

$$S_q = V^r \cdot S_r \rightarrow a \frac{1-q^q}{1-q} = V^r a \frac{1-q^r}{1-q} \Rightarrow q^r = t \neq 1 \quad (1)$$

$$q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-t^r = (1-t) \times V^r$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+t+t^r = V^r$$

$$\Rightarrow t^r + t - V^r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -q, \quad t = 1$$

غیر صحیح

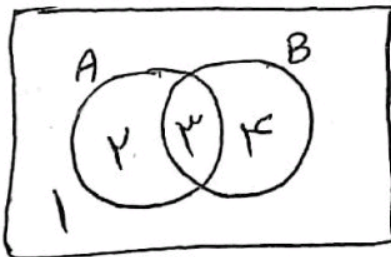
$$q^r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 1$$

$$\frac{a_r}{a_1} = r^r = 1^r = 1$$

$$x^r + \frac{10}{x^r+1} = 9 \rightarrow (x^r+1) + \frac{10}{x^r+1} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^r+1)^r + \left(\frac{10}{x^r+1}\right)^r = 10^r - 10 = 1000 - 102 = 998$$



$$A \cup B' \subseteq A \cap B$$

$$\rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \{3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{1, 2\} \subseteq \emptyset \Rightarrow U = \{3, 4\} = B$$

p	q
T	F
F	T

(1)
(2)

درستی $q \Leftrightarrow p \sim$ معادل مخالف بودن ارزش ادوات.

گزینه (1) در حالت (1) نادرست است

گزینه (3) در حالت (1) نادرست است. گزینه (4) در حالت (2) نادرست است

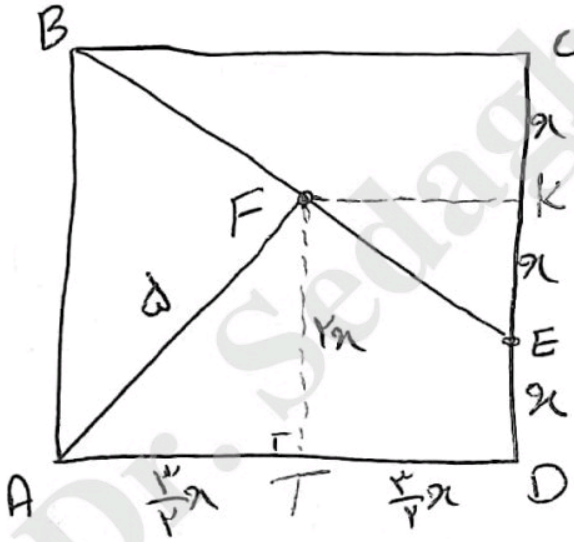
$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = 2 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{\beta} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{4}{\beta^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{F\alpha + \beta^2}{\Delta\beta^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta} \times \frac{4}{\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\Delta} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{\alpha^2}{\Delta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\Delta} (5 - 2sp)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta} (12 - 2 \times 2 \times 2) = 2 - 4 = -2$$

نتیجه

نتیجه (4)



$$CD = 2DE \Rightarrow CD = 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow CE = 2n$$

FK موازی BC است، پس $\angle FKE = \angle E$ و $\angle FKE = \angle E$ پس $FK = KE$

$$\frac{EK}{CE} = \frac{EF}{BE} \stackrel{\text{طبیعی}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow CK = EK = n$$

$$\frac{FK}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow FK = \frac{1}{2} BC$$

$$\rightarrow TD = AT = \frac{1}{2} BC$$

$$\Delta AFT \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}n\right)^2 + (n)^2 = \Delta^2 \rightarrow \boxed{n = 2}$$

$$S_{AFED} = S_{AFT} + S_{FTDE} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{mx^2 - 14x + 39}}$$

$$D_f \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta' < 0 \rightarrow 14 - 39m < 0 \\ m > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{گزینہ ۱} \quad (۷)$$

$$\max f = 1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{mx^2 - 14x + 39}_{\text{در اس کی}} = \Delta$$

مقدار مثبت

$$14 < 39m$$

$$\frac{14}{39} < m$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\Delta}{\Delta a} = \Delta \rightarrow -\frac{\Delta'}{a} = \Delta \rightarrow 39m - 14 = 2\Delta m$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{14}{14} \rightarrow \boxed{[m] \geq 1}$$

$$P(n) = n^4 + an^3 = n^3(n^2 + a)$$

$$P(n) \geq n^4 + n^3 \quad \text{گزینہ ۱}$$

$$Q(n) \geq n^4 + 2n^3 + 2n^2 = n^2(n+1)(n+2)$$

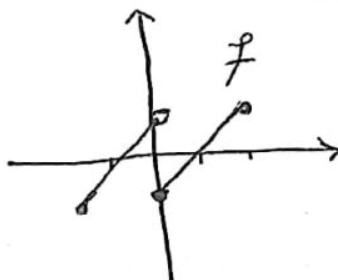
مقدار مثبت

$$P(n) \geq n^2(n+1) \geq n^3 + n^2$$

$$\boxed{a \geq -1} \leftarrow \text{نشان دہی} \quad n^2 + a \geq n^2 + 1 \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\boxed{an \geq -2}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n-1 & 0 \leq n \leq 2 \\ n+1 & -2 \leq n < 0 \end{cases}$$



گزینہ ۳ (۹)

$$f \circ f = 0 \rightarrow f(n) \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(n) \geq 1 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$f(n) \geq -1 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$f(n) = 2n + 2$$

مقدار مثبت

$$\rightarrow f(n) \geq \frac{n-2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n + 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

$$n-2 \leq \epsilon n + \epsilon$$

$$-4 = 2n \rightarrow$$

$$n \geq -2$$

$$a \geq -2$$

گزینہ ۱ (۱۰)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \log d & \log r \\ \log r & \log d \end{vmatrix} = 2(\log d)^r - (\log r)^r = 2(\log d + \log r)(\log d - \log r)$$

$$= 2(\log 10)(\log \frac{d}{r}) = 2 \times 1 \times \log \frac{d}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \log(r_{n+1}) = \log \frac{d}{r} \Rightarrow r_{n+1} = \frac{d}{r}$$

$$r_n = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r_n = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^{-1} = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{r}} = -r$$

(12)

$$\frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \alpha > 0} \text{ (نصف اول)}$$

$$r \sin \alpha < \sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow r \sin \alpha < r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\times \quad 1 < \cos \alpha \leftarrow \boxed{\sin \alpha > 0} \text{ (نصف اول)}$$

$$\text{نصف اول} \quad \boxed{\sin \alpha < 0} \text{ (نصف اول)}$$

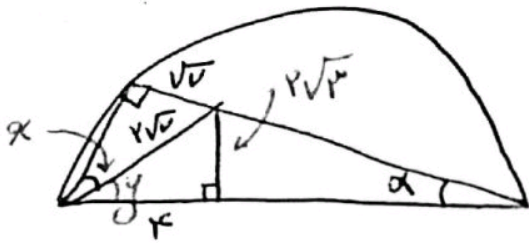
$$\rightarrow \boxed{r \cos \alpha > 0}$$

(13)

$$\frac{\sin(-2\lambda\delta) + r \cos(-1\delta)}{r \sin(14\delta) + r^3 \sin 37\delta} = \frac{-\sin(2\lambda\delta + 1\delta) + r \cos(9\delta + 1\delta)}{r \sin(18\delta - 1\delta) + r^3 \sin(34\delta + 1\delta)} = \frac{+\cos 1\delta - r \sin 1\delta}{r \sin 1\delta + r^3 \sin 1\delta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 1\delta - r \sin 1\delta}{\delta \sin 1\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta} \cot 1\delta - \frac{r}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta} (r + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{r}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta} \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{\delta} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cot 1\delta = \tan 7\delta = \tan(\epsilon\delta + \lambda\delta) = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}} = \frac{r + \sqrt{3}}{r - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1r + 4\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 30^\circ$$

$$\tan y = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

در مثل قائم (x+y) و \alpha

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \tan x &= \cot(x+y) = \frac{1 - \tan x \cdot \tan y}{\tan x + \tan y} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}} = \frac{1 - \frac{r}{r}}{2\sqrt{r}} = \frac{0}{2\sqrt{r}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{x})}{kx^2} = ?$$

لیمیت
هوسپیتال

$$\frac{-\sqrt{x} \sin(\sqrt{x})}{2kx}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \frac{-a \cos(\sqrt{x})}{2k} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{a}{2k} \cdot 2 \rightarrow \frac{a}{k} \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$f(n) = \frac{a^2 n^2 - 2n + 1}{(n+a)(n-2)}$$

مجاوب افقی

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \frac{a^2}{m} = -4$$

$$x = -a \rightarrow m(-a) - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m = -\frac{2}{a}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{2}{a} \rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\cos x}{[x - \pi]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x [x - \pi]} = \frac{-1}{-\sin(\pi^-)} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad (14)$$

$\uparrow$ $[0^-] = -1$ $\uparrow$ $\sin(\pi^-)$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} |a^2 x + a|}{|x^2 + (m-1)x + a^2|}$$

فرض $x = a$

فرض $a = 0$

$$\rightarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad \times$$

$$a = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{+\sqrt{x}(x+1)}{|x^2 + (m-1)x + 1|} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-1}{-1 - (m-1) + 1} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=1}$$

فرض $x = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{+\sqrt{x}(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{|x-1| + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{x - x + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow (f(x) - g(x))' = \left(\frac{-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}}{x^{3/2}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1}} = \frac{-1}{2}$$



$$f'(r) = \frac{f(r) - f(0)}{r - 0} = \frac{\delta - 1}{r - 0} = \frac{\delta}{r} \quad \text{نکته (۲۰)}$$

نکته (۲۱)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} rba + c & a < x \\ rax & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

در $x=a$ نوسازی

$$\rightarrow rba + c = ra^2 \quad (1)$$

در $x=a$ پیوستگی

$$\rightarrow ya = rb \rightarrow b = \frac{ra}{y} \xrightarrow{(1)} \cancel{y} ya^2 + c = \cancel{r} a^2$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{ra^2 + c = 0}$$

$$\rightarrow a^r + b - c = a^r + \frac{ra}{y} + ra^2 + 1 - 1 = (a+1)^r - 1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[r]{ax} |x-a| = \sqrt[r]{ax} (a-x) \rightarrow f'(x) = -\sqrt[r]{ax} + (a-x) \frac{y}{r\sqrt[r]{ax}}$$

نکته (۲۲)

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow -\sqrt[r]{ax} + (a-x) \frac{y}{r\sqrt[r]{ax}} = 0 \rightarrow -ra + ya - ya = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{y}{\delta} a}$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(\frac{y}{\delta} a\right) = \frac{y}{y} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{\frac{r}{y\delta}} a^r \left(a - \frac{y}{\delta} a\right) = \frac{y}{y}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt[r]{\frac{r}{y\delta}} a^r = \frac{\delta}{ya} \rightarrow a^\delta = \left(\frac{\delta}{y}\right)^\delta \rightarrow a = \frac{\delta}{y} \sqrt[r]{y\delta}$$

نکته

جمع و تفریق متغیرها را در نظر نداریم

$$\bar{x} = -3$$

$$Var = \frac{1^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}{5} = \frac{32}{5} = 6.4$$

گزینه ۱

$$P(A-B) = P(A) \cdot P(B') \rightarrow P(A \cap B') = P(A) \cdot P(B')$$

(۲۳)

بر A و B نیز مستقل هستند.

$$P(A' \cap B') = 0.40 \rightarrow P(A \cup B)' = 0.40 \rightarrow P(A \cup B) = 0.60$$

$$\rightarrow P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.60$$

گزینه ۳

$$0.4P(B) + P(B) - P(B) \times 0.4P(B) = 0.60$$

فل محاسبه درجه ۲

$$P(B) = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow P(A) = 0.4$$

$$P(A \cup B') = P(A) + P(B') - P(A) \cdot P(B')$$

مستقل هستند

$$= \frac{4}{10} + \frac{6}{10} - \frac{24}{100} = \frac{48}{100} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$4 + (2 \times 4) \times 4 = 36$$

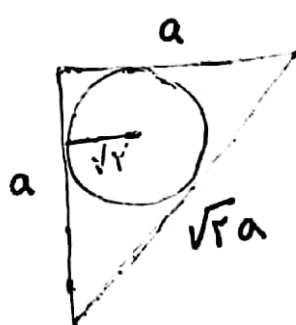
(۲۵) گزینه ۳

در دایره کابل حذف

$$r = \frac{S}{P} \rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \frac{\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}(2a + \sqrt{2}a)} = \frac{a}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

(۲۴)

گزینه ۱



$$\rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{2} + 2 \rightarrow \text{دعایه برگرد}$$

$$> \sqrt{2} + 1$$

بسیار از نصف طول ضلع

www.konkur.in
 $CE = x \rightarrow AB = 2x$

(۲۷)

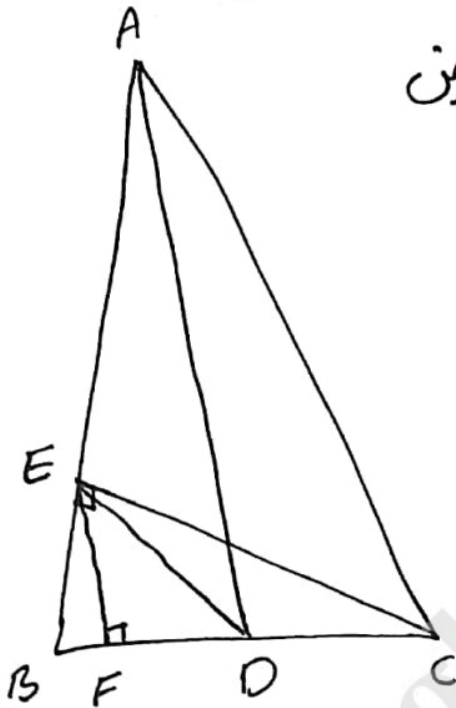
$DE = 2\sqrt{3} + 4 = y$ (راحتی می‌سپد)

DE میانه دارد بر وتر مثلث قائم الزامی است

$\rightarrow DE = CD = BD = y$

$\rightarrow BC = 2y$

مترادف



$\triangle ABD \sim \triangle BEC \rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{AD}{CE}$

$\rightarrow \frac{2x}{2y} = \frac{y}{BE} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - y^2}}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4x^2 - y^2}{x^2} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \rightarrow 4 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$

با فرض
 $t = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow t + \frac{1}{t} = 4 \rightarrow t = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 = \sqrt{3} + 2 \leq 2 - \sqrt{3}$

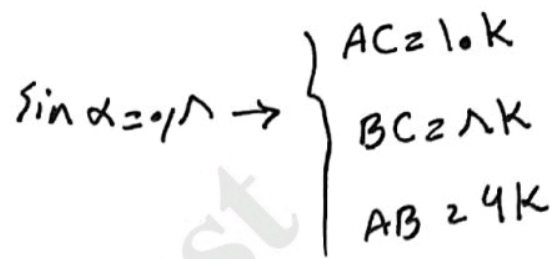
طبق رابطه قدری

مثلث قائم الزامی

$BE^2 = BF \times BC \rightarrow BF = \frac{BE^2}{2y} = \frac{y}{2} \left(\frac{BE}{y}\right)^2 = \frac{y}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow BF = \frac{y}{2}(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 4}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 2) = 1$

$\frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{3} - 1$



طبقات واریج طوی

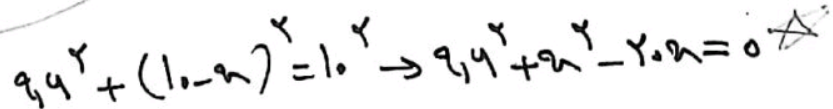
$$\rightarrow \frac{BE}{EF} = \frac{EM}{CE} = \frac{2K + OE}{CE}$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle OCE \rightarrow \frac{10K}{CE} = \frac{AK}{\Delta K} = \frac{4K}{OE} \rightarrow \begin{cases} CE = \frac{10}{4}K \\ OE = \frac{4}{10}K \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial K + \frac{r_0}{\lambda} K}{\frac{\partial_0}{\lambda} K} = \frac{v_0}{\partial_0} = \boxed{1/f}$$

$$q^Y_z r(v+y) \rightarrow \overline{1z v+y} \rightarrow \overline{y z \Delta}$$

$$\sum y_{2Y}(r_{n+1}) \rightarrow r_{n+1} = 1. \rightarrow \boxed{x_{2Y}}$$



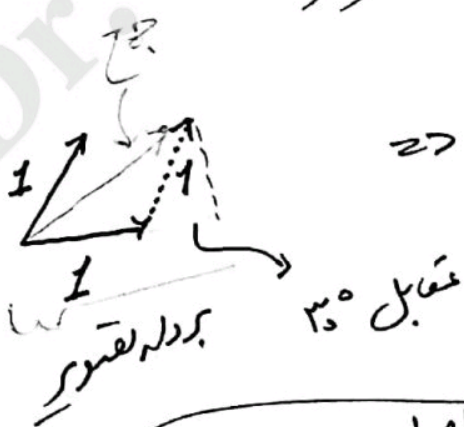
$$\rightarrow AA'Y = aY + a_1Y = Y \cdot a \rightarrow$$

$$AA' = \sqrt{Y \cdot X} \rightarrow \{ \frac{2}{1} \} = \sqrt{Y} \cdot (\sqrt{X} + \sqrt{P}) = \sqrt{Y} \cdot (5 + \sqrt{P})$$

$$= \sqrt{20} \cdot \sqrt{29,2} = \sqrt{584} \approx 24,17$$

$$T T_2' YTH \approx YK \frac{TA \times OT}{OA} \approx YK \frac{1 \times \frac{\sqrt{4}}{Y}}{\frac{\sqrt{10}}{Y}} = 7.7 \sqrt{10}$$

چون a و b دارای زاویه 40° است، هر واحد حاصل $\frac{a}{|a|}$ و $\frac{b}{|b|}$ نیز استفاده می‌شود در هر دو را می‌توان یک به نظر گرفت



27 $\left[1 + \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}} \right]$

$$|A| \cdot |A+K-I| = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & r & r \\ r & 1 & r \\ r & r & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = 1(1-r)^2 - r(r-r) + r(r-r) = -r + r + r = r \rightarrow |A + K - I| = r$$

$$A + (K - I)E = \begin{bmatrix} K & Y & Y \\ Y & K & Y \\ Y & Y & K \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A + K - I| = K(K - r) + r(r - K) + r(r - K) = r \Delta$$

$$K^2 - rK + 14 - 18K = r \Delta$$

$$K^2 - 18K - 9 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{K = 2 - r}$$

$$|(k+1)I_r| = (k+1)^r = (-r)^r z^{-\lambda}$$

$$|A| = 2 \rightarrow ad - bc = 2$$

$$B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1+ac=2 & 0 & a+ad=0 \\ 0 & 2b^2=2 & 0 \\ c+dc=0 & 0 & ac+d^2=2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ac=1 &\rightarrow a=c=\pm 1 \\ d^2=1 &\rightarrow d=\pm 1 \\ a+ad=0 &\rightarrow a(1+d)=0 \\ b^2=1 &\rightarrow b=\pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$-a-ab=2$$

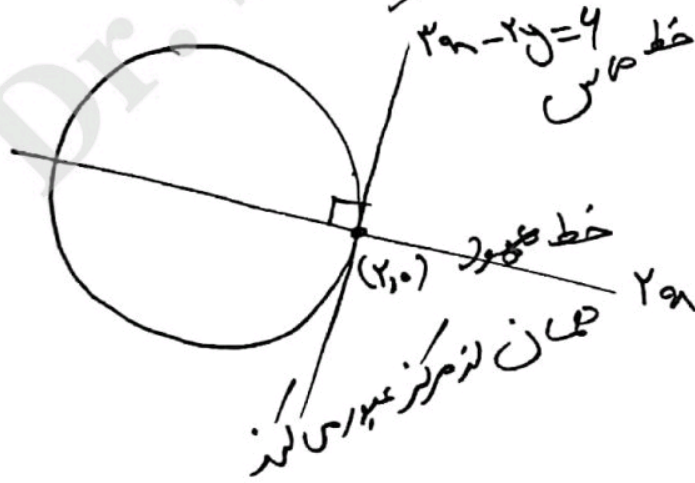
$$a(1+b)=2$$

$$\rightarrow a=1, b=1$$

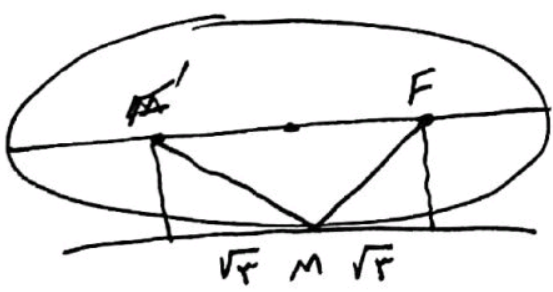
$$a=-1=c$$

$$B^3 = 2I \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ضرب} = -32\sqrt{2}$$



خط مماس
خط مماس
معماری کنونی در این
معماری مدرن کند
فقط کنونی در مدرن



به عنوان حالت خاص در نظر گرفت

$$MF + MF' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{3} = 2$$

$$MF + MF' = 4$$

$$12x^2 + 2y + 3x - y = 0$$

$$12x^2 + 3x = y - 2y \rightarrow y = \frac{12x^2 + 3x}{1-2} = \frac{2x(12x+3)}{1-2}$$

$$= \frac{12x^2 - 12x + 11x}{1-2}$$

$$= -1(1+2x) + \frac{11x}{1-2} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

حالت (1, 1-2x) = 1

$$1-2x \mid 11 \Rightarrow 1-2x = \pm 1, \pm 11$$

$$2x = 0 \quad x = 12$$

$$2x = 2 \quad x = -10$$

در جواب دلخواه

$$x_y = 0, 1, 4, 9, 14$$

$$x_y = 0, 5, 10$$

$x_y \rightarrow$	0	1	4	9	14
0	0	4	3	2	1
5	3	2	1		
10	1				

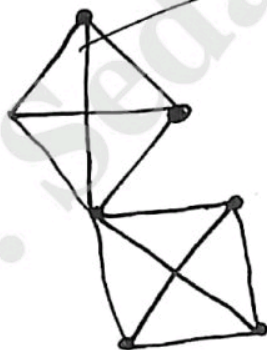
$$x'_y = 22 \leftarrow 10 + 9 + 1$$

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عدس مزدبار

کثر ۱۰

سه مورد ۱ یا یک مورد ۱

$$\binom{4}{1} \times 2^3 + \binom{4}{3} \times 2 = 4 \times 8 + 4 \times 2 = 40$$



چون مقدار رأس ۴

است بنابرین

دو کثرف K_4 را به هم می‌چسبانیم.

$$8 - 1 = 7$$

کثر ۴

۴۰