

$$|A| = 15 = \text{تعداد ارای خرد و نه تنه}$$

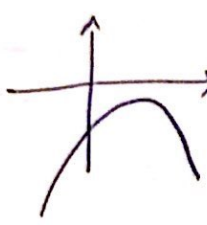
(۱۰۰) گزینه ۴

$$|A \cup F| = |A| + |F| - |A \cap F| \Rightarrow |A \cup F| = 15 + 12 - 5 = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow |A' \cap F'| = 52 - 22 = 30$$

$$A = \sqrt[5]{\sqrt{3^5}} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{\frac{5}{6}} = \sqrt[5]{3^5} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{6}}}{(4 \times 3)^{\frac{5}{6}}} = \frac{1}{4 \times 3^{\frac{4}{6}}} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} = (25)^{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt[6]{25} = 5$$



مورد منفی $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 4(m-2)^2 + 4(1-m) < 0 \\ \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow 1-m < 0 \Rightarrow m > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 1 < 0$

(۱) $\cap$ (۲) $\boxed{2 < m < 5}$

(۳) $\Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 1 < 0$
 $(m-2)(m-5) < 0$
 $\boxed{2 < m < 5}$

$$f(x+2) - 9 = (x+2)^2 - (x+2) - 9 = x^2 + 4x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x+2) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{-2 < x < 5}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{5-2}{2 \times 5} + \frac{1-5}{5 \times 1} + \frac{11-1}{1 \times 11} + \dots + \frac{20-17}{17 \times 20} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{17} + \dots + \frac{1}{17} - \frac{1}{20} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{9}{20} \right) = \frac{3}{40} = 0.075$$

۱. $x < -2 \Rightarrow 1 - 2x - x - 2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3x = -4 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$ (تجاهل)

۲. $-2 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 - 2x + x + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = 0$ (قبول)

۳. $x > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x - 1 + x + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$ (قبول)

مجموع $= \frac{2}{3}$

$$g^{-1} = \{(0, 2), (2, 0), (4, 2), (1, 0)\} \Rightarrow g^{-1} \circ f = \{(1, 0), (0, 2)\} \\ \Rightarrow (g^{-1} \circ f) - f = \{(1, 2), (0, -1)\} \Rightarrow r = \{-1, 2\}$$

$$u|_1 \in f \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow e^{A+B} = 1 = e^0 \Rightarrow A+B=0 \\ v|_9 \in f \Rightarrow f(9) = 9 \Rightarrow e^{9A+B} = 9 = e^1 \Rightarrow 9A+B=1 \\ \Rightarrow f_{(u)} = r^{x-1} \Rightarrow f(1) = r^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$A = \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ = (-\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e})(-\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}) + (-\frac{1}{e}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos \pi x = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$f \text{ is not } f \Rightarrow -1, 1, \dots$$

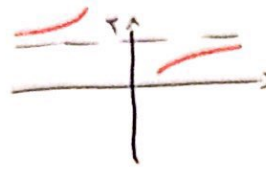
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x[x]; & -1 < x < 1 \\ ax+b; & x \geq 1, x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x[x] = a+b \rightarrow a+b=0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -a+b \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -x = 1 \Rightarrow b-a=1 \\ a, b \Rightarrow 2b=1 \Rightarrow b=\frac{1}{2}, a=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{(u)} = \tan \pi x - \cot \pi x = -2 \cot \pi x \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 \pi x = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \pi x = \frac{1}{2e} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e} \sin^2 \pi x = \frac{1}{e} \\ \Rightarrow \sin^2 \pi x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \pi x = 1 \Rightarrow \pi x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = k + \frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \sin \pi x = -1 \Rightarrow \pi x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = k - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y = r \rightarrow y = r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (y - r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3n - r}{n^2 + 2n} = 0 \quad (0^-)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} (y - r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3n - r}{n^2 + 2n} = 0 \quad (0^+)$$

$$y = cn - d \xrightarrow{n=r} y = 1 \rightarrow |y| \rightarrow g(r) = 1$$

$$m_{ol} = r \rightarrow g'(r) = r \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(n) - f(1)}{r(n-1)} = \frac{1}{r} f'(1) = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(r) = g'(r) \cdot f'(g(r)) = r f'(1) = r \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = r$$

$$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad f(n) = \ln |n^2 - 2|$$

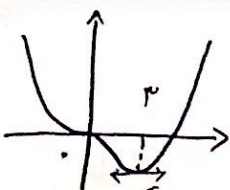
$n = \pm \sqrt{2}$ سازه راض راسک، نقطه کوشور (زاویه را)، مشتق نبره
و دره (چ) بام نوب نشه این نقطه، نقطه مشتق نبره و غیره

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

$[0, \frac{1}{e}]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}} \frac{f(x) - f(\frac{1}{e})}{x - \frac{1}{e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) \Big|_{n=\frac{1}{e}} = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{e}{10} = \frac{11}{50}$$

$$\frac{11}{50} - \frac{e}{10} = \frac{2}{50} = 0.04$$

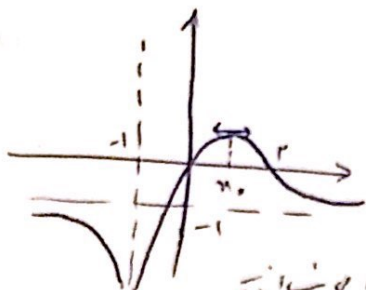


$$f(n) = n^2 + an^2 + bn^2$$

$$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f(-r) = 14 + 4c = 41$$

$$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 4n^2 + 4an^2 \Big|_{n=0} = 0 \Rightarrow 4 + 4a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$



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

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ (max)} \rightarrow \sin x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\text{مقدار} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - (-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1$$

$$D_f[-1, 1] = \{1\}$$

$$\rightarrow K-2 \geq -1 \rightarrow K \geq -1$$

$$2K+2 \leq 1 \rightarrow K \leq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow [-1, -\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$K = -\frac{1}{2}$$

نشان دهید (۱۵)

دانش آموزان محترم

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

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$$f'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \left(1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{6}{1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{1}$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x + x\sqrt{x}) dx}{f(-1)} = \frac{\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2}{5}x^{5/2}\right]_{-1}^1}{1} = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{1} = \frac{9}{5} = 1.8$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} (\cos(x) - \cos(x)) dx = \left[\frac{1}{x} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{x} \sin(x) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$