

$$124) \sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2 x \right) = \frac{1}{|\cos x|} (1 - \sin^2 x) = \frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|} = -\cos x$$

در این صورت که قدر مطلق با منفی ضایع می شود
 نرینه

$$127) \text{سرعت رفت} = 100 + v \quad \text{سرعت برگشت} = 100 - v$$

$$\frac{1200}{100-v} - \frac{1200}{100+v} = 20 \rightarrow \frac{2400}{100-v} - \frac{2400}{100+v} = 20 \rightarrow \frac{1}{100-v} - \frac{1}{100+v} = \frac{1}{2400}$$

$$v = 20 \rightarrow \frac{1}{80} - \frac{1}{120} = \frac{1}{2400}$$

نرینه

$$128) \left| \frac{2x-3}{x+1} \right| < 2 \rightarrow \left| \frac{2x-3}{x+1} - 2 \right| < 1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{-5}{x+1} \right| < 1 \rightarrow |x+1| > 5$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 > 5 \rightarrow x > 4 \\ x+1 < -5 \rightarrow x < -6 \end{cases} \rightarrow R = (-\infty, -6) \cup (4, \infty)$$

نرینه

$$129) \binom{1}{\varepsilon} + \binom{1}{5} + \binom{1}{6} = \binom{9}{5} + \binom{1}{6} = \binom{9}{5} + \binom{1}{6} = 15\varepsilon$$

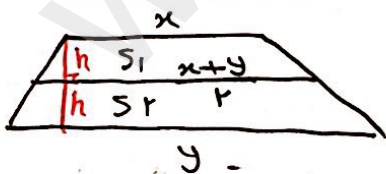
نرینه

$$130) \sqrt{2a^2 + \varepsilon a} = 2 - 2a \quad \frac{2-2a > 0}{a < \frac{2}{2}} \rightarrow 2a^2 + \varepsilon a = \varepsilon + 9a^2 - 12a$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - 14a + \varepsilon} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2x \\ a = \frac{2}{x} \end{cases} \quad \frac{a+1}{a} = 1 + \frac{1}{a} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} = \varepsilon$$

نرینه

131)

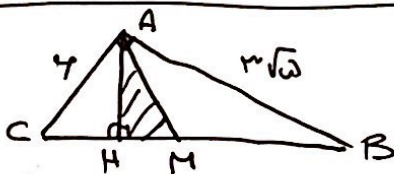


$$\frac{S_2}{S_1} = \frac{\frac{x+y}{2} \cdot h}{\frac{x+y}{2} \cdot h} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{x+2y}{2(x+y)} = 2$$

$$x+2y = 4x+2y \rightarrow y = 2x$$

نرینه

132)



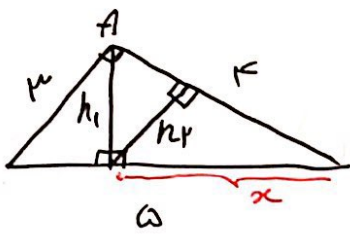
$$\frac{CH}{HB} = \left(\frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \rightarrow \begin{cases} CH = \varepsilon t \\ HB = 5t \end{cases} \rightarrow CM = \varepsilon \cdot 5t$$

$$\rightarrow HM = 5t$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle CHM}}{S_{\triangle HMB}} = \frac{BC}{HM} = \frac{9t}{5t} = 18$$

نرینه

۱۳۳)



$$h_1 = \frac{r \times \epsilon}{a} = \frac{1r}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} 14 = a \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{14}{a} \\ h_2 = \frac{1r/a \times 14/a}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon r}{r a} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon r}{r a}}{\frac{1r}{a}} = \frac{\epsilon}{a}$$

نیز

$$\begin{aligned} 138) \quad & \sin\left(\cancel{4\pi} - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\cancel{4\pi} - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) + \tan\left(\cancel{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) \cdot \sin\left(-\cancel{2\pi} + \frac{\pi}{r}\right) \\ & - \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{r}\right) \cdot \cos\left(+\frac{\pi}{r}\right) + \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) \\ & \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + (-1) \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

نیز

$$139) \quad \text{Max} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow a + b = \sqrt{r}$$

$$A \Big|_{-\frac{r}{r}} \in \text{نیز} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} = a + b \sin\left(\cancel{x} + \frac{\pi}{r}\right) \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} = a + b\left(-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = \sqrt{r} \\ ra - \sqrt{r}b = -r \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} (-r - \sqrt{r})b = -r\sqrt{r} - r \rightarrow b = \frac{r\sqrt{r} + r}{r + \sqrt{r}} \rightarrow b = \sqrt{r}$$

نیز

$$134) \quad (r\epsilon)^{rx-1} = \left(\frac{r\omega}{\lambda}\right)^{rx} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{\omega}\right)^{rx-1} = \left(\frac{\omega}{r}\right)^{rx} \rightarrow rx^2 = -rx + 1$$

$$rx^2 + rx - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \times \\ x = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\log_{\lambda} \epsilon = \frac{r}{r}$$

نیز

$$137) \quad y = \log_r u(x) \xrightarrow[\text{نیز}]{\text{برای نزدیک بودن با ۱}} y = -\log_r(x+1) = \log_r(x+1)^{-1}$$

عجائباً $x = -1$ این عبارت حلوی \log با $-$ در $x = -1$ صفر است.

نیز

$$138) \quad h \cdot f(x) = f(-r) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow (-r)^-} h \cdot \frac{1+x^r}{|1+x|} = a \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow (-r)^-} h \cdot (\epsilon - rx + x^r) = a$$

$$\boxed{-1r = a}$$

نیز

$$139) P(d_1) = .7, P(d_2) = .4, P(d_2 | d_1) = .8$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P(d_2 \cap d_1) = .56$$

$$P(d_1 \cup d_2) = \frac{.7}{1.0} + \frac{.4}{1.0} - \frac{.56}{1.0} = .54$$

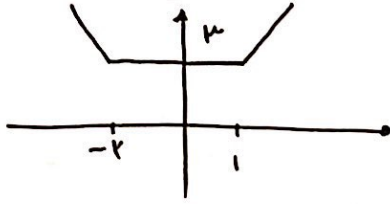
نزہہ ۱

$$140) \text{ دوہلو } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{X} = 10 \\ \sigma = 5 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow C_v = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\text{دوہلو } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{X} = 72 \\ \sigma = 8 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow C_v = \frac{8}{72} = \frac{1}{18}$$

نزہہ ۲
Cv در دوہلو کو طے کر کے مختار ہے

141)

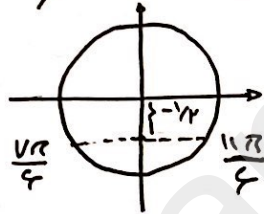


$(-\infty, -2)$

نزہہ ۱

$$142) \sin x \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x\right) = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \sin x \cdot \cos x = 1 \rightarrow \sin 2x = -1$$

$$\sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$2x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, 2\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}, 2\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}, \pi + \frac{7\pi}{12}, \pi + \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

جمع = 2π

نزہہ ۳

$$143) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{12 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \text{HOP} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x + 10}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{-4}{\frac{1}{2}} = -8$$

نزہہ ۴

$$144) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + |x|} = \text{تعریف} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + |x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

نزہہ ۵

$$145) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x + \sqrt{\epsilon x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\epsilon x^2 - (\epsilon x^2 + x)}{2x - \sqrt{\epsilon x^2 + x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x}{2x - |2x|} = \frac{-1}{\epsilon}$$


نزہہ ۶

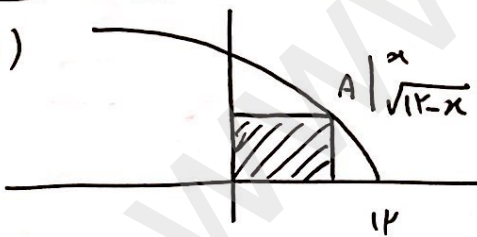
144) $f'(x) = ?$ $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(a-2x) - (-2)(1+\sqrt{x})}{(a-2x)^2} \xrightarrow{x=2} \frac{1}{4}$ ۳ نرین

145) $1 = -x + 2a + b \rightarrow \boxed{2a + b = 1}$
 $\begin{cases} \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}, x \geq 2 \\ -2x + a, x < 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow -1 = -2 + a \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$

146) $f(g(x))' = g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x)) \xrightarrow{x=2} g'(2) \cdot f'(g(2)) = -2 \cdot f'(a) = 4$
 $g'(x) = \frac{-2-1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-3}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow \boxed{g'(2) = -3}$ ۱ نرین
 $\boxed{f'(a) = -2}$

147) $\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{x}) - (\frac{1}{1} - 1)}{x-1} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{x-1} = \frac{x - 1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $f'(x) = x + \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow f'(2) = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$ اختلاف = $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$ ۲ نرین

148) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \epsilon x, & x \geq \epsilon \\ -(x^2 - \epsilon x), & x < \epsilon \end{cases}$

۱ نرین $|AB| = \sqrt{\epsilon + 16} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 نقطه $-(2x - \epsilon) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2, y = \epsilon$

149) 
 $S = x\sqrt{4-x^2} \rightarrow S' = \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = 0$
 $2(4-x) - x = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow S = 1 \times 2 = 2$ ۳ نرین

150) $2c = 1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}$
 $2b = 4 \rightarrow b = 2$
 $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} = \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$ ۱ نرین

151) $n^2 + \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \xrightarrow{n=9} 1 + \frac{1 \times 9}{2} = 1 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$ ۱ نرین

۱۵۴) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$, $x \geq 1 \rightarrow f = (x-1)^2 - 4$, $x \geq 1, y \geq -4$

$y + 4 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+4} = x-1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{y+4} + 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x+4} + 1$

تقاطع: $\sqrt{x+4} + 1 = \frac{x-9}{2}$ امکان نداشتن کجبراً $x = 21$ نیز ۴

۱۵۵) $P = \frac{\binom{d}{r}}{\binom{d}{r}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ نیز ۴

وقتی هر دو ضلع یکسان باشند و وقتی هر دو ضلع یکسان نباشند