

$$ry - rx = r \Rightarrow rx = ry - r \rightarrow x = \frac{ry - r}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } r} y = \frac{rx - r}{r} \quad (134)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{باز کردن}} x = \frac{rx - r}{r} = \frac{-r}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \text{① نرینه}$$

$$y = -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{4}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{باز کردن}} y = rx + |x| \quad (135)$$

باری نرینه و جواب را در دست می آوریم

$$\begin{cases} rx & x > 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{4}{r} = rx \rightarrow -rx^2 - x + 4 = 4x \rightarrow rx^2 + 5x - 4 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } r} rx^2 + 5x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x+4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$(rx+4)(x-\frac{4}{r}) = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{r} \quad \text{و } x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{4}{r} = x \rightarrow -rx^2 - x + 4 = rx \rightarrow rx^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x+4)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow (x+\frac{4}{r})(rx-1) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (a, b) = (-1, 1)$ نرینه $x = -1$ و $x = \frac{1}{r}$

(136)

$$R_m = \sqrt{R_1^2 + R_2^2 - 2R_1R_2 \cos \theta}$$

$$R_m = \sqrt{(8 + \sqrt{4})^2 + (\sqrt{4})^2 - 2(8 + \sqrt{4})(\sqrt{4}) \cos \theta}$$

$$R_m = \sqrt{64 + 16\sqrt{4} + 4 + 4 - 16\sqrt{4} + 8 + 4} = \sqrt{11} = 9 \rightarrow \text{نرینه}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & r \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & r \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 & r \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v & 4 \\ 4 & rr \end{bmatrix}$$

جواب صحیح
 $v + 4 + 4 + rr = 44$ ✓
 گزینه ۱

ب ۱۳۱ ب ۱۳۲

مجموعه جواب صحیح
 (1, 3), (2, 4), (3, 5), (3, 1), (4, 2), (5, 3), (1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 4) → $n(A) = 9$ و $n(B) = 4 \times 4 = 16$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{9}{16} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

گزینه ۱

$$(m-4)x^2 - rx - r = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow 4r^2 - 4(-r)(m-4) = 4r^2 + 4r(m-4) > 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{m-4} < 0 \\ p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{m-4} > 0 \end{cases}$$

① → $4r^2 + 4r(m-4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 4m - 16 > 0 \rightarrow (m+4)(m-4) > 0$

② → $\frac{r}{m-4} < 0$

		+	+
r	-	+	+
$m-4$	-	-	+
	+	-	+

③ → $\frac{-r}{m-4} > 0$

	-	+
r	+	+
$m-4$	-	+

③ → $\frac{-r}{m-4} > 0 \rightarrow m-4 < 0 \rightarrow m < 4$

جواب صحیح → ۳ (m < 4)

گزینه ۳

$$\frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})} = r \rightarrow \frac{\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x}{\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x} = \frac{\sqrt{r} (\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{r} (\sin x + \cos x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = r \rightarrow$$

$$\sin x - \cos x = r \sin x + r \cos x \rightarrow -\sin x = r \cos x \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = -r \rightarrow \text{Deriv}$$

$$f(x-r) = ex^r - 10x + 14 \quad (136)$$

$$rx - r = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t+r}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{sub}} f(t) = r \left(\frac{t+r}{r} \right)^r - 10 \left(\frac{t+r}{r} \right) + 14 =$$

$$f(t) = (t^r + rt + 9) - 10t - r + 14 = t^r - t + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^r - x + 1 \rightarrow \text{Deriv}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{rx^r - 10x - 14}{\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{4x - 10}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{14}{\frac{1}{r}} = 14r$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{x}) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\frac{14}{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = 14x(-1) = -14x \quad (137)$$

$$\text{① Deriv}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r} a^x + r^{x-r} = ra + r^{r-r} = \boxed{ra+1} \quad (138)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r} a \log_r(1+x) = a \log_r r = \boxed{ra} \rightarrow ra+1 = ra \rightarrow \boxed{a=-1} \quad (139)$$

$$f(r) = -r + r^{r-r} = -r + r^{-1} = -r + \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{-\frac{r^2-1}{r}} \quad (140)$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow -x + r^{x-r} \quad \text{Deriv}$$

$\sin^n x + \cos^n x$

$x = \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow \sin^n x$

(17)

$\rightarrow F \sin^n x + \cos^n x \rightarrow -F \cos^n x + \sin^n x \quad x = \frac{\pi}{n}$

~~$F \sin^n x + \cos^n x \rightarrow -F \cos^n x + \sin^n x$~~

$$\underbrace{F \sin^n \cos^n x}_{F \sin^n \cos^n} \times \underbrace{[\sin^n x - \cos^n x]}_{-\cos^n x} = F \sin^n \cos^n x - \sin^n x$$

$x = \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow -\sin^n \frac{\pi}{n} = -\sin^n \frac{\pi}{n}$

⊙ (1) $\sin^n \frac{\pi}{n}$

حل (17)

$f(x) = |x-r| + |x-r| \rightarrow \begin{cases} -x+r - x+r = -2x+2r & x < r \\ x-r - x+r = 0 & r < x < r \\ x-r + x-r = 2x-2r & x > r \end{cases}$

$r^2 x - x - 1 = -2x + 2r \Rightarrow r^2 x + x - 1 = 0$
 $d = 1 - 4(-1)(r^2) > 0 \rightarrow \dots$

حل (17)

$f(t) = 4 - 5 \cdot e^{-rt} \rightarrow 4 - 5 \cdot e^{-rt} = 5 \rightarrow t = ?$

$-5 \cdot e^{-rt} = -1 \rightarrow e^{-rt} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow -rt \ln e = \ln \frac{1}{5}$

$5 \cdot rt = -\ln \frac{1}{5} = \ln 5 = \ln 5^1 = 1 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{5r}$

⊙ حل (17) $t = \frac{1}{5r}$

(149)

$\tan x \tan r x = 1$

$\tan r x = \frac{\cos(x-rx) - \cos(x+rx)}{\cos(x-rx) + \cos(x+rx)} = \frac{\cos(rx) - \cos x}{\cos(rx) + \cos x} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cancel{\cos(rx)} - \cos x = \cos(rx) + \cos x \rightarrow r \cos x = 0$

$\cos rx = 0 \rightarrow rx = r k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \text{D. Sin}$



$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^r + bx + c & ; x > -r \\ x^r - x & ; x < -r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ea - rb + c = -1 + r \\ ea - rb + c = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ea - rb = -1 \\ ea - rb = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{ra - b = -3}$

$\begin{cases} ra + b \\ rn - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -ra + b = 1r - 1 \\ -ra = 11 - 2 = 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{-ra + b = 11}$
 $-ra = 11 - 2 = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -3}$

$b = ra + d = -4 + d = -1$
 $f(1) = ax^r + bx + c = -r x^r - x + c = -r(1)^r - (1) + c = -r - 1 + c = 0$
 $r > -r$

نقطه (1,2)

(150)

$\sqrt{v x^r - r y} + y = 10$
 $y' = - \frac{f_x}{f_y} = - \frac{\frac{1}{2} r v x^{r-1}}{\frac{1}{2} v x^r - r y} = - \frac{r v x^{r-1}}{v x^r - 2 r y} = - \frac{r v}{v x^r - 2 r y} = - \frac{r v}{r \sqrt{v x^r - r y}} = - \frac{r v}{r \sqrt{100 - 2 r y}} = - \frac{v}{\sqrt{100 - 2 r y}}$

سبب خط قائم منتهی به $\left(\frac{+8}{v}\right)$ از D. Sin

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$y = x^{\frac{r}{a}} - ax^{\frac{1}{r}}$ → نزولی → $f' <$

$y' = \frac{r}{a} x^{\frac{r}{a}-1} - \frac{1}{r} x^{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r}{a} \left(\frac{\sqrt[r]{x}}{1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} \right) = \frac{r}{a} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} \right)$

$y'' = \frac{r}{a} x^{-\frac{r}{a}} + \frac{1}{a} x^{-\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{r}{a} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} + \frac{r}{\sqrt[r]{x^0}} \right)$ | - p +
 $= \frac{r}{a} \left(\frac{\sqrt[r]{x^r} + r}{\sqrt[r]{x^0}} \right)$ [f'k] m r 1

	-r	0	
$x+r$	-	+	+
$\sqrt[r]{x^0}$	-	-	+
	+	-	+

$f'' <$

$\frac{r}{a} > 0$ → $-r < x < 0$
 (-200)
 نزولی

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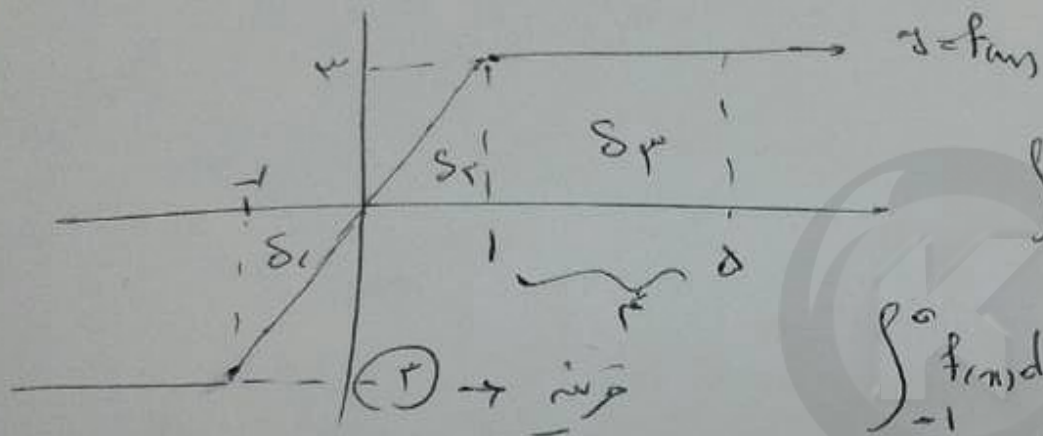
$f(x) = x^5 - 4x^2 + 9x + 7$ $\frac{f(x)}{m} = \frac{m}{m}$
 $f(x) = m$ → $x^5 - 4x^2 + 9x + 7 = m$ بدر
 $x^5 - 4x^2 + 9x + 7 - m = 0$

سایت کنکور

هندسه مساحتها و محیطها ۱۴۸

هندسه مساحتها و محیطها ۱۴۹

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$$\int_{-1}^5 f(x) dx = \text{مساحت زیر منحنی}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{-1} f(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^5 f(x) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + 4 = 6.5$$

پس جواب 6.5 است ←

$$\int_1^e \frac{r x^r - \sqrt{x}}{x^r} dx = \int_1^e \left(r x - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^r} \right) dx = \int_1^e \left(r x - x^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{r}{2}} \right) dx$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{r x^r}{r} + \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^e = x^r - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Big|_1^e =$$

$$\left(\frac{e^r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right) - \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$$

$$14 - \frac{r}{r} = 14 - 1 = 13$$

نتیجه 13 صحیح است

سایت کنکور

09224527707

سایت کنکور
 دکتر ریاضات جعفری