

$$(11) \sqrt[12]{2^8} \times \sqrt[6]{16^2} \times \sqrt[6]{8} \times \sqrt[6]{2} = \sqrt[12]{2^8} \times 9 \sqrt[6]{2} \times \sqrt[6]{2}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 9 \times 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 9 = 12$$

فوائد: $\frac{12}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{4}} \times \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{12\sqrt{4}}{4} = 2\sqrt{4}$ ✓

(112) $A = \left[\frac{r}{m+1}, +\infty \right)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{m+1} \leq \frac{r}{m+1}$

$B = (-\infty, \frac{\omega}{m+1}]$

هرقن و طغ

$\Rightarrow \omega m + \omega \leq r m + r \Rightarrow m \leq r \Rightarrow \underline{m = r, r-1, \dots, 1}$

۱۱۳) $a, b, c \rightarrow r b = a + c$
 صحیح است

بسیار است $b, \frac{1}{r} a, \frac{1}{r} c \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{r} a)^r = b \times \frac{1}{r} c \Rightarrow \frac{a^r}{r} = \frac{bc}{r}$

بسیار است $\rightarrow r = \frac{\frac{1}{r} a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} = ?$ $a^r = bc$

دلیل: $rb = a + c \rightarrow rb = a + \frac{a^r}{b} \rightarrow rb = \frac{ab + a^r}{b}$

$\rightarrow r b^r = ab + a^r \xrightarrow{\div b^r} r = \frac{a}{b} + (\frac{a}{b})^r \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{b} = A} r = A + A^r$

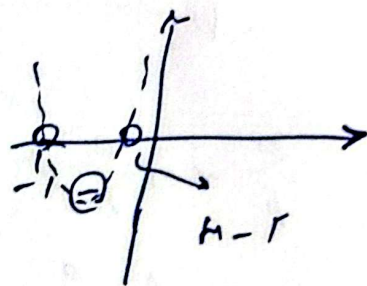
$\rightarrow A + A^r = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ A = -r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a}{b} = 1 \quad \times \\ \frac{a}{b} = -r \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$

if $\frac{a}{b} = 1 \rightarrow a = b \rightarrow a, a, a \rightarrow d = 0$ خ بسیار است

if $\frac{a}{b} = -r \rightarrow a = -rb \rightarrow -rb, b, rb \rightarrow d = rb$ بسیار است خ بسیار است

$$114) (d - 2m)x^2 - (2m + n - d)x - n < 0$$

$$(-1, m-2) \rightarrow$$



ب دهنده کنی با m روبرو بالا باشد

نن فرب x باید مثبت باشد. ربع اول

$$d - 2m > 0 \rightarrow d > 2m \rightarrow m < \frac{d}{2}$$

بجای $m \in \mathbb{N}$ است $m=2$ است و $m=1$ اگر m باشد بازه مورد نظر صورت
 $(-1, -)$ است و انتگرال غیر قابل قبول است. پس $m=2$ قابل قبول باشد.

$$m=2$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$x^2 - (n-1)x - n < 0$$

$$(0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = -1 = \frac{n-1}{1} \rightarrow n-1 = -1$$

$$\rightarrow n=0$$

$$m+n = 2+0 = 2$$

قرائن کامل

112) $\begin{cases} \text{ارتفاع} = h \\ \text{مساحة} = L \end{cases} \Rightarrow h = \sqrt{L+2} \Rightarrow S = \frac{L \times (\sqrt{L+2})}{2}$

عوامل ارتفاع ومساحة افاد
 $\begin{cases} h+2 \\ L+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{L+2} \\ L+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = \frac{(\sqrt{L+2})(L+2)}{2}$

$\frac{S_{\text{جدد}}}{S_{\text{قديم}}} = \frac{\sqrt{L}}{L} = \frac{\sqrt{(L+2)(L+2)}}{L(\sqrt{L+2})} = \frac{9L^2 + 4L}{L(\sqrt{L+2})} = 2(L^2 + 4L + 8)$

$\Rightarrow 9L^2 + 4L = 2L^2 + 12L + 16 \Rightarrow 7L^2 - 8L - 16 = 0$

$\Delta = 64 - 4(-112) = 448 + 64 = 512$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L = \frac{8 + \sqrt{512}}{14} = \frac{16}{14} = \frac{8}{7} \\ L = \frac{8 - \sqrt{512}}{14} \times \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = \frac{8 \times 8}{7} = \frac{64}{7}$ ①

113) $\underbrace{g(x)}_K + \underbrace{f(x)}_{x+2} = x+2 \Rightarrow K + 4 + \sqrt{x} = x+2 \Rightarrow K = -2$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = x \\ g(x) = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{نقطة تقاطع: } \frac{f(1)}{g(1)} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ①

114) $f(x) = \sqrt{a-x}$ مقلوب $\Rightarrow f(x) = g(f(x)) \xrightarrow{x=0} f(0) = g(f(0))$

$g(f(x)) = 3 - \sqrt{a-x}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = 3 - \sqrt{a} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{a} = 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$ نقطة تقاطع

$$118) \quad r^2 x^2 - (m+1)r x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{من } \alpha, \beta \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = d \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = d \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = rd \Rightarrow \frac{S}{P} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{P}} = rd \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = \frac{m+1r}{r} \\ P = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m+1r + \frac{r}{\frac{1}{r}} = rd \Rightarrow m+1r+r = rd \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$\text{من: } -x^r + r^2 x + r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{من } \alpha, \beta} P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r \quad \text{②}$$

$$119) \quad f^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{d}\right) = -\frac{r}{d} \xrightarrow{\text{من } \alpha} f\left(-\frac{r}{d}\right) = -\frac{r}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{r}{d} = -1 \times \sqrt{a+b\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \frac{r}{d} = \sqrt{a + \frac{14b}{r}} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\frac{9}{rd} = a + \frac{14b}{rd} \rightarrow \frac{9}{rd} = \frac{rda + 14b}{rd} \rightarrow rda + 14b = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -1 \quad \text{④}$$

$$120) \quad \begin{cases} r-m > r+m \rightarrow m < \frac{1}{r} \\ r+m > m-r \rightarrow m > -d \\ r+m > -1 \rightarrow m > -\frac{1}{r} \\ r-m > -1 \rightarrow -m > -1-r \rightarrow m < 1+r \\ r-m > m-r \rightarrow -r > -4 \rightarrow m < 1+r \end{cases}$$

111) (r, a)

$$111) (r, a+b) \cup (r, b-a, a) \xrightarrow{\text{و.ا.}} (r, a) = \underbrace{\{a+b, r, b-a\}}_{\text{نفسه}}$$

$$\text{و.ا.} : \begin{cases} a+b=r \\ r-b-a=r \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} a+b=r \rightarrow b=\frac{r}{2} \quad , \quad a=r-\frac{r}{2}=\frac{r}{2}$$

$$\text{و.ا.} : b-a = \frac{r}{2} - \frac{r}{2} = 0 \quad \text{و.ا.}$$

$$112) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: A triangle with sides } r_1, r_2, r_3 \text{ and an angle of } 120^\circ. \end{array} \quad S = r \quad \text{و.ا.} \quad S = \frac{1}{2} \times r_1 \times r_2 \times \sin 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} r_1 r_2 \sin 120^\circ = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Rightarrow r_1 r_2 = r^2 \rightarrow r = \sqrt{r_1 r_2}$$

$$\text{القطر} \Rightarrow r_1 + r_2 + r_1 + r_2 = 1.2 = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{و.ا.}$$

113) a_2, r_2, d

$$A = \tan(10^\circ) - 1 \Rightarrow \tan(10^\circ - r_2) - 1 = -(1 + \tan r_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 10^\circ = \frac{1 + \tan r_2}{1 - \tan r_2} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1 + A}{1 - A} \Rightarrow A = 1 - A \Rightarrow A = 1 - A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 + \sqrt{2} \\ A = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{و.ا.} : A = -(\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{و.ا.}$$

$$\text{12)} \sin x = \sin(r_2) \Rightarrow \sin x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - r_2\right)$$

(1)

$$\rightarrow r_2 = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} - r_2 \Rightarrow 2r_2 = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow r_2 = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow r_2 = k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} + r_2 \rightarrow -r_2 = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow r_2 = -k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r}$$

(2)

$$\text{(1)} \quad \begin{array}{c|cccc} r & \frac{\pi}{r} & \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r} & \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r} & \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r} \\ \hline k & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{(2)} \quad \begin{array}{c|cccc} r & -\frac{\pi}{r} & k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} & k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} & k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \\ \hline k & . & -1 & -2 & \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$$

$$\text{12)} \lg_r^v = r_\wedge$$

$$\lg_\Delta^r = r^\Delta$$

$$\lg_{r^\Delta}^1 = \frac{\lg_r^1}{\lg_r^{1r}} = \frac{1 + \lg_r^d}{1 + \lg_r^v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + \frac{1}{r^\Delta}}{1 + r_\wedge} = \frac{1 + r}{r_\wedge} = \frac{r}{r_\wedge} = \frac{r}{r_\wedge} = \frac{12}{19} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{12)} C_v = \frac{6}{\bar{\alpha}} = ?$$

$$\bar{\alpha} = \frac{r_\wedge + 1/r + 1}{2} = \frac{2/r}{2} = 1/12$$

$$6^r = \frac{(1 - 1/12)^r + (1/12 - 1/12)^r + (1/12 - 1/12)^r + (1/12 - 1/12)^r + (1/12 - 1/12)^r}{2}$$

$$\frac{114}{5} \sim 1 \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{7.144 + 7.14 + 7.14 + 7.14 + 7.14}{5} = \frac{7.14}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{y} = \sqrt{\frac{7.14}{5}} = \frac{7.14}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$CV = \frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}} = \frac{\frac{7.14}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{5.14}{5}} = \frac{7.14 \times 5}{5.14 \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{7.14}{5.14} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(۱۲۷) $x=1,5$ مفروضه صورت دیگر به کسر ساده به لای می باشد.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{Kx^2 + ax + b}{Kx - C} \Rightarrow \frac{Kx^2}{K} + \frac{a}{K}x + b = 0 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{Kx^2 + ax + b}{Kx - 1} \quad x > 1 \\ K - ax \quad x < 1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$1 \rightarrow f(1,5) - C = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{C=1}$$

در $x=1$

$$x=1 \rightarrow K - a(1) = -1$$

$$\text{در } x=1 \rightarrow \frac{K + a + b}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow \underline{a + b = K}$$

(12)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-r)^-} f(x) = r \left[\underbrace{\frac{r - (-r)^-}{r}}_{\left[\frac{f_1}{r} \right] \text{ (2)}} \right] + a \left[\underbrace{\frac{(-r)^- + r}{r}}_{\left[\frac{-1/1}{r} \right] \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-r)^+} f(x) = r \left[\underbrace{\frac{r - (-r)^+}{r}}_{\left[\frac{f_2}{r} \right] \text{ (1)}} \right] + a \left[\underbrace{\frac{(-r)^+ + r}{r}}_{\left[\frac{1/1}{r} \right] \text{ (2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f - a = r + a = r \quad \text{نکته} \quad \left[\frac{a}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = \text{مف}$$

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$$x \rightarrow (-1)^- \Rightarrow \frac{1-K(-1)}{0^+} = \frac{1+K}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow K < -1 \Rightarrow K < -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x \rightarrow (-1)^+ \Rightarrow \frac{1-K(-1)}{0^-} = \frac{1+K}{0^-} = -\infty \Rightarrow K > -1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -1 < K < -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \underbrace{(-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r})}_{\text{نطاق مجاز}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \frac{x^r f(x) + 1}{a - x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r f(x) + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{-1} = \frac{f(a)}{-1} = -f(a) = r \Rightarrow -(f(a)) = r$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) + f(x) + 1}{-a} = 0 \Rightarrow f(a) + f(a) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow f(a) + f(a) = -1$

۱۳) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r + ma + n = 0 \\ r + m = -r \rightarrow m = -r - r = -2r \\ -ra = -n \Rightarrow n = ra \end{cases} \rightarrow n - m = ra + 2r = 4r = ?$

* $\rightarrow a^r + a(-r - ra) + ra = 0 \rightarrow a^r - ra - ra^r + ra = 0$

$\rightarrow -a^r + ra = 0 \rightarrow +a(-a + r) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ -a + r = 0 \rightarrow a = r \end{cases}$

$a = r \rightarrow 9(a) + r = 18 \quad \checkmark$

۱۴) $y = -ax + r \quad x = r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y(r) = f(r) \Rightarrow -ra + r = f(r) \\ \text{شیب} = f'(r) \Rightarrow -a = f'(r) \end{cases}$

مثلاً $\Rightarrow (-ra + r) + (-a) = -1 \Rightarrow -2a = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

بنابراین: $f'(r) = -a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$

۱۴) $\frac{dy}{dx} \rightarrow y = mx$: شیب (مماس) در نقطه α بر منحنی $y = f(x)$

$\begin{cases} y(\alpha) = f(\alpha) \Rightarrow m\alpha = f(\alpha) \\ \text{شیب} = f'(\alpha) \Rightarrow m = f'(\alpha) \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(\alpha)}{f(\alpha)} = \frac{mx}{m\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{f'(\alpha)}{f(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{f'(\alpha)}{f(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) + 1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

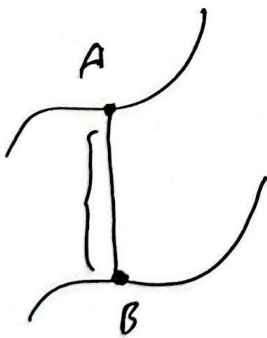
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1)} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1)(x) = 1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \cdot x$$

$$\rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \cdot x \rightarrow 1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} = -1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \cdot x$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) + 1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{x = \frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \left(1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} \quad \text{D}$$

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$$AB = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \cdot x + 1 \xrightarrow{x = -1} 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

134 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

$$\text{Q2a: } \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{y}{x} \times \frac{z}{x} = 9$$

۱۳۴) $\Rightarrow$ اولی: $\frac{20!}{v} \times \frac{1}{0,1,2,3,4} \times \frac{5}{5} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

ثانی: $\frac{20!}{v} \times \frac{20!}{1} \times \frac{20!}{\cdot} = \underline{\underline{1}}$

$\therefore 2 = 2 + 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{111}} \quad \textcircled{D}$

۱۳۵) ۱, ۲, ۳, ۴, ۵, ۶, ۷, ۸

$n(S) = \binom{8}{2} = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{2 \times 1 \times 1} = 56$

مکان مطلوب

$n(A) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ مکان: } 1 \text{ و } 0 \Rightarrow \binom{7}{1} = 7 \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ مکان: } 1 \text{ و } 0 \text{ و } 0 \Rightarrow \binom{7}{2} = 21 \\ \textcircled{3} \text{ مکان: } 1 \text{ و } 0 \text{ و } 0 \text{ و } 0 \Rightarrow \binom{7}{3} = 35 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow 7 + 21 = \underline{\underline{28}}$

پس: $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{28}{56} = \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \textcircled{D}$

۱۳۶) $\Rightarrow$ $n(S) = \binom{n+5}{2}$

$n(A) = \text{مکان مطلوب}$

از سیم سوال را عمل نمی‌کنیم

اعداد معرایی سه تایی نیستند پس ۴:

$\Rightarrow P(A) = 1 - P(A') \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\binom{n}{2}}{\binom{n+5}{2}} = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{(n+5)(n+4)} = \frac{1}{6}$

if $n=5 \Rightarrow \frac{12}{9 \times 8} = \frac{1}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}} \quad \textcircled{D}$

۱۳۶ $\Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{سقف} = ۲ \\ \text{کف} = ۵ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{۲}{۵}$

۱۳۷ $\frac{f}{r} = \frac{d}{g} = \frac{x}{v}$

$\begin{cases} g = \frac{۱۵}{r} = ۲,۵ \\ x = \frac{۲۸}{r} \approx ۹,۳ \end{cases}$

X

$\frac{f}{g} = \frac{d}{r} = \frac{x}{v}$

$\begin{cases} g = \frac{۱۲}{d} = ۲,۴ \\ x = \frac{۲۵}{r} \approx ۱۱,۳ \end{cases}$

X

$\frac{f}{v} = \frac{d}{g} = \frac{x}{r}$

$\begin{cases} g = \frac{۲۵}{r} = ۱,۳ \\ x = \frac{۱۲}{v} = ۱,۳ \end{cases}$

$\frac{f}{g} = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{x}{r}$

$\begin{cases} x = \frac{۲۵}{v} = ۱,۳ \\ g = \frac{۲۸}{d} = ۵,۶ \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{۲۵}{r} - \frac{۲۸}{d} = \frac{۱۲-۱۱}{۱} = \frac{۱}{۱} = ۱$

۱۴ سوال از مساحت کج است : $\Delta = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \frac{b-a}{\frac{1}{y}} = b-a = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{y}$

* $\Delta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{r}{y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+r}{y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+r}}{y}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r} \times \Delta = \sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+r}}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{r(1+r)}}{y}$