

$$a, b, c, \dots \rightarrow \begin{cases} b^2 = ac \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

سوال ۱-

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = -x + 1 \\ x^3 = -x^2 + x = cx - 1 \end{cases}$$

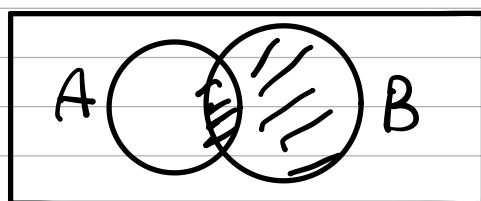
سوال ۲-

$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 5 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12(1x-1) + 14(-x+1) + 1(x-1)^2}{(2(-x+1) + 2x+1)^2} = \frac{7-x+10}{2} = \frac{7x+17}{2} = \frac{17}{2}(x+1) \Rightarrow 7, 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\underbrace{(A' \cap B)}_{B-A} \cup \left[\underbrace{(C \cap A - B')}_{A \cap B} \cap \underbrace{(B \cup A)}_{A \cap B} \right]$$

سوال ۳-



مذکورہ

$$25 = \frac{9+1}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow y = A(x-5)^2 + 1$$

سوال ۴-

$$x=0 \rightarrow \frac{-50}{1} + 1 = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow C(0) \\ &1 = 14A + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A(9,1) \quad B(1,1) \quad a=1 \quad A = \frac{-5}{14} = -\frac{1}{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{a+b} = \log \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon a}{b} = \log \varepsilon \rightarrow b = \frac{\varepsilon a}{\log \varepsilon} \quad - 7 \text{ سوال}$$

$$a = \frac{b+c}{r} \rightarrow c = ra - b = ra - \frac{\varepsilon a}{\log \varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = r - \frac{\varepsilon}{\log \varepsilon}$$

$$= r - \frac{r}{\log r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon \sqrt{r}} \propto (\sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \sqrt{r}} \propto \log r$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{100}}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \sqrt[3]{20} = \sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = r - \log \frac{100}{r}$$

$$\varepsilon x - r = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow 0 = 1x^2 - 2x + \frac{9}{\varepsilon} \quad - 7 \text{ سوال}$$

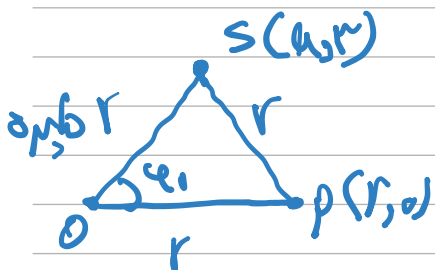
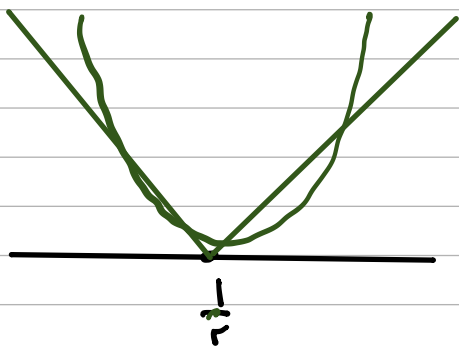
$$\Delta = 14 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$r \propto \sqrt{r}$



$$\Rightarrow a = r \cos \theta_0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} = \sqrt{r} \quad - 1 \text{ سوال}$$

$$r = r \sin \theta_0 \Rightarrow r = r \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = \cos \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$r \propto \sqrt{r}$

$$f(g(-1)) = 9$$

$$f(-1) = 19$$

-9 حل

نیز

$$f(f(a)) = a \rightarrow f(a) = f^{-1}(a) \rightarrow f(a) = a \quad -10 \text{ حل}$$

$$4a - a\sqrt{a} - c\sqrt{a} + 10 = a \Rightarrow 3a - a\sqrt{a} - c\sqrt{a} + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(a+x) - \sqrt{a}(a+x) = 0 \Rightarrow (a+x)(3 - \sqrt{a}) = 0$$

$$a = -x \quad a = c + 1$$

$$\rightarrow f(a) = 4 \times (4 - 4 \times 2 - c \times 2 + 10) = c \times 2$$

نیز

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -\frac{a}{2}$$

-11 حل

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(5a+b) = 1 \rightarrow 5a+b = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 5a = \frac{1}{2} - b \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{b}{5}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2x+1) = -1 \Rightarrow 2x+1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4}$$

نیز

$$(1 + \cos \alpha) \left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

-12 حل

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha + 1}{\sin \alpha} = -\sin \alpha$$

نیز

1/4 حل

$$\tan(A+B) = \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \tan \theta}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \tan \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} + \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{\theta}{\epsilon} \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

1 حل

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\sqrt{r} x - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x - \cos \theta - \sqrt{r} x \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x - \cos \theta - 12 \text{ سوال}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{\epsilon} \cos \theta + \cos \theta = \cos \theta$$

2 حل

$$\tan \theta = -\tan \theta = \tan(-\theta)$$

-12 سوال

$$\theta = K\pi - \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{K\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\sqrt{x-r}}{\sqrt{x-r} \sqrt{x+r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r}$$

1/4 حل

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{r})}{\sqrt{x-r} \sqrt{x+r}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{r}} = 0$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-\sqrt{E}}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = \sqrt{14} \\ a = -r\sqrt{E} \end{array} \right.$$

سوال ۱۷

۱۰۰٪

$$\frac{-\frac{r}{a}x}{(-ax+rx)} = \frac{\frac{r}{a}x}{|x|(1-a)} = \frac{r}{a(1-a)} = r$$

سوال ۱۸

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) = -\frac{9}{c}x + \dots \\ f'(x) = -\frac{c}{a}x + \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} a \neq r: a^r(a-1) = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=1} a = 1 \pm \sqrt{r} \\ a < r: -a^r + ru = 1 \rightarrow a^r = ru+1 \end{array}$$

$a = 1 \pm \sqrt{r}$

۹۵٪

سوال ۱۹

$$\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \sigma^+ : \frac{1}{a} \\ x \rightarrow \sigma^- : \frac{1}{a} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{ra-1}{ra+r} \rightarrow ra+rs = ra^r-a \\ 0 = ra^r - ra - c \end{array} \right.$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{r}{c}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\frac{r}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{r}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\frac{r}{2}} + 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{r}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

۱۰۰٪

$$a = \frac{1}{c}, r \checkmark$$

$$\frac{r \cos rx}{1} = rx - 1 = -c$$

سوال ۲۰

۱۰۰٪

سوال ۲۱ - با فرض a, b, c متساوی‌الاضلاع

$$a+b=c \Rightarrow 1=\frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow b=\frac{c}{2}$$

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

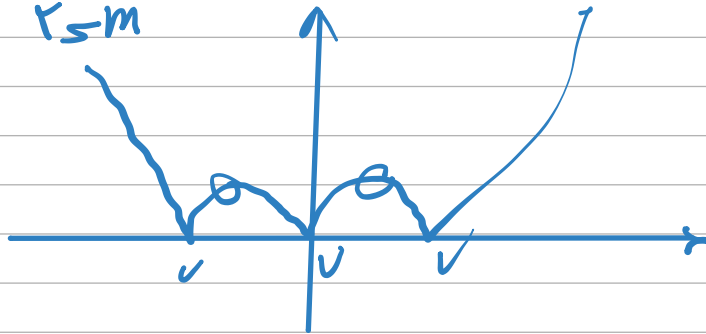
پاسخ

$$|x^r| - x|x| = x - x^2$$

سوال ۲۲

$$r=n$$

$$r=m$$



پاسخ