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ما سجدہ (۱۰۰) راتوں رات (۱۰۰) راتوں رات

کنند خارج سور ۱۴۳

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= x+1=a & a_2 &= r-a = ar^r & \frac{ar^r}{ar^r} &= \frac{r-a}{x-1} = r = 1 \\ a_r &= x = ar & & & & \\ a_{\infty} &= x-1 = ar^r & & & & \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{ar}{a} = \frac{x}{x+1} = r \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \\ r^2 - r - r = 0 \quad s = -\frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \Rightarrow Q &\equiv \sim P \vee Q \quad \text{من قانون الشرطية} \\ (P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow R &\equiv \sim(P \wedge Q) \vee R \quad \text{من قانون الشرطية} \\ [(P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow R] &\Rightarrow (\sim P \vee \sim Q \vee R) \equiv \sim(P \vee \sim Q \vee R) \vee (\sim P \vee \sim Q \vee R) \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{b}{r_m} = \frac{-v}{1} \Rightarrow b = v \Rightarrow a = \omega$$

حل ۳) گزینہ ا صحیح ہے۔

$$y = \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon_a} = \frac{-49}{2.} = -24.5 \text{ eV}$$

$$x^r - x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^r = x - 1$$

$$x_1^{\xi} = (x_1 - 1)^{\xi} = x_1^{\xi} - \xi x_1^{\xi-1} + 1 \stackrel{x_1^{\xi+1} = x_1}{=} -x_1$$

$$x^1 = x^2 \quad x^4 = x^5 = -x$$

$$q^V = 1 - q \rightarrow q^V - a = -q - r$$

$$-x^2 + 2x + m = 0$$

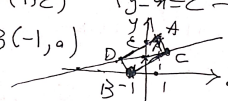
$$\frac{-\omega \pm \sqrt{\gamma\omega - \varepsilon(-1)(m)}}{-\gamma} < \frac{q}{\gamma d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \sqrt{r_0 + \epsilon_m} > -\epsilon \rightarrow \langle r_0 + \epsilon_m \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{10} \left\{ m \in (-1, 1) \right\} \quad \left\{ -1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

عے ہا کدر ہے

$y = -1x - 4$
 A | $-\frac{3}{\varepsilon}$
 B | 0
 C | -4
 C(a, -1a-4)
 $a = -\frac{r}{\varepsilon}$ $\frac{r}{\varepsilon} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{5}}$ $\sqrt{5}a = \frac{r}{\sqrt{5}}$

A(1, \varepsilon) \quad 2y - x = \varepsilon \quad \text{زیر خط است} \quad E(2a - \varepsilon, a)
 B(-1, 0)

 $\frac{m_{AE} \times m_{BE}}{m_{BE}} = -1 \rightarrow a = 1, a = 2$

$P(1+a^r) = P(-\frac{a^r}{1+a^r})$
 $a^r = t \rightarrow r + t + t - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow t = 1 \quad t = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $a^r = 1 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad |1 - (-1)| = 2 \quad a^r = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{5}}$

$D_F = R_F = [1, +\infty)$
 $D_F = R_{-1}$
 $\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}} = x$
 $x^2 = 1 + \sqrt{1 + x}$

$\log(x^r - \varepsilon x + 1)(1-x)^r = \log 1$
 $(x-1)^r(1-x)^r = 1 \rightarrow (1-x)^2 = 1$
 $\rightarrow 1-x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0$
 $\log(-x) = \log 9 = 2$

$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{r}{\theta} = \frac{\frac{r}{\theta}}{1 - \frac{r^2}{\theta^2}} \rightarrow \theta^2 = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = r$
 $\theta = -\frac{r}{\varepsilon}$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ص ۱۲ (زیر ۱) محلی است

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta = \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 - (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cot (B - C) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

ص ۱۳ (زیر ۲) محلی است

$$\rightarrow B - C = 45^\circ \quad B = 90^\circ \quad C = 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos (B + C) + 1}{1 - \sin B \cos C} = \frac{1 - \cos (180^\circ) + 1}{1 - \sin 90^\circ \cos 45^\circ} = 0$$

$$\cot B = \cot 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right) = 0$$

ص ۱۴ (زیر ۲) محلی است

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \theta = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \theta \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\} \quad \frac{1-\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

ص ۱۵ (زنگنه مح ۱)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$\rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a+c + \frac{bx}{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$a+c=0 \rightarrow c=-a$ (۱)

$\sqrt{c} = -a$
 $c = a^2$ (۱)

$a+c=0 \rightarrow c=-a$ (۲)

(۱) (۲) $a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0$

$a=0$
 $a=-1 \rightarrow c=1$

$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-1)(\frac{1}{5})}{1} = -\frac{1}{5}$

ص ۱۴ (زنگنه مح ۲)

$a=0$ در مخرج است

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 2 \cdot a + 4 = 0$ $\Delta = 4 \dots -4$ (۱)

$a > 0$ دو جواب دارد

$\Delta = 4q$

ص ۱۶ (زنگنه مح ۲)

$$x-2=c \Leftrightarrow x=c+2$$

$$x-2=-c \Leftrightarrow x=2-c$$

$c = ac + bc$

$c(ac-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} ac=1 \rightarrow ac=1 \\ c=0 \rightarrow ac=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow ac=1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{a}$

$2ac = 2c$

ص ۱۸ (۱۸) زینہ ۳ ماری

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varphi'(\frac{5\pi}{4}) - f'(\frac{5\pi}{4}) \\
 &= (\varphi(x) - f(x))'(\frac{5\pi}{4}) \\
 & \varphi(x) - f(x) = \frac{9}{x + \sin x} = \frac{(\cancel{x} \sin x)(9 + \cancel{x} \sin x + \sin x)}{(x + \sin x)(\cancel{x} \sin x)} \\
 &= \frac{-\sin x (x + \sin x)}{(x + \sin x)} = -\sin x \\
 & (\varphi - f)'(x) = -\cos x \Big|_{x=\frac{5\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

ص ۱۹ (۱۹) زینہ ۱ ماری

تقدیر: $f'(a) \neq f'(a)$

$$m \geq 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = m(a-a) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(a) = f'_+(a)$$

عق

$m=1 \rightarrow f'(a) \neq f'_+(a) \checkmark$

$m=0 \rightarrow f'(a) = f'_+(a) \checkmark$

ص ۲۰ (۲۰) زینہ ۱ ماری

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 - x} & x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{-x^2 - x} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(a) \text{ با تفریق } \bar{w} = \{1, -1, 0\}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ با } \bar{w} = \left\{-\frac{1}{x}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow k=2$$

$$f'(-\frac{1}{x}) > 0 \quad f'(-\frac{1}{x}) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{x}$$

محل max نمی

$$\frac{km+n}{k-n} \quad \begin{matrix} m=1 \\ k=4 \\ n=0 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{4(1)+0}{4} = 1$$

$$3 \times 5! = 360$$

ص ۲۱) زنہ اصح

۵ نف
۴ نف
۳ نف

عنف بودند
کد نفوشن
۵ نف و ۳ نف

تعدد نسبت ۳ مرص

ص ۲۵) زنہ اصح

۳/۴ $\rightarrow$ ۱/۴ $\rightarrow$ ۱/۴ $\rightarrow$ ۱/۴

$$\frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 4} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 4} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 4} = \frac{3}{4 \times 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{4 \times 4} \rightarrow \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{4 \times 4 \times 4} + \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{4 \times 4 \times 4} + \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{4 \times 4 \times 4} \\ & = \frac{3}{4 \times 4} + \frac{3}{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \frac{3 \times 4 + 3}{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \frac{15}{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \frac{5}{64} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{X_1} = \overline{X_2} = \overline{X}$$

$$= 12.5 \text{ (250)}$$

$$A_1 = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4\}$$

$$S_1 - 1 = S_2$$

$$A_2 = \{a, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4\}$$

$$\frac{t}{f} - 1 = \frac{t_+(0)}{\omega}$$

$$a = \omega \overline{X} - \epsilon \overline{X} = \overline{X}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega t - \epsilon_0 = \epsilon t$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{t}{f}} = \sqrt{\omega}$$

$$t = 20$$

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

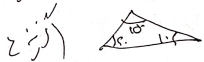
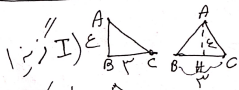
$$P(E) \text{ (24)}$$

$$P(F) \text{ (24)}$$

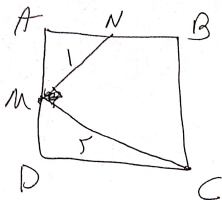
$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(F \cap E)}{P(E)} = \frac{40}{100} \rightarrow P(F \cap E) = \frac{40}{100}$$

$$P(F|E') = \frac{P(F \cap E')}{P(E')} = \frac{60}{100} \rightarrow P(F \cap E') = \frac{60}{100}$$

$$P(E \cup F) = \frac{P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)}{P(\Omega)} = \frac{40 + 60 - 40}{100} = \frac{60}{100}$$



$$10 > 4$$



مسألة (٢٤) =

$$\triangle ANM \sim \triangle MDC$$

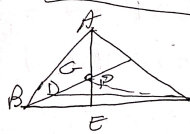
$$\rightarrow \frac{AN}{MD} = \frac{AM}{DC} = \frac{MN}{MC}$$

$$MD = 2AN \quad DC = 2AM \quad MC = 2MN = \frac{1}{r}$$

مسألة (٢٥) : $(AN)^2 + (AM)^2 = (MN)^2$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{a} \quad \Delta (AN)^2 = 1 \rightarrow AN = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$S.P. = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$



مسألة (٢٦) =

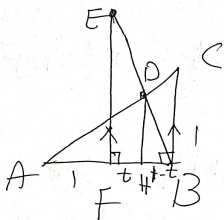
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} BD = DG \\ BE = EC \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow BGC$$

$$\rightarrow GP = 2PE \quad P \text{ مركز ثقل}$$

$$ABC \text{ مركز ثقل } G \rightarrow AG = 2GE$$

$$\rightarrow AG = 2(GP + PE) = 4PE = 2GP$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{AG}{GP} = 2$$



مسئله ۲۸ (زاویه قائمه)

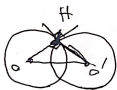
$$HD \parallel CB \rightarrow \frac{1+t}{r} = \frac{HD}{1}$$

$$HD \parallel EF \Rightarrow \frac{1-t}{1} = \frac{HD}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow HD = \frac{1+t}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow HD = r - rt \Rightarrow \frac{1+t}{r} = r - rt$$

$$\rightarrow at = r \rightarrow t = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow DH = \frac{1+t}{r} = \frac{1}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-r}$$



مسئله ۲۹ (زاویه قائمه)

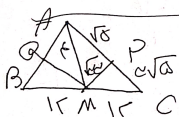
$$\hat{H} = 90^\circ$$

$$R = \lambda \rightarrow aH + H_0 = 0$$

$$aH = d$$

$$\rightarrow d = \pm \sqrt{14}$$

$$d = \sqrt{14}$$



مسئله ۳۰ (زاویه قائمه)

$$MP \rightarrow \frac{AM}{MC} = \frac{AP}{PC} \Rightarrow MC = \frac{AP}{AM}$$

$$r^2 = 3AM^2 - d^2 \rightarrow AM = \sqrt{\frac{r^2 + d^2}{3}} \rightarrow AP = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow MP = \sqrt{3}$$



ص ۳۱ (نیز اے)

$$\Delta S = 2S_1 + 2S_2 = 2(2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{side}}) + 2(4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{side}})$$

$$= 9 + 2\varepsilon = 22$$

ص ۳۲ (نیز اے)

$$(3I - 2A^{-1}B)B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -12 & -11 \end{bmatrix} B^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3B^{-1} - 2A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -12 & -11 \end{bmatrix} B^{-1}$$

$$|B| = (-2)(-1) - (-1)(-3) = -1$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -12 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -11 \\ -1 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m, n = -11$$

حل ۲۲) زنجیره ماتریس

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

حل ۲۳) زنجیره ماتریس

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

حل ۲۴) زنجیره ماتریس

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

حل ۲۵) زنجیره ماتریس

$$y^T - 2y + \varepsilon x = a$$

$$\rightarrow y^T - 2y + 1 = -\varepsilon x + a + 1$$

$$\rightarrow (y-1)^T = -\varepsilon \left(x + \frac{a-1}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow B=1 \quad d = \frac{a+1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\varepsilon p = \varepsilon \rightarrow p=1$$

$$x = a + \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{a=r}$$

حل ۲۶) زنجیره ماتریس

$$A \begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix} \quad C \begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$AB = (a, b, c)$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} |(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC})| = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow \frac{-b^2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{ab}{\varepsilon} + \frac{c}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-b^r}{r} + \frac{ab}{r} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{\frac{-a}{r}}{\frac{-1}{r}} = a$$

ص ۳۶ (نیز ا ح) $\sim$

$$a \equiv 0 \rightarrow 1 \vee a \equiv 0$$

$$a \equiv 11 \rightarrow 9a \equiv 99 \left\{ \Rightarrow 11a \equiv -99 \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \equiv -9 \equiv 99 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{r} \equiv 99 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = 99k + 99$$

$$= 1 \vee (99k) + 99 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{r} = 1 \vee (99k+1) + 11$$

$$= 1 \vee r + 11 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{r} \equiv 11$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r \\ 99 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ r \\ 11 \\ r \end{array}$$

$$99$$

$$\sim$$

ص ۳۷ (نیز ا ح) $\sim$

ص ۲۸ (رنگ ۲ ع ۱)

$$(d, 1d) \mid va-1 \Leftrightarrow (14x14 \quad 14x14)$$

$$=14 \mid va-1 \rightarrow va \equiv 14$$

$$\rightarrow 14a \equiv d \rightarrow a \equiv d$$

$$\rightarrow a = 14k + d \rightarrow a \in \{d, 15, 19, \dots\}$$

ص ۲۹ (رنگ ۴ ع ۱)

۱, ۲, ۳, ۴, ۵, ۶, ۷, ۸, ۹, ۱۰, ۱۱, ۱۲, ۱۳, ۱۴, ۱۵, ۱۶, ۱۷, ۱۸, ۱۹

$$13 = 13$$

$$14 = 14$$

$$\Delta(G) + \delta(G) = 15$$

$$(p-1-\delta(G)) - (p-1-\Delta(G)) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \Delta = \delta + 2$$

$$\Delta(G) = 4 \quad \delta(G) = 1 \rightarrow \min |E(G)| = 1 \quad \min |P| = 9$$