

$$d = a, 1 + ra, a$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$1 + ra = d \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{r} d}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{V}{r}$$

$$d = \frac{V}{r}$$

$$a_9 = a + 1d = \frac{r}{r} + 1 \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{V}{r} \right) = 1^{\frac{1}{r}}, r d$$

$r \equiv T$ 00

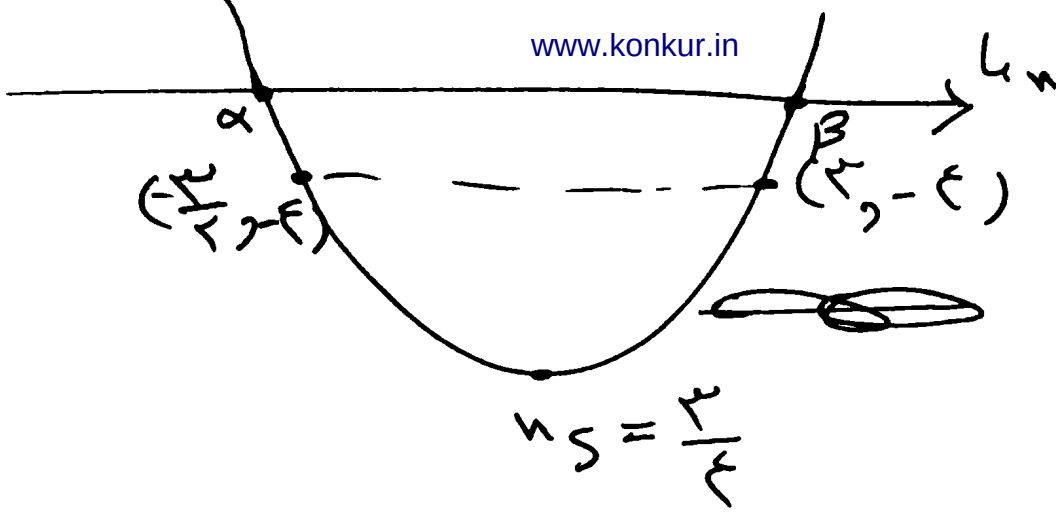
$\Rightarrow F$

$r \equiv F$ 00

$\Rightarrow T$

✓✓

س



$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{r} < \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$k^r + [ku + \delta] = .$$

✓

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \rightarrow \left| \frac{f}{r} k \right| = \frac{\sqrt{fk^r - r.}}{1}$$

$$\frac{k^r}{9} = rk^r - r. \rightarrow u. = r. k^r$$

$$\left[\frac{k^r}{r} \right] = [f, 0] = r \quad k^r = 9 \rightarrow k^r$$

$$y = -x + 5$$

$$A(5, -5)$$

$$OA = \sqrt{1^2 + 5^2} \leftarrow O(0,0) \\ = \sqrt{26}$$

$$f(u) = u - \lfloor u \rfloor$$

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$$f(\sqrt{8}) = 8 - 5 = 3$$

$$f(7a) = 2 \rightarrow 9a^2 - \lfloor 7a \rfloor = 2$$

کی صورت میں $a = -\frac{1}{3}$

AZADEH

$$\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-a} = a$$

$a \in \mathbb{Z}$
دیکھ رہی

سچ

$$\sqrt{n-a} = a - \sqrt{n}$$

$$n-a = a^2 + n - 2a\sqrt{n}$$

$$a=0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{n} = 0 \rightarrow n=0 \quad \text{35}$$

$$2a\sqrt{n} = a^2 + a$$

$$2\sqrt{n} = a+1 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{a+1}{2} \xrightarrow{a \in \mathbb{Z}} a = \text{فر}$$

$$a = 3, 5, 7, 9$$

ہے ہکر کنم غلط حل کر (64)

$$1 - n = -1 \rightarrow n = 2$$

س

$$(2, 1) \in P^{-1} \quad f(n) = n^3 + 7n^2 + 9n + 1$$

$$f(1) = 2 \rightarrow 1 + 7 + 9 + 1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{15} \quad a = 15$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3 \rightarrow x = 16$$
$$x = \sqrt[2]{16}$$

9

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{x} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

5

$$y = c + \log_{\frac{1}{a}}(a+b)$$

سنا

$$c + \log_{\frac{1}{a}}(a+b) = 0$$

$$c + \log_{\frac{1}{a}} b = r$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{a}} \frac{b}{a+b} = r$$

$$\frac{1 \times b}{1 \times a \times 0 b} = \frac{r}{0}$$

$$b = r \cdot a \times 0 b$$

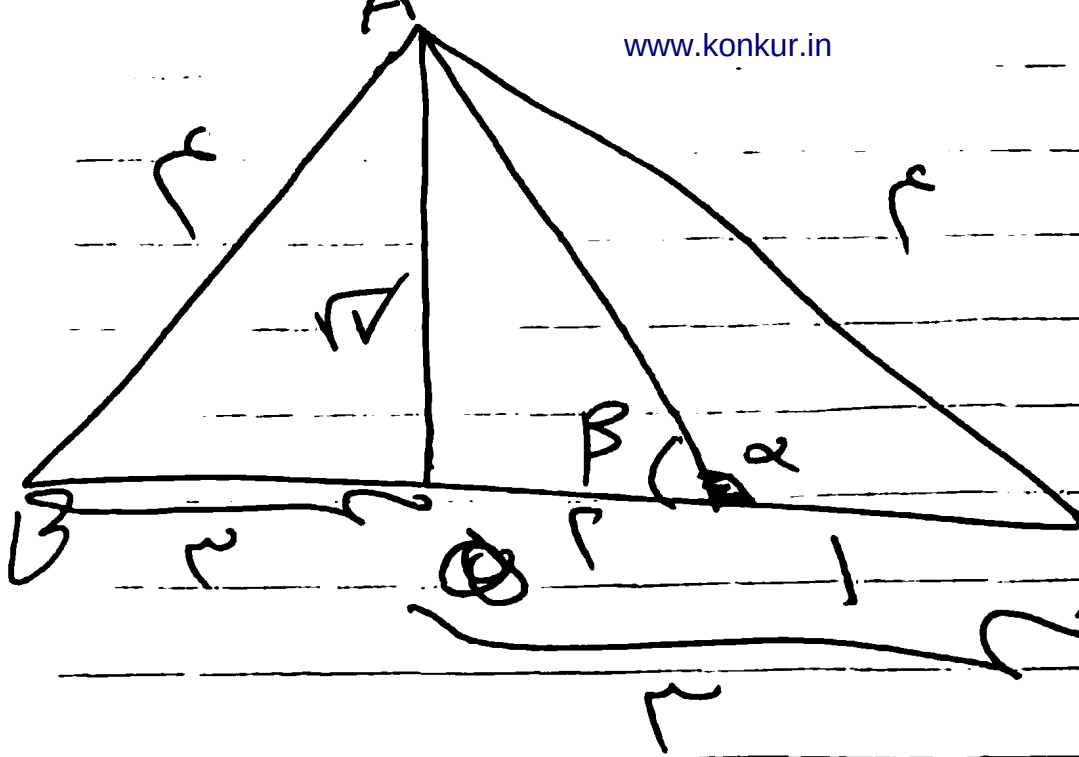
$$-r \cdot b = r \cdot a$$

$$-r b = 1 \cdot a$$

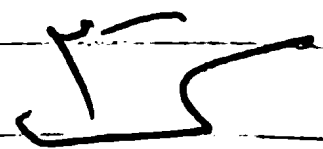
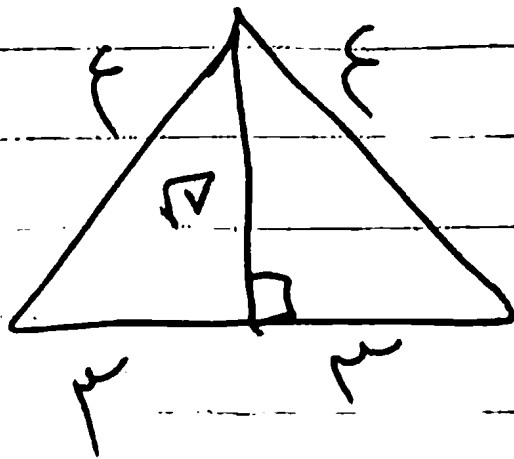
$$\rightarrow -r b = 0 a$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-r}{0}$$

سج



$$\tan \beta = \frac{\sqrt{v}}{r}$$



AZADEH

$$\cancel{\sqrt{r} \frac{1}{r} + \sqrt{r} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

✓

$$A = \sin u - \cos u \rightarrow A' = 1 - \cancel{\sin u} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$A = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$\frac{s^r + r c^r}{1 + c^r} - \frac{c^r + r s^r}{1 + s^r}$$

$$\left\{ \leftarrow \alpha = 9.^\circ, \alpha = 0.^\circ \right.$$

~~$\cos x + \sin x = 1$~~

$$[-\pi, \pi]$$

$$1 = \sin x$$

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

$$\sin x = -1$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

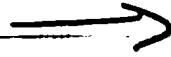
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

جواب

سید

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow r^+} \frac{h-r}{h^2-r^2} = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow r^-} \frac{h-r}{h^2-r^2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$f - g = \frac{f}{(n-1)(n+3)} - \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{f - (n+3)}{(n-1)(n+3)}$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{n+3}$$

محاسبه قائم $n = -3$ افقی $y = 0$
 نقطه $(-3, 0)$

$$12. \rightarrow -ra_{41} = -1 + a$$

IV

$$ra + a = r$$

$$a = -1$$

$$a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$b \sin\left(+\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' \times g' = \left(\frac{f'}{g}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}\right) = 0$$

$$\Lambda \propto \frac{1}{19}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}$$

AZADEH

19
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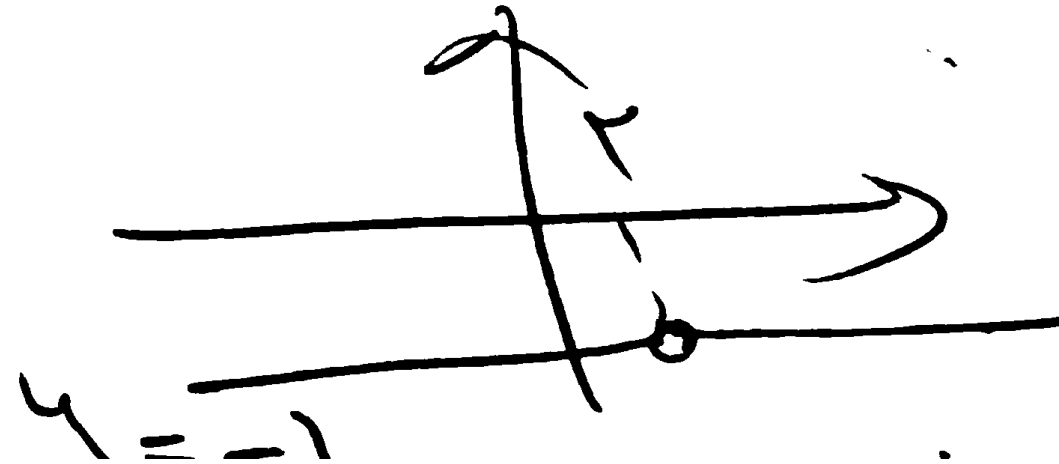
$$1 - m \geq 1 \rightarrow m \leq 0$$

$$m^2 - m - 2 < 0$$

$$-1 < m < 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \neq 2 \quad \times \\ m = 0, 1 \\ m = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

ثابت ←

$$y = \frac{-x + 2}{x - 2} = -1$$



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$$ab + c = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{xa} \\ \nearrow \\ a^r b + ac = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow$$

~~ac = 1~~ سج

$ac = r$

$$b = \frac{-1}{a^r} \rightarrow a^r b = -1$$

$$y = x^2 + ax + b$$

عطين $(-1, -1)$

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

$$-1 + a - b = -1$$

$$a = 1$$

$$-b = -1$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$b = 0$$

55