

① $a, r a, r^2 a \rightarrow \frac{a}{r}, \frac{ar}{r}, \frac{ar^2}{r} \rightarrow \frac{ar}{r} = \frac{ar^2}{r} + \frac{a}{r}$
 $\rightarrow r^2 + 1 = 2r \rightarrow \boxed{r=1}$

مهندس کامیاب مرادی

② $(c, y) \rightarrow \sigma_{1,2}^y \Rightarrow \sigma_1^y = \frac{c + (-d)}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{b = ra}$
 $(-d, y) \rightarrow \sigma_{1,2}^y$
 $\sigma_1^y = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{-b - \epsilon a c = \epsilon a}$
 $a^r + B^r = d \rightarrow s^r - rp = d \rightarrow \frac{b^r}{a^r} - r \frac{c}{a} = d \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon a^r}{a^r} - \frac{rc}{a} = d$

$\frac{rc}{a} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{rc = -a}$

$\Rightarrow - (ra)^r - ra(-a) = \epsilon a \rightarrow -\epsilon a^r - ra^r = \epsilon a \rightarrow$
 $-ra^r = \epsilon a \rightarrow -ra^r - \epsilon a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{r}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{1}{r}}$

③ $ax^r - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow x^r - x - \frac{b}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} s=1 \\ p = -\frac{b}{a} \end{matrix}$

$\epsilon \cdot B^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot B = N \Rightarrow r B^r + \alpha^r - B = \frac{N}{r}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^r + B^r + \underbrace{B^r - B}_{r, \text{ka } \epsilon \text{ } \alpha^r} = \frac{N}{r} \Rightarrow s^r - rp - p = \frac{N}{r} \rightarrow 1 - rp = \frac{N}{r}$
 $\frac{b}{a} = -p$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{p = \frac{1}{r}} \Rightarrow |\alpha - B| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \boxed{\frac{r}{\sqrt{\delta}}}$

(4)

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{(1-x)^2 + x^2}{x^2(1-x)^2} = \frac{14}{9}$$

مهندس کامیاب مرادی

$$\frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 2x^3 + x^4} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x^2 - x)^2} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 - x = t &\Rightarrow \frac{2t+1}{t^2} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow 14t^2 - 18t - 9 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{18} &\rightarrow t_1 = \frac{18 + \sqrt{18}}{28} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{14} \\ t_2 = \frac{18 - \sqrt{18}}{28} &= \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{14} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{لازم به حساب} \\ \text{نمید} \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - x = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{14} \rightarrow s = 1$$

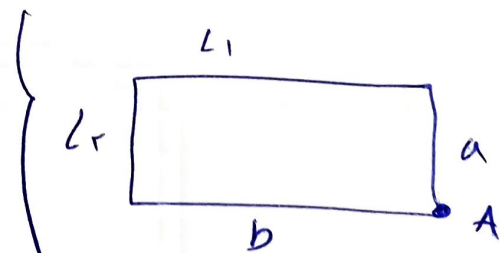
$$x^2 - x = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{14} \rightarrow s = 1 \rightarrow S_T = 2$$

$$\textcircled{\checkmark} \quad x - 4y = 5 \xrightarrow{(4, 5)} \text{صدق نمیکند}$$

$$4x + y = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{صدق نمیکند}}$$

$$L_1: y = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow L_1 \nparallel L_2$$

$$L_2: y = -4x + 2$$



بیشترین فاصله و کمترین مساحت از اضلاع L_1 و L_2 می شود نصف طول « b »

$$A \text{ به } L_1: a = \frac{|4(4,5) - 1 - 5|}{\sqrt{1+16}} = \frac{1,5}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$B \text{ به } L_2: b = \frac{|4(4,5) + 2 - 2|}{\sqrt{16+1}} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{17}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} \right)$$

$$(1) f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} \sqrt{m-1}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow{y=10} x=4 \Rightarrow (4, 1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow m=1$$

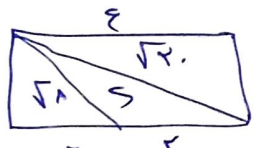
$$f(m+1) = f(1) = \sqrt{2-2} \sqrt{1-1} = 1$$

$$(9) A_r = A_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{q}\right)^{\frac{t}{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \left(\frac{A}{A_1}\right)^{\frac{t}{r}} \Rightarrow q = \left(\frac{A}{A_1}\right)^{\frac{r}{t}}$$

$$\rightarrow \log q \Rightarrow \log q = t (\log A - \log A_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log q + \log q = t (2 \log A - 2 \log A_1) \text{ مهندس کامیاب مرادی}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} = t \left(\frac{2}{\log A} - \frac{2}{\log A_1} \right)$$

(10)  $s = 1 - r - \epsilon = 2 - \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{1} \times \sqrt{r} \times \sin \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow \left[\cot \alpha = r \right]$

(11) $s = \epsilon, \epsilon = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \times 4 \times \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = 12.9^\circ$
 $\frac{12.9}{4} = (r)$

(12) $f(x) = a + \frac{b}{r} \sin (x - \frac{\pi}{r}) = a + \frac{b}{r} \cos x$

$c=1$ و $a=1$ و $\frac{b}{r} = -2$ یا شود

$$f(x) = 1 - 2 \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ و } \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

(13) $\left[\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \right]$

$$\cos x - \sin x = t \rightarrow t^2 = 1 - \sin^2 x \rightarrow m t - r \sqrt{2} (1 - t^2) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow r \sqrt{2} t^2 + m t - r \sqrt{2} = 0 \xrightarrow{t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r \sqrt{2} + m \sqrt{\frac{r}{2}} - r \sqrt{2} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 4}$$

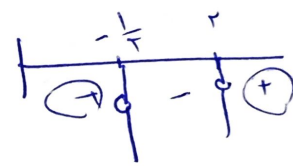
مهندس کامیاب مرادی

(۱۴)

دامنه ناممکن $(-\infty, 0)$

$$\text{اگر نزول} \rightarrow -m^2 + 2m - 3 < m^2 - 5m - 5 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{-m^2 + 2m - 3 < m^2 - 5m - 5}_{(2m+1)(m-2) > 0} < 0 \Rightarrow$$



$$m^2 - m - 5 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{21}}{2} < m < \frac{1+\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$\text{دامنه ناممکن} \Rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{1+\sqrt{21}}{2}) \cup (\frac{1-\sqrt{21}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{cx+d}{ax+b} \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = \frac{-bx+d}{ax-c}$$

مهندس کامیاب مرادی

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g^{-1}(x)}{f^{-1}(x)} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{a}{c}}{\frac{-b}{a}} = \frac{-b}{\frac{c}{a}} \rightarrow a^2 = b^2 \rightarrow a = \pm b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{b}{a} = \pm 1$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x - [-n]| & \text{زد } [n] \\ x - [n] + k & \text{زد } [x] \end{cases}$$

فرض $n=1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $n=2 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$

$$x = -1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) = k, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = |-1 - [-(-1)]| = 2$$

$$k = 2$$

$$x = 2 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} |2 - [-(x^+)]| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x - [x] + k) = 1 + k$$

بیوتی من خود

$$f(2) = \epsilon$$

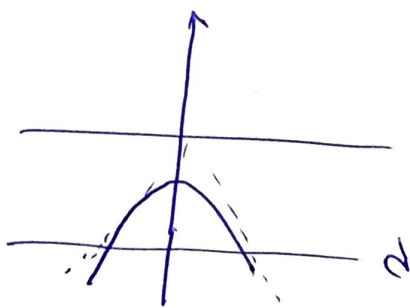
فقط بیان معادله در n

$$IV) f(x) = xg(x) + 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \text{HOP}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = f'(0) \left\{ \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= x \left(\frac{\sin' x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right) \left(\frac{\cos x (\sin' x + 1 - \sin x + 1)}{(\sin x + 1)^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$f'(0) = -\epsilon$$

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خط \$d\$ کس \$y = -x^2 - 1\$ را در ۲ نقطه قطع می کند

مهندس کامیاب مرادی

برای نمود بودن ۲ مماسی باید شیب ها + و - باشند چون شیب خط \$u=0\$ مقارن هستند

$$f'(u) = \pm 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2u = 1 \rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2u = -1 \rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

نقطه = ۱, ۲۵

این همان عرض نقطه \$d\$ است

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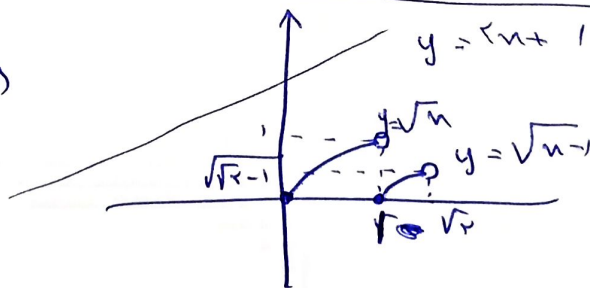
$y = ax^k + bx^k$ $\xrightarrow{\text{نقطه مماس}}$ $\left(\frac{-b}{ka}, \frac{1}{k} \frac{b^k}{a^k}\right) \rightarrow$ ربع دوم

$\frac{-b}{a^k} < 0$
 $\frac{b^k}{a^k} > 0$

$a, b > 0 \rightarrow k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$
 $k > 0 \rightarrow k+1 > 0$

در این بازه هیچ مقدار \$k\$ هیچ مماس ندارد

۲۰ $y = \sqrt{x - [x^2]} \Rightarrow$



کمترین فاصله بیرون نمودار \$y = \sqrt{x}\$ به ازای \$x \in [0, 1]\$

$\Rightarrow A(a, \sqrt{a}) \rightarrow d(a) = \frac{|2a - \sqrt{a} + 1|}{\sqrt{a+1}} \rightarrow d'(a) = 0 \rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{14} \rightarrow d_{min} = \frac{|\frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{14} + 1|}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$