

حل تشریحی از سوال خارج از کشور ۹۸ رشته ریاضی

تعداد اعضای هر دو مجموعه =  $|A| = 10$

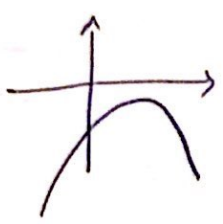
(۱.۱) گزینه ۴

تعداد اعضای هر دو مجموعه =  $|F| = 12 \rightarrow |A \cup F| = |A| + |F| - |A \cap F|$   
 تعداد اعضای هر دو مجموعه =  $|A \cap F| = 5 \rightarrow 10 + 12 - 5 = 27$

$\rightarrow |A' \cap F'| = 52 - 27 = 25$

(۱.۲) گزینه ۳  

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{5}{12}} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(12 \times 12)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4 \times 12} = \frac{1}{48}$$
  
 $\rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (25)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

(۱.۳) گزینه ۲  


$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 4(m-2)^2 + 4(1-m) < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 1 < 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 1-m < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m > 1}{0}$$

$$(m-2)(m-1) < 0$$

$$2 < m < 1$$

$$\text{C} \cap \text{D} \quad \boxed{2 < m < 1}$$

(۱.۴) گزینه ۴  

$$f(x+1) - 9 = (x+2)^2 - (x+1) - 9 = x^2 + 4x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x+2) < 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow -2 < x < 5$

(۱.۵) گزینه ۱  

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5-2}{2 \times 5} + \frac{1-5}{5 \times 1} + \frac{11-1}{1 \times 11} + \dots + \frac{20-17}{17 \times 20} \right)$$
  

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{17} + \dots + \frac{1}{17} - \frac{1}{20} \right)$$
  

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{20} \right) = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

(۱.۶) گزینه ۲  

$$m < -2 \rightarrow 1 - 2m - m - 2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3m = -5 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{5}{3}$$
  

$$-2 < m < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 - 2m + m + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow m = 0$$
  

$$m > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2m - 1 + m + 2 = 5 \Rightarrow 3m = 4 \Rightarrow m = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$g^{-1} = \{(0, 2), (2, 0), (4, 2), (1, 0)\} \Rightarrow g^{-1} \circ f = \{(1, 0), (0, 2)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^{-1} \circ f) - f = \{(1, 2), (0, -1)\} \Rightarrow r = \{-1, 2\}$$

$$n | 1 \in f \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow e^{A+B} = 1 = e^0 \Rightarrow A+B=0$$

$$n | 9 \in f \rightarrow f(9) = 9 \Rightarrow e^{9A+B} = 9 = e^2 \Rightarrow 9A+B=2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 3^{x-1} \Rightarrow f(1) = 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$A = \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= (-\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e})(-\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}) + (-\frac{1}{e}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos \pi x = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

مجموعه دامنه  $f \Rightarrow -1, 1, \dots$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x[x]; & -1 < x < 1 \\ ax+b; & x \geq 1, x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -a+b \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -x = 1 \Rightarrow b-a=1$$

$$\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 2b=1 \Rightarrow b=\frac{1}{2}, a=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \tan \pi x - \cot \pi x = -2 \cot 2\pi x \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 \pi x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \pi x = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\pi x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 2\pi x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin 2\pi x = 1 \Rightarrow 2m = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow n = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

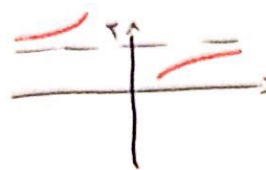
$$\Rightarrow \sin 2\pi x = -1 \Rightarrow 2m = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow n = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = r \rightarrow y = r$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y-r) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x-2}{x^2+2x} = 0 \text{ (0)}$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y-r) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x-2}{x^2+2x} = 0 \text{ (0)}$

$y = cx - d \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow |g| \rightarrow g(x) = 1$

$m_{\text{al}} = r \rightarrow g'(x) = r \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{c} f'(1) = \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{rc}{1}$

$(f \circ g)'(x) = g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x)) = r \cdot f'(1) = r \cdot \left(\frac{rc}{1}\right) = rc$

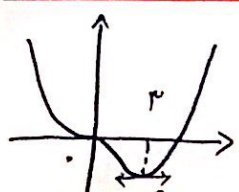
$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad f(x) = \ln|x^2 - 2|$

$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$  ساده راضی از کجا، و نکته  $\sqrt{x}$  (فوق زرادری) و متن زیر  $f$  و دره  $\sqrt{x}$  تمام توابع نشده این نکته، نکته متن  $\sqrt{x}$  و غیره.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{e + \frac{1}{e} - 2}{e} = \frac{e}{1}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right|_{x=\frac{e}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{e}{2}+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{e+2}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e+2}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{e}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$



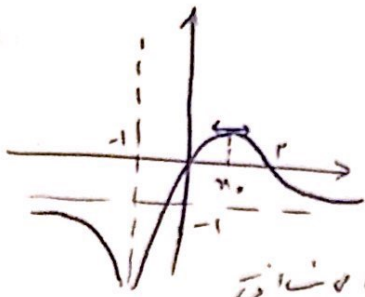
$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 2ax + b = 0 \rightarrow 2a \cdot 0 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$

$f(x) = 14 + 4x = 14$

$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 + 4ax = 0 \Rightarrow 4x(x+a) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -a$



$$f'(x) = \frac{(1-x)(x+1)^2 - (x+1)(1-x^2)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{1-x^2 - (1-x^2)}{(x+1)^4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (نقطهٔ ماکزیمم)} \rightarrow \text{نقطهٔ ماکزیمم} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right.$$

$$\text{مقدار ماکزیمم} = \frac{1}{2} - (-1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$D_f \in (-\infty, \infty) = \{1\}$$

$$\rightarrow k-r > -c \rightarrow k > -1$$

$$c k + r \leq c \rightarrow k \leq \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow [-1, \frac{1}{c}]$$

$$k = \frac{1}{c}$$

فرضیه (15)

دانش آموزان عزیز

$$f'(x) = r \tan(\sin^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (1 + \tan^2(\sin^{-1} x))$$

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$$f'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = r \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{c} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{6}{c} \left(\frac{c}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x + x\sqrt{x}) dx}{f(-1)} = \frac{\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2}{5}x^{5/2}\right]_{-1}^1}{c} = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{c} = \frac{9}{5c} = \frac{9}{5} = 2,2$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{r} (\cos(x) - \cos(x)) dx = \left[\frac{1}{r} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{r} \sin(x)\right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{c} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{c} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{c} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{c}$$