

1

کتابیں نہیں کریں۔

جسے ملکیت رہا تو اس کو بھروسہ جو اپنے ملکیت کر دے

$$g^{-1} = \{(3, 1), (2, 3), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$$

$$P = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 2), (3, 1)\}$$

$$g^{-1} \circ P = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

$$(g^{-1} \circ P) - P = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\} \rightarrow S = \{2\}$$

$$y = x^r$$

$$P = \mu A + B \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = 1 \rightarrow Y = x^r A + B \rightarrow A + B = 0 \\ \mu = r \rightarrow x^r = x^r A + B \rightarrow x^r A + B = r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A=1} \quad \boxed{B=-1} \rightarrow P(x) = x^r B = \frac{1}{r} x^r$$

$$\text{Ques} \quad \frac{\ln n}{n} + \frac{\ln \frac{n}{n}}{n} \sin \frac{\pi n}{n} = \ln \left( \frac{\ln n + \pi}{n} \right) + \frac{\ln \left( \frac{\ln n - \pi}{n} \right)}{n} \sin(\pi n)$$

$$= \left( -\ln \frac{\pi}{n} \right) + \left( -\frac{\ln \pi}{n} \right) \left( -\sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right) = -\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^r nx}{[n] + \ln nx} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^r nx}{1 + \ln nx} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

R سے بیرونی سوچ کو نہیں ادا کریں۔

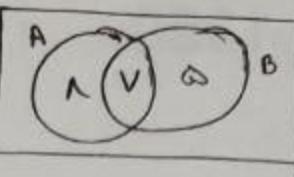
$$\begin{cases} \text{on } [n] & |x| < 1 \\ a_n + b & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1/n \rightarrow a+b = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f = 0 \\ -1/n \rightarrow -a+b = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f = -(-1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan nx - \cot nx = \frac{\sin nx}{\cos nx} - \frac{\cos nx}{\sin nx} = \frac{\sin^2 nx - \cos^2 nx}{\sin nx \cos nx}$$

$$= -2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 nx \rightarrow T = \frac{n}{2\pi n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!}$$



$$A: \mu_A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B: \mu_B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A \cup B| = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$S - |A \cup B| = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$A = \sqrt{9 \sqrt{4}} \cdot (12)^{-\frac{1}{4}} = (4^2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (4^2 \cdot 3)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 4^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 4^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + A^{-1})^{\frac{1}{4}} = (1 + 4^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\text{Ques} \quad \begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ a < 0 \rightarrow 1-m < 0 \rightarrow m > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{2}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = \sum(m-n)^2 + \sum(1-m)^2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-1)^2 + (1-m)^2 = m^2 - 2m + 1 < 0$$

$$= (m-1)(m-2) < 0 \quad \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{m-1}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{m-2}} +$$

$$(1) \cap (2) \rightarrow \boxed{1 < m < 2}$$

$$y = x^r - x - \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow (y+9) = (n+r)^r - (n+r) - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow y+9 = x^r + nx - 1 \rightarrow y = x^r + nx - 10$$

$$y < 0 \rightarrow (n-2)(n+1) < 0 \quad \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{n-2}} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{n+1}}$$

$$\text{Ques} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} a_n} = \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_n} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \times n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\text{Ques} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} \quad \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{لذت کوئی نہیں!}, \quad n = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a = -2$$

$$n \leftarrow -2 \rightarrow -2x+1-x-2 = 3 \rightarrow -3x = 2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-2x+1+x+2=3 \rightarrow -x=0 \quad a=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a > 1 \quad 2x-1+x+2=3 \rightarrow 3x=2 \quad n=\frac{2}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{لذت کوئی نہیں!} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(١)

السؤال رقم ٢٩

مقدمة في حساب التفاضل والتكامل

$$f'''(x) = 0, \quad f''(0) = f'(0) = f(0) = 0 \quad \text{جواب معمولى صحيح}$$

$$P_n = n! + ax^3 + bx^2 \rightarrow P'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$

$$P(x) = 1x^3 + 7ax^2 + 4b; \quad P''(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$P'''(x) = 0 \rightarrow 3ax^2 + 2bx = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}b$$

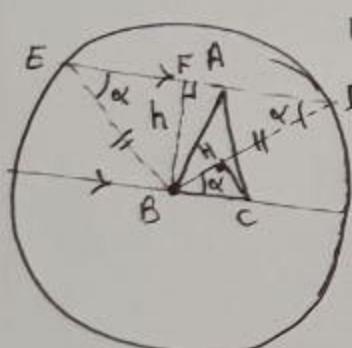
$$\Rightarrow P(-1) = (-1)^3 - \sum (-1)^n = 17 + 4 = 21$$

جواب صحيح

$$P(x) = \frac{4x - x^3}{(x+1)^2} \rightsquigarrow y = -1 \quad \text{جواب لائق}$$

$$P'(x) = 0 \rightarrow (1-x)(x+1)^2 - 1(x+1)(2x+1) = 0 \\ \rightarrow 1(x+1)(1-x - 2x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(1) = \frac{1 - 1/2}{2/2} = \frac{1}{4} = 1_{\text{لائق}} \rightarrow P_{1/2}$$



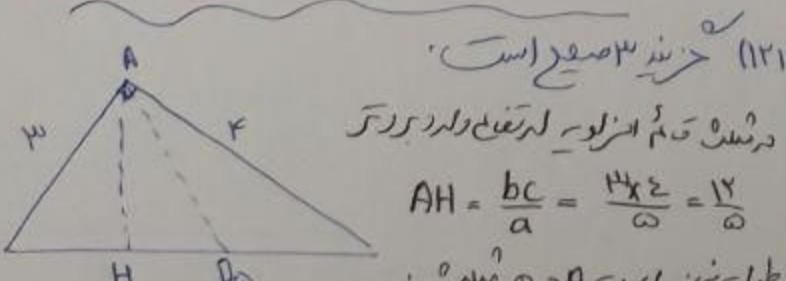
$$BE = BD = R, \quad AD \parallel BC \quad \text{جواب معمولى صحيح}$$

$$BD = BC \cos \alpha = CH = BC \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{BF}{BD} = \frac{\text{ارتفاع}}{R} = \frac{h}{R}$$

$$h = \sqrt{(AB)^2 - (BC)^2} = \sqrt{IV^2 - I^2} = \sqrt{(IV-I)(IV+I)} = IV\omega - I\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{I\omega}{IV\omega} = \frac{I}{IV} \rightarrow CH = IV\omega \frac{I}{IV} = I\omega$$

لهم و حيث سماك A و D صورت سؤاله مُعْصى أنت اسا  
ص توان سهل جداً ام E راصم و طرفة لسر جواب تغير منك



$$AH = \frac{bc}{a} = \frac{IV\omega}{IV} = \frac{1}{2}$$

طول ضلع BC متساوٍ

$$AD = \frac{IV\omega c}{b+c} \approx \frac{A}{V} = \frac{IV}{V} = \frac{\sqrt{V}}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow DH = \sqrt{AD^2 - AH^2} = IV \sqrt{\frac{V}{V} - \frac{1}{4}} = IV \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= IV \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{V}} = \frac{IV}{2\sqrt{V}}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sin^2 2x = +1 \rightarrow \sin 2x = \pm 1$$

$$\sin 2x = 1 \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin 2x = -1 \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{V}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{2} + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} + \frac{V\pi}{2} = \frac{3V\pi}{2} = \Sigma n$$

لهم و حمل اهم اجزاء المقادير على سطح الماء  
لهم و حمل اهم اجزاء المقادير على سطح الماء  
كم درجة باردة هي درجة حرارة دينار

$$y = \frac{2n^2 - n - 2}{n^2 + 2n} \quad \text{جواب صحيح}$$

$$y = \frac{2(n^2 + 2n) - 2n - 2}{n^2 + 2n} = 2 - \frac{2n - 2}{n^2 + 2n} \rightarrow y = 2$$

$$n \rightarrow \pm \infty \quad y = 2 - \frac{2}{n} \quad \begin{cases} n \rightarrow +\infty & y \rightarrow 2^- \\ n \rightarrow -\infty & y \rightarrow 2^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = y(x) = 1 \\ g'(x) = y'(x) = 4 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \text{لهم و } g(x) = y = 4x - a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{P(x) - P(1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{V} P'(1) = \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow P'(1) = \frac{\Sigma}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow (P \circ g)'(x) = g'(x) P(g(x)) = g'(x) P(1) = \frac{IV}{V} = \Sigma$$

$$P(x) = \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x} = \frac{|x|/|x^2 - 1|}{x} = \frac{|x|}{x} |x - 1|$$

$$= \begin{cases} |x^2 - 1| & x > 0 \\ -|x^2 - 1| & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{لهم و حمل اهم اجزاء المقادير على سطح الماء} \\ \text{كم من زناد رأس} \\ n = \pm \sqrt{V} \end{array}$$

لهم و حمل اهم اجزاء المقادير على سطح الماء  
كم من زناد رأس

$$P = \sqrt{Vx+1} + \frac{1}{Vx+1} \rightarrow P'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vx+1}} - \frac{1}{(Vx+1)^2}$$

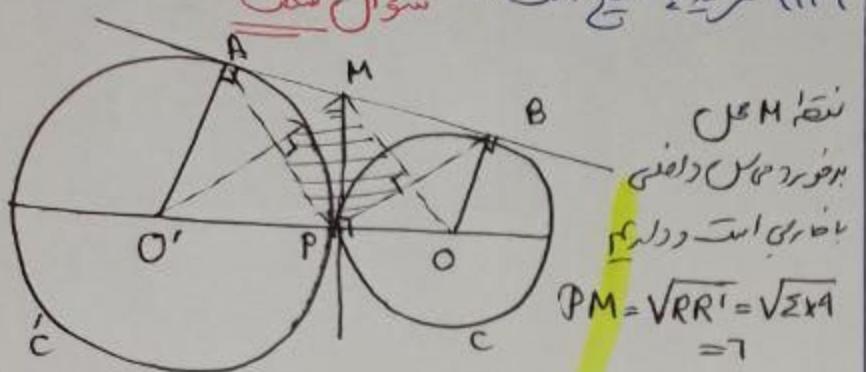
$$\therefore \exists \Gamma = P'\left(\frac{V}{V}\right) = \frac{1}{V} - \frac{V}{V^2} = \frac{V}{V} = \frac{V}{V}$$

$$\exists \Gamma = \frac{P(V) - P(0)}{\Sigma} = \frac{(V+1/V) - V}{V} = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{\Sigma}{V}$$

(۱۲)

۹۱۴۰۳۱۹۱۰ دستگاه نئی پروردگاری

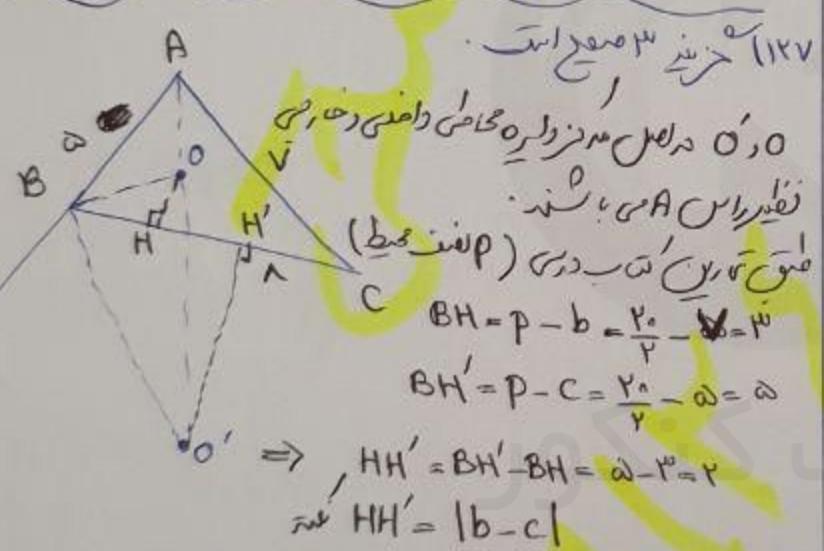
سوال سه ۱۱۲۶



$$\begin{aligned} \text{نقطه } M &\text{ میان } O' \text{ و } O \text{ باشد} \\ \text{مختصات } M &= \sqrt{R^2 + R'^2} = \sqrt{\Sigma \times 1} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BM = PM \quad \text{لذا } \angle B = \angle P \\ AM = PM \quad \text{لذا } \angle A = \angle P \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow BM = AM = PM \Rightarrow \text{لذا } \angle B = \angle A$$

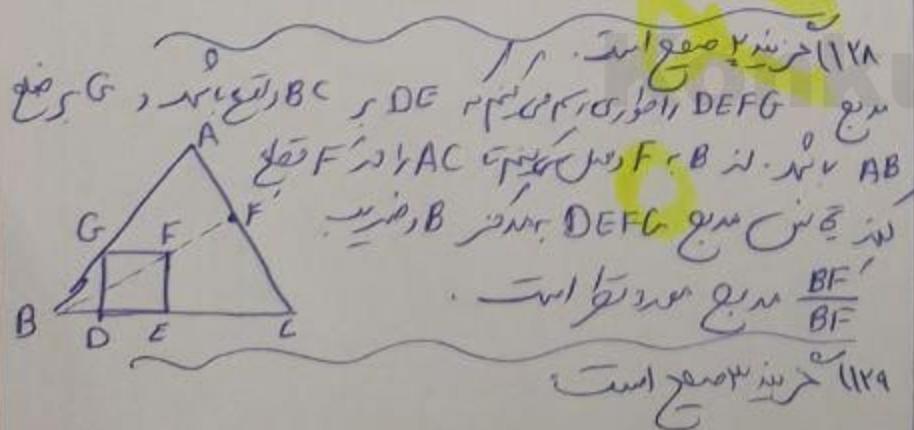
شکل عور بر رت  $O'M \perp AP$ ,  $O'M \perp PB$   $\rightarrow$   $O'M$  محاط است بعنقرت  $O$  و  $O'$  لذ  $O$  و  $O'$  میان  $M$  و  $P$  است  $\rightarrow$   $M$  از  $APB$  میانس هندسه استعلمه خدا است



$$\begin{aligned} BH &= p - b = \frac{y_0}{4} - \omega = \alpha \\ BH' &= p - c = \frac{y_0}{4} - \omega = \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow HH' = BH' - BH = \beta - \alpha = \gamma$$

$$\therefore HH' = |b - c|$$

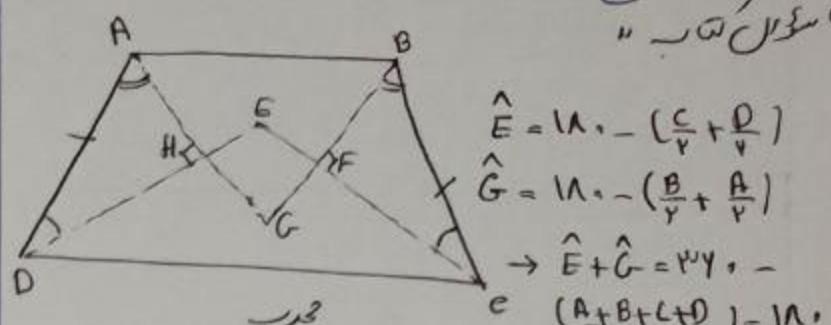


$$a = \sqrt{V^2 + \omega^2} = \gamma$$

$$V^2 = V^2 + \omega^2 - 2V \cdot \omega \cos \alpha$$

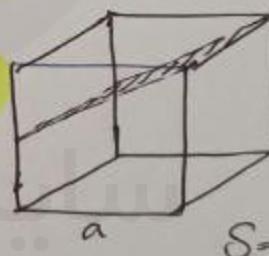
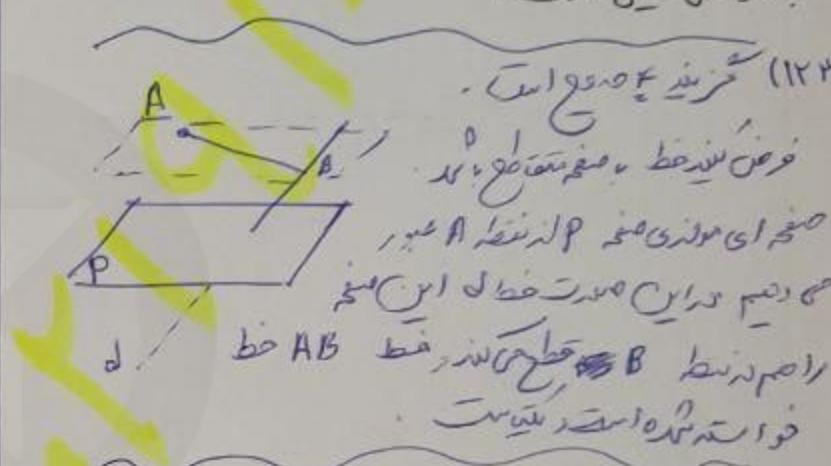
$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{\omega^2}{V^2 + \omega^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

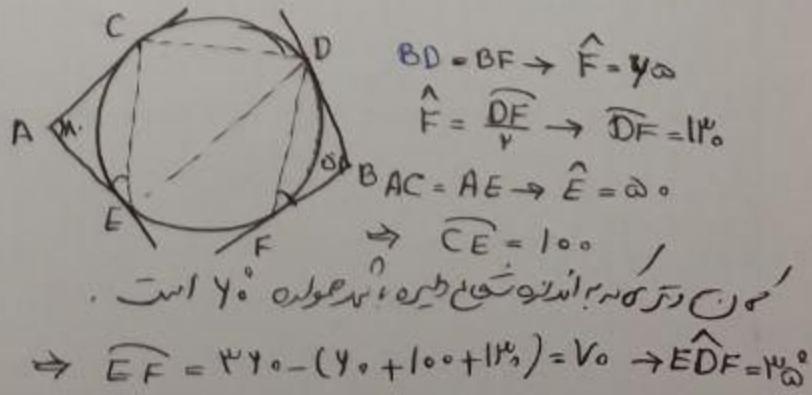


$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E} &= 180^\circ - (\frac{C}{4} + \frac{D}{4}) \\ \hat{G} &= 180^\circ - (\frac{B}{4} + \frac{A}{4}) \\ \Rightarrow \hat{E} + \hat{G} &= 180^\circ - (\frac{A+B+C+D}{4}) = 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

لذا  $EG$  میانس هندسه است  $\rightarrow$   $EG = FG$   $\rightarrow$   $EF + HG = EH + FG$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{سطح مقطع} &= a \cdot a \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= a^2 \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

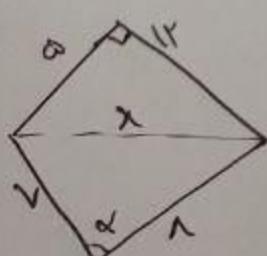


$$\begin{aligned} BD = BF &\rightarrow \hat{F} = \gamma \alpha \\ \hat{F} = \frac{\widehat{DF}}{2} &\rightarrow \widehat{DF} = 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$BAC = AE \rightarrow \hat{E} = \omega$$

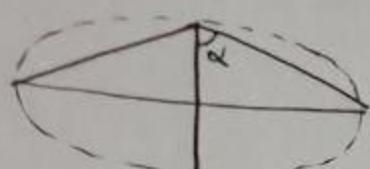
$$\Rightarrow \widehat{CE} = 100^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{EF} = 360^\circ - (\gamma \alpha + 100^\circ + 180^\circ) = V_0 \rightarrow \widehat{EDF} = V_0^\circ$$



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٢١٩١. درجه حریق فیزیک (نظام معتبر رسمی)



حریق اصلی (۱۴۲)

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{v}{\mu}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{v}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{v}{\mu}} \quad \text{و} \quad \tan \alpha = 1$$

$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu}} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{v}{\mu}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ \rightarrow \beta = 45^\circ \rightarrow \gamma = 120^\circ$$

حریق اصلی (۱۴۳)

$$V = (a \times b) \cdot (a \times b) = |a \times b|^2$$

$$a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ v & \mu & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i(\mu) - j(v) + k(-v)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \mu^2 + \mu^2 + \mu^2 = 9 + 3\mu + 1\mu^2 = 18\mu$$

حریق اصلی (۱۴۴)

$$n(A) = 9 \quad \text{و} \quad n(B) = 2 \quad \text{و} \quad n(A \cap B) = 1$$

$$(B \cup A')' = B' \cap A = A \cap B' = A - B$$

$$n(A - B) = n(A) - n(A \cap B) = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$= 2^3 = 8$$

حریق اصلی (۱۴۵)

$$P(A) = 0.7 \quad P(B) = 0.3 \quad P(A|B) = 0.5$$

$$P(A \cap B') = ?$$

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

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

$$= \frac{0.7 - 0.3 \times 0.5}{1 - 0.3} = \frac{0.55}{0.7} = \frac{11}{14}$$

حریق اصلی (۱۴۶)

$$P(A) = P(\text{فیزیک}) + P(\text{فیزیک، ریاضی})$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{21}{90} = \frac{7}{30}$$

دراخون میتوانیم که طبق نظریه رادرط نزد احمد علی خود باید

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -1 & \Sigma \\ 2 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -x+\Sigma \\ v+y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-x+\Sigma = 0 \rightarrow x=\Sigma \quad v+y=0 \rightarrow y=-v$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-\Sigma+\mu} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX=B \rightarrow X=A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & \Sigma & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & \mu & 1 & 1 & \Sigma \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right| = (0+1+\mu) - (0-\mu+2) = \mu^2 - \mu = \mu \mu$$

$$C_1 \rightarrow \mu^2 \quad x+y+Ax+By+C=0 \quad : C \text{ ساده شوند} \quad x+y=1 \quad \text{حریق اصلی (۱۴۷)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax+By+C+V=0 \approx \mu x-y=V$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax+B(\mu x-\mu)+C+V=0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A+\mu B)x+C+V-\mu B=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+\mu B=0 \\ C+V-\mu B=0 \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \in C \rightarrow \mu V + \mu A - \mu B + C = 0 \rightarrow \mu A - B + C = -\mu V$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A=-\Sigma, B=\mu, C=-V}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - 4C} = \frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{17 + 2 + 2\Sigma} = \Sigma$$

حریق اصلی (۱۴۸)

$$2x^2 - 2x + \mu y = \Sigma$$

$$2(x^2 - x + 1 - 1) + \mu y = \Sigma \Rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 - 2 + \mu y = \Sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 = -\mu(y-2) \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = -\frac{\mu}{2}(y-2)$$

$$S \Big| \frac{1}{\mu}, \quad \Sigma P = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow P = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

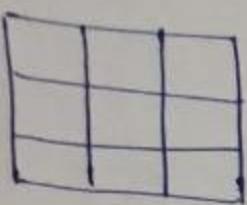
$$F = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \mu \\ 1 & \mu \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$



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(ج) مجموعه رسمی خارج (نحوه ایندیکاتور)



۱۱۰۸) خرینه مجموع است.  
تعداد معنی‌داری می‌شود.  
مطابول دارد به سطر دویست و سیمی.  
 $3! \times 2! = 720 = 12$

(ج) مجموع است.  
سؤال تطهیر (غیر مسخر)

$$P(x) = \text{tg}(\sin^{-1}x) \rightarrow P'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{tg}(\sin^{-1}x) (1 + \text{tg}^2(\sin^{-1}x))$$

$$P'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{tg}\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) (1 + \text{tg}^2\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

۱۱۰۹) مجموع است.

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{4-0} \int_0^4 \left( \alpha + \frac{\pi x}{4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sqrt{\lambda} \Big|_0^4 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( 4 + \frac{16\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times 12 = 3$$

۱۱۱۰) مجموع است.

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin(2x-x) - \sin(2x+x)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \sin 3x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

۱۱۱۱) مجموع است.

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{y-z}{x} = 2-1 \rightarrow A \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{u} = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y+z-1 \\ y = z+t-1 \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow n = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = i(0) + j(1) + k(4)$$

$$= (0, -1, 4)$$

$$-1(y-2) + 4(z-1) = 0 \rightarrow 4z-y=4$$

۱۱۱۲) مجموع است.

۱۱۱۳) مجموع است.

$$F = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x-1} \rightarrow D_F = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 \geq 0 \\ x-1 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} = [-1, 1] - \{1\}$$

نحوه ایندیکاتور:

$$(K-1, 3K+2) \subset [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3K+2 < 1 \\ K-1 \geq -1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow -1 \leq K < -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(K-1, 3K+2) \subset (1, 4) \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3K+2 \leq 4 \\ K-1 > 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow K < \frac{1}{3} \quad K > 2 \quad \emptyset$$

۱۱۱۴) خرینه مجموع است.

لهم مقدار حداچی خارج (نحوه ایندیکاتور):

$$\alpha = \beta \rightarrow \tan(\alpha) = \tan(\beta) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\min(AM + MB) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 + r^2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^2 + r^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{r^2} + 3r^2} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{r^2} + r^2} = \frac{10r}{r} + \frac{2r}{r} = 10$$

۱۱۱۵) مجموع است.

$$\sim \{ \sim (P \wedge \sim Q), \sim \sim P \Rightarrow Q \} \vdash$$

$$(\sim P \vee \sim Q) \Rightarrow (P \wedge r) \equiv \sim (\sim P \vee \sim Q) \vee (P \wedge r)$$

$$= (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge r) = P \wedge (Q \vee r)$$

۱۱۱۶) خرینه مجموع است.

$$x+y>2x \rightarrow x-y+x>0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2+1>0$$

هر دو دست از مجموع است.

۱۱۱۷) مجموع است.

$\begin{matrix} d \\ e \\ f \\ g \\ h \end{matrix}$

$\{e, h\}, \{c, d\}$  مجموع است.

(١)

٠٩٦٤٠٢٩١٠ (٩٦٤٠٢٩١) (٩٦٤٠٢٩١)

لیگ شرکت اسپرینت (لیگ های دوچرخه سواری)

میان مجموع است.

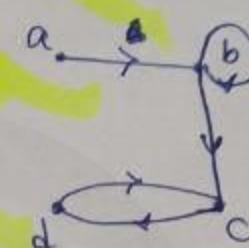
$$S(S) = 2x^4 = 7$$

$$\frac{b}{a} < \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{7}} \Rightarrow 2b < a$$

$$2b - a < 0$$

$$S(A) = 7 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{7}} \times 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{7}} \right) = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{7} = \frac{3}{4}$$



لیگ های دوچرخه سواری (۱۰۰)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

لیگ های دوچرخه سواری