

$$t = x^r \Rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \rightarrow t = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \quad (101)$$

$$\rightarrow x^r = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}} \Rightarrow S = 0, P = -\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$2P^2 - 4SP + 4S^2 = 2 \left(-\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 4a + 14\sqrt{v^2 + 4a}) = 5a + v\sqrt{v^2 + 4a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \Rightarrow [(\log a)^r - (\log r)^r] \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx - r) = 1 \quad (102)$$

$$\rightarrow (\log a - \log r)(\log a + \log r) \log_{\frac{a}{r}} rx - r = 1 \Rightarrow \log \frac{a}{r} \times \underbrace{\log 10}_1 \times \log_{\frac{a}{r}} rx - r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{a}{r}} \frac{a}{r} \times \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx - r) = 1 \Rightarrow rx - r = 10 \Rightarrow x = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\log_{r1} r)^r + \log_{r1}^{v \times r1} \log_{r1}^{r \times (r1)^r} = \underbrace{(\log_{r1} r)^r}_a + \underbrace{(\log_{r1} v + 1)(\log_{r1}^r + r)}_{1-a} \quad (103)$$

$$= a^r + (1 - a + 1)(a + r) \rightarrow \log_{r1}^r + \log_{r1}^v = 1$$

$$= a^r + (r - a)(r + a) = a^r + r - a^r = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$x > \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow rx - r > 0 \rightarrow \text{فقط صورت دارد مثبت} \quad (104)$$

$$[r, 4] \Rightarrow x = r, 4 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ناتقص سوال (انواع مختلف)}$$

$$x = r \Rightarrow x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 = r - 3\sqrt{r} = r - 3(11r) \neq 0 \Rightarrow F(m^2 - 1) - Am + K = 0$$

$$\rightarrow Fm^2 - Am < 0 \rightarrow m = 0, r \quad \text{نیزه در ۳ دارند}$$

$$m = 0 \Rightarrow (-x^r + K)(x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2) \xrightarrow{[r, 4]} x = 3 \Rightarrow (-5)(5 - 3(11)) < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha}{r} \Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \sqrt{1+r^2} \\ r \\ \beta \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \\ \cos \beta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \end{cases} \quad (105)$$

$$\tan r\beta - \sin r\beta = \frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{14}}{\frac{10 \times 14 - 10 \times 1}{10 \times 14}}$$

$$\sin r\beta - \cos r\beta = \frac{\frac{1}{14} - \frac{10}{14}}{\frac{-1}{14}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{-1 \times 14}{10}}{\frac{-1}{14}} = \frac{-14}{10 \times 14} = \frac{-14}{105}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin r\beta = r \sin \beta \cos \beta = \frac{1}{14} \\ \cos r\beta = 1 - r \sin^2 \beta = 1 - \frac{r}{14} = \frac{10}{14} \\ \tan r\beta = \frac{\sin r\beta}{\cos r\beta} = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$f(\alpha) = F \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha + 2 \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha (\underbrace{\cos 2\alpha + 1}_{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}) \quad (106)$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha (2 - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$\frac{F1\pi}{9} = \frac{24\pi + \pi}{9} = 4\pi + \frac{5\pi}{9} \Rightarrow \dots \sin\left(\pi + \frac{5\pi}{9}\right) = \sin \frac{5\pi}{9} = \sin 100^\circ$$

100 درجه ترنسپانر 90 است و در آن صورت آن 1 اخذ کرد

$$f\left(\frac{F1\pi}{9}\right) = 2 \sin 100 (2 - \sin^2 100) = 2(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -2$$

صواب است ترنسپانر 90
مگر از آن است پس گزینه 1 صحیح است
($\sqrt{3} \leq 1, \sqrt{}$)

$$(2 \cos^2 \alpha) (2 \cos^2 \alpha) (2 \cos^2 \alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (107)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\times \sin \alpha} \underbrace{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \sin \alpha} \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \pm \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \lambda \alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\max_{k=0}^{\frac{4\pi}{\lambda}}} \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \\ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\sin \alpha \Rightarrow \lambda \alpha = 2k\pi - \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\max_{k=0}^{\frac{4\pi}{\lambda}}} \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow p'(x) = 2ax + b \quad (108)$$

$$P(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}x + 1\right)(2ax + b) - \frac{b}{2a} = ax^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}b + 2a\right)x + \left(b - \frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

$$P(x) \text{ قابل } a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda}b + 2a = b \Rightarrow 2a = \frac{b}{\lambda} \Rightarrow b = 2a\lambda, \quad c = 2a\lambda - \frac{2a\lambda}{2a} = 2a - 2a = 0$$

مقادیر b, c, a داشته است طرازی ضرب P ضمیمه درین مقدار مجموع ضرایب در تقوایت من a=1

$$a=1 \Rightarrow b=2, \quad c=2 \rightarrow \min(a+b+c) = 2+2+1 = 5$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} + 1 \xrightarrow{n=99} a_{100} = \frac{1}{a_{99}} + 1 \Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{a_{100}-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{k}{m}-1} \quad (109)$$

$$= \frac{m}{k-m} \rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_{99}-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{m}{k-m}-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{m-k+m}{k-m}} = \frac{k-m}{2m-k}$$

$$\text{پس } : \begin{matrix} k=1 \\ m=2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a_{100} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}-1} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^k = 1, r, r^2, r^3, \dots \Rightarrow 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 = 19 \quad (110)$$

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^{k+1} = r, r^2, r^3, \dots \Rightarrow r + r^2 + r^3 = 9$$

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^{k+2} = r^2, r^3, r^4, \dots \Rightarrow 1 + r \quad (2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{k+1} \Rightarrow 1 + r \quad (3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{k+2} \Rightarrow r + r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + r + 1 + r + r + r^2 + r^3 = 3r + r^2 + r^3$$

$$3r + r^2 + r^3 + 19 = 3r + r^2 + r^3 = 19 \Rightarrow 3r = -9 \Rightarrow r = -3$$

$$a_r + a_{r^2} + a_{r^3} + \dots + a_{r^k} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{k+r} \right] - r \rightarrow (-1) + (-1) + (0) + 0 + \dots + 0 = -2$$

$$f(x) = r^t - r^{-t}, \quad t = \sqrt[3]{9x - 1} \quad 0 \leq 9x - 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 9x \leq 2 \Rightarrow -1 \leq 9x - 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq t \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \leq r^t \leq r$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{r} - r = -\frac{r}{r} \quad f(1) = r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{19}{r} \rightarrow \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{19}{r} \right] \rightarrow b - a = \frac{19}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{20}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{y + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0 \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| > 0 \Rightarrow y + t - t^2 > 0 \rightarrow t^2 - t - y < 0 \quad (112)$$

$$\rightarrow (t - 3)(t + 2) < 0 \Rightarrow -2 < t < 3 \Rightarrow -2 < \sqrt{|x|} < 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{|x|} < 3 \Rightarrow |x| < 9$$

روش دوم: امتحان کردن نمره ۳ و ۴ در صورت وجود

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{3} - 3 > 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow \text{نمره ۳ و ۴ وجود دارد}$$

$$x = -3 \Rightarrow \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow \text{نمره ۳ و ۴ وجود دارد}$$

$$y = \sqrt{r-x} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{r - (x - (k-r))} + k = \sqrt{-x + k + r} + k \quad (113)$$

داری صورتی را فرض کن و بگو $(1, 1)$ جایزه $1 = \sqrt{-1 + k + r} + k \Rightarrow 1 - k = \sqrt{k-1} \xrightarrow{+ = \sqrt{-t}} k = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{-x + 2} \xrightarrow{\text{دو طرف را به توان ۱/۲ برسان}} y = \sqrt{-x + 2} - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{دو طرف را به توان ۲ برسان}} \sqrt{-x + 2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-x + 2} = 1 \Rightarrow -x + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

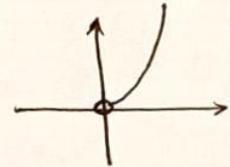
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < -1 \\ x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}, \quad g(x) = 1-x^2 \rightarrow 1-x^2 < 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & 1-x^2 < -1 \rightarrow x^2 > 2 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2} \text{ یا } x < -\sqrt{2} \\ x & -1 \leq 1-x^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 < x^2 < 2 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{دامنه} \rightarrow = \begin{cases} -1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{نقطه صفر تابع} = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{نقطه صفر تابع}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ 1-x^2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} \begin{cases} 0 \\ -2x \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \pm 1 \rightarrow \text{نقطه صفر تابع} \\ \text{نقطه صفر تابع} \rightarrow \text{نقطه صفر تابع}$$

$$f(x) = 9^{\log x} = 9^{\log x} = 9^{\log x} = x^2, \quad x > 0$$



(115)

اگر سوال تو پر بدون علامت در حد است در حال $x=0$ در دامنه تابع اصل نیست

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1 \right)}{(1-\cos(\sqrt{2}x))^n} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1 \right)^2}{\left[\frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^2}{2} \right]^n} \rightarrow \text{حدی تا از حد صفر شود با قدرش 4 از است}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)^2}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-1+x^2}{(\sqrt{1-x^2})(1+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} \cdot x^n$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha \approx \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \\ \text{یا } \cos \alpha \approx 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^n}{1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{2-n}}{(1-x^2)(1+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} = a \Rightarrow \frac{x^{2-n}}{1} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow n=2, \quad a = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow n+a = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}^- \Rightarrow x^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 4^- \quad \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ با عدد ریزی است } \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{2}{x^2} \right] = \left[2 \times 4^- \right] = \left[8^- \right] = 7 \quad \text{و} \quad \left[\frac{-2}{x^2} \right] = \left[-2 \times \frac{1}{4} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}^-} \frac{\log x - a + 11}{14x - 11} = \frac{1}{11 \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

① فرضیه: $a=0 \Rightarrow$ خروجی \Rightarrow ناقص با توانی زوج در دست راست x : فرضیه‌ها را امتحان می‌کنیم

② فرضیه: $b=0 \Rightarrow$ خروجی $= ax^3 + 2 \Rightarrow$ ناقص با توانی زوج در دست راست x

③ فرضیه: $a=1, b=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1x^3 - 1x^2 + 2}{1x^3 - 1x + 2} \rightarrow 1x^3 - 1x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow Kx^3 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$\xrightarrow{x=1}$ $(x-1)(Kx^2 + Kx - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow K=3 \quad x \Rightarrow K=3$
 $\Delta > 0, C, a \Rightarrow \Delta > 0$

حساب می‌کنیم $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a^{2+K+\dots+100}} x^{2+K+\dots+100}}{a^{K+9} x^K} = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ K=101 \end{cases}$ (119)

$2+K+\dots+100 = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{101}{2} [2 + (100) \cdot 1] = 101 \times 101$
 $a=2, d=1, n=101$
 $\hookrightarrow 2(1+2+\dots+100) = 2x \left(\frac{(1+100) \times 101}{2} \right) = 101 \times 101 \xrightarrow{ag} 101$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{C(x^2) + ax^2 + b}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-1}$ (116)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin 2x \cos 2x + 2ax}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4x^2 + 2ax}{x} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(2a-4)x}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow 2a-4=2 \Rightarrow 2a=6 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=3} \Rightarrow a+b=2$

$(0, 1) \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \cos 2x & \leftarrow 0^+ \\ -2 \cos 2x & \leftarrow 0^- \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=2 \\ m=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y-1=2x \\ y-1=-2x \end{cases}$ (121)

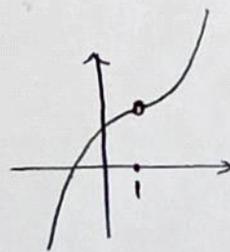
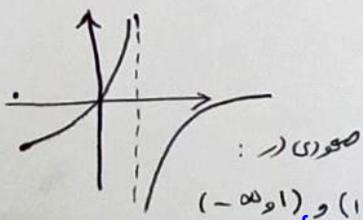
$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=2x+1 & \xrightarrow{y=-x} 2x+1=-x \Rightarrow 3x=-1 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \\ y=-2x+1 & \rightarrow -2x+1=-x \Rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow (1, -1) \end{cases}$

فاصله $AB = \sqrt{\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-1-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{9} + \frac{14}{9}} = \sqrt{2 \times \frac{14}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{14}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^3}} > 0 \quad x=1$ $x > 0$ $x=1$ جانب راست $x=1$ در جهت راست صعودی و در جهت چپ نزولی است
 فرضیه \hookrightarrow صعودی

$\Rightarrow f$ صعودی \Rightarrow

نقطه:
 (نقطه فرضیه \hookrightarrow $x=1$)



صعودی \hookrightarrow
 $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^3-1) - 3x^2(2x^2)}{(x^3-1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow 4x^6 - 32x^4 - 3x^4 < 0 \quad (123)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 - 32x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x^2 - 32) < 0$$

① $x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 32 < 0 \Rightarrow x$

② $x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 32 < 0$
 $x^2 < 32 \Rightarrow x < \sqrt[3]{32}$

$\Rightarrow x < 2\sqrt[3]{4}$

از این $x=2$ می‌توانیم به کمک مشتق تابع $f(x)$ تابع $f(x)$ را بدست آوریم

از این $x=2$ می‌توانیم به کمک مشتق تابع $f(x)$ تابع $f(x)$ را بدست آوریم

$$f_{\min} = 2\sqrt[3]{4} - 2 = 2(\sqrt[3]{4} - 1)$$

جواب

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 8x - 12 = 6(x^2 - x - 2) = 0 \quad (124)$$

$x = -1, x = 2$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $(-1, 1) \quad (2, -19)$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{-19 - 1}{2 + 1} = \frac{-20}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = -9 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 8x - 12 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0$ \Rightarrow دو ریشه دارد \Rightarrow خط مماس در AB می‌تواند یافت شود

جواب: $10, 4, 100$