|$

$$\int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x}) dx + \int_1^{\varepsilon} (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x^{1/2}) dx + \int_1^{\varepsilon} (x^{1/2} - 1) dx$$

$$x - \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - x \Big|_1^{\varepsilon}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} - 0 + \frac{2}{3} (1) - \varepsilon - \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^{3/2} + 1 = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \varepsilon + \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^{3/2}$$