نظام قدیم

پاسخ تشریحی سراسری تجربی ۹۹ داخل کشور

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۱۲۶- ②

$$\frac{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{27}}{5-\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{3}}{5-\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{5+\sqrt{6}}{5+\sqrt{6}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}+15\sqrt{2}+6\sqrt{3}+9\sqrt{3}}{25-6} = \frac{19\sqrt{2}+19\sqrt{3}}{19} = \sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$$

$$2(\sqrt[3]{9}-1)^{-1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} = \sqrt{3}+1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}) - (\sqrt{3}+1) = \sqrt{2}-1$$

۱۲۷- ③

① $\{1\}$

② $\{2,3,4\}$ ← 2^2

③ $\{5,6,7,8,9\}$ ← 3^2

⋮

⑨ $\{8^2+1, \dots, 9^2\} \Rightarrow \frac{(8^2+1)+9^2}{2} = 73$

$$\frac{2(x+1)-3}{x+1} = 2-\frac{3}{x+1}$$

۱۲۸- ④

$$1 < \frac{x+1}{2x-1} < 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2x-1}{x+1} < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{3}{x+1} - 2 < -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < \frac{3}{x+1} < \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} < \frac{x+1}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{5} < x+1 < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} < x < 2$$

۰/۸ ✓

① - ۱۲۹

$$S = \frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow a^2 = -bc$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = (2m-1)(m-2) \Rightarrow 9 = 2m^2 - 5m + 2 \Rightarrow 2m^2 - 5m - 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \rightsquigarrow \Delta < 0 \\ m = \frac{7}{2} \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

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③ - ۱۳۰

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \rightsquigarrow f_1(x) = \sqrt{x-12} \rightsquigarrow f_2(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x-12}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x} \\ y = 2 + \sqrt{x-12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 2 + \sqrt{x-12} \Rightarrow x = 4 + (x-12) + 4\sqrt{x-12}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{x-12} = 8 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-12} = 2 \Rightarrow x - 12 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4 \Rightarrow A(16, 4) \Rightarrow OA = \sqrt{16^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4^2(4^2+1)} = 4\sqrt{17}$$

④ - ۱۳۱

در واقع طول وتر کانونی را میخواهیم که $\frac{2b^2}{a}$ است.

$$2y^2 - x^2 + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow 2(y^2 + 2y) - x^2 = 0$$

$$2((y+1)^2 - 1) - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2(y+1)^2 - x^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(y+1)^2}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \\ b^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 2}{1} = 4$$

① - ۱۳۲

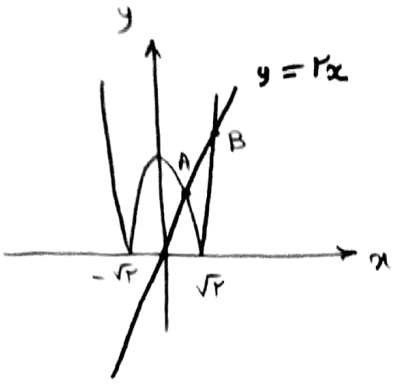
$y = ax^2 + bx + c \xrightarrow{(0,5)} c = 5 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx + 5$

$(1,11) \Rightarrow 11 = a + b + 5 \Rightarrow a + b = 6$

$(-2,5) \Rightarrow 5 = 4a - 2b + 5 \Rightarrow 2a - b = 0$

حل دستگاه $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 4 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow y = 2x^2 + 4x + 5 \rightsquigarrow (-1, 3)$ ✓



① - ۱۳۳

$A: \begin{cases} y = 2x \\ y = 4 - 2x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4 - 2x^2 = 2x$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1$

$B: \begin{cases} y = 2x \\ y = 2x^2 - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4 = 2x \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$\Rightarrow \max(b - a) = 2 - 1 = 1$

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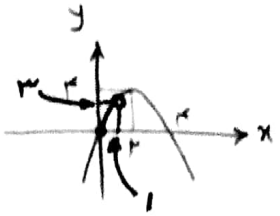
② - ۱۳۴

$f(x) = 2x - [2x] \Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) < 1$

$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x \Rightarrow g(x) = -(x-2)^2 + 4$



$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq g(x) < 3$

$f: y = x - \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow f^{-1}: x = y - \frac{2}{y} \xrightarrow{y=-x}$ ② - ۱۳۵

$\Rightarrow -y = y - \frac{2}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{y} = 2y \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1 \xrightarrow{y<0}$

$y = -1 \xrightarrow{x=-y} x = 1$

$f^{-1}(4) = a \Rightarrow f(a) = 4 \Rightarrow a + \sqrt{a} = 4 \Rightarrow a = 4$ ③ - ۱۳۶

$f^{-1}(12) = b \Rightarrow f(b) = 12 \Rightarrow b + \sqrt{b} = 12 \Rightarrow b = 9$

$\Rightarrow a + b = 13$

$f(x) = -4 + 2^{ax+b}$ ② - ۱۳۷

$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow -4 + 2^{-\frac{a}{2}+b} = 0 \Rightarrow 2^{-\frac{a}{2}+b} = 2^2$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow a = -2$

$f(0) = -2 \Rightarrow -4 + 2^b = -2 \Rightarrow 2^b = 2^1 \Rightarrow b = 1$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = -4 + 2^{-2x+1} \Rightarrow f(-\frac{a}{2}) = -4 + 2^4 = 12$

۱۳۸- ①

$$\log_{۴}^{۳} = ۰/۸ \Rightarrow \frac{۱}{۲}\log_{۲}^{۳} = ۰/۸ \Rightarrow \log_{۲}^{۳} = ۱/۶$$

$$\log_{۱۲}^{۶} = \frac{\log_{۴}^{۶}}{\log_{۴}^{۱۲}} = \frac{\log_{۲}^{۶}}{\log_{۲}^{۱۲}} = \frac{\log_{۲}^{۲} + \log_{۲}^{۳}}{۲\log_{۲}^{۲} + \log_{۲}^{۳}}$$

$$= \frac{۱ + ۱/۶}{۲ + ۱/۶} = \frac{۲/۶}{۳/۶} = \frac{۱۳}{۱۸}$$

۱۳۹- ②

$$\tan ۳۰۰^\circ = \tan(۳۶۰^\circ - ۶۰^\circ) = -\tan ۶۰^\circ = -\sqrt{۳}$$

$$\cos ۲۱۰^\circ = \cos(۱۸۰^\circ + ۳۰^\circ) = -\cos ۳۰^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{۳}}{۲}$$

$$\tan ۴۸۰^\circ = \tan(۳۶۰^\circ + ۱۲۰^\circ) = \tan ۱۲۰^\circ = \tan(۱۸۰^\circ - ۶۰^\circ)$$

$$= -\tan ۶۰^\circ = -\sqrt{۳}$$

$$\sin ۸۴۰^\circ = \sin(۷۲۰^\circ + ۱۲۰^\circ) = \sin ۱۲۰^\circ = \sin(۱۸۰^\circ - ۶۰^\circ)$$

$$= \sin ۶۰^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{۳}}{۲}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\sqrt{۳})\left(-\frac{\sqrt{۳}}{۲}\right) + (-\sqrt{۳})\left(\frac{\sqrt{۳}}{۲}\right) = \frac{۳}{۲} - \frac{۳}{۲} = ۰$$

۱۴۰- ③

$$y = a + b\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{۲} + x\right) \Rightarrow y = a + b\cos x$$

با توجه به نمودار $b < ۰$ است:

$$\max = a - b = ۳ \quad ①$$

$$a + b\cos\frac{۷\pi}{۳} = ۰ \Rightarrow a + b\cos\frac{\pi}{۳} = ۰ \Rightarrow a + \frac{b}{۲} = ۰ \quad ②$$

$$①, ② \Rightarrow a = ۱, \ b = -۲$$

با توجه به نمودار a و b هم علامت نیستند.

۱۴۱- ④

$$\frac{2\pi}{|b|} = \frac{9\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 9\pi \Rightarrow |b| = \frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{b<0} b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} Max = 1 \\ min = -3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{a>0} \begin{cases} a + c = 1 \\ -a + c = -3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{حل دستگاه}} \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{3}} = -6$$

۱۴۲- ④

$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\underbrace{\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}_{\frac{\pi}{4} - x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow 3x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

۱۴۳- ①

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{ax - \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}}{4x^n - 12} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 1 \\ \frac{a}{4} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x - \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}}{4x - 12} \overset{\text{هوپیتال}}{=\!=} \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^2-1)^2}}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{4} = \frac{1}{24}$$

۱۴۴- ③

$$\lim_{x \to -2^-} \frac{[x] + 3}{x + 2} = \frac{\overbrace{[-2^-]}^{-3} + 3}{0^-} = \frac{\text{صفر مطلق}}{\text{صفر صدی}} = 0$$

(۳) -۱۴۵

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}\sqrt{۵-۲x} & ; \quad x\leq -۲ \Rightarrow f(-۲)=\sqrt{۹}=۳\\ -\frac{۱}{۲}x^{۲}+bx+c & ; \quad x>-۲ \Rightarrow \lim\limits_{x\to -۲^{+}} f(x)=-۲-۲b+c\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -۲-۲b+c=۳ \Rightarrow c-۲b=۵ \quad (*)$$

$$f'(x)=\begin{cases}\frac{-۲}{۲\sqrt{۵-۲x}} & ; \quad x<-۲ \Rightarrow f'_{-}(-۲)=\frac{-۱}{۳}\\ -x+b & ; \quad x>-۲ \Rightarrow f'_{+}(-۲)=۲+b\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow ۲+b=-\frac{۱}{۳} \Rightarrow b=-\frac{۷}{۳} \xrightarrow{(*)} c=\frac{۱}{۳}$$

(۴) -۱۴۶

$$f(x)=\left(\frac{\sqrt[۳]{x^{۲}+۲x}}{x^{۲}-x}\right)^{۳}=\frac{x^{۲}+۲x}{(x^{۲}-x)^{۳}} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x)=\frac{(۲x+۲)(x^{۲}-x)^{۳}-۳(x^{۲}-x)^{۲}(۲x-۱)(x^{۲}+۲x)}{(x^{۲}-x)^{۶}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(۲)=\frac{۶\times ۸-۳\times ۴\times ۳\times ۸}{۶۴}=-\frac{۱۵}{۴}$$

۱۴۷- ①

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

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow 2x-4=2\sqrt{4x-x^2} \Rightarrow x-2=\sqrt{4x-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2-4x+4=4x-x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2-8x+4=0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2-4x+2=0 \Rightarrow x=2\pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x)=x+\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2} \quad \begin{cases} x=2+\sqrt{2} \to y=2+2\sqrt{2} \\ x=2-\sqrt{2} \to y=2 \end{cases}$$

فاصله هرکدام از نقاط $(2+\sqrt{2},2+2\sqrt{2})$ یا $(2-\sqrt{2},2)$ از خط $x-y=0$ برابر با یک است:

$$\frac{|2-(2-\sqrt{2})|}{\sqrt{1^2+(-1)^2}}=1$$

۱۴۸- ②

$$f(x)=\frac{x^2-9}{x^2+3} \Rightarrow f(x)=\frac{(x^2+3)-9}{x^2+3}=1-\frac{9}{x^2+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{18x}{(x^2+3)^2} \Rightarrow f''(x)=18\times\frac{1(x^2+3)^2-4x(x^2+3)x}{(x^2+3)^4}$$

$$f''(x)=0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(x^2+3)}_{\text{مخالف صفر}}\underbrace{\left((x^2+3)-4x^2\right)}_{3-3x^2}=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \Rightarrow y=-\frac{5}{4} \\ x=-1 \Rightarrow y=-\frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$$

فاصله بین دو نقطه $(1,-\frac{5}{4}),(-1,-\frac{5}{4})$ برابر با $|1-(-1)|=2$ است.

۱۴۹- ④

$$\int_1^4 \frac{x^2+\sqrt{x}}{x}\,dx = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{x^2}{x}+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}\right)dx$$

$$= \int_1^4 \left(x+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2+2\sqrt{x}\right)\Big]_1^4$$

$$= (8+4)-\left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) = 9/5$$

۱۵۰- ③

$$A\cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} a & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & c \\ b & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a-2b & ac-9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A\cdot B)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a-2b & ac-9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} a-2b & ac-9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (a-2b)^2 & (a-2b)(ac-9)+(ac-9) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

دراین‌صورت دو ماتریس $A\cdot B$ و $(A\cdot B)^2$ را مساوی هم قرار می‌دهیم:

$$(a-2b)^2 = (a-2b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-2b=0 & \times \\ a-2b=1 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

(برای $a-2b=0$ داریم $|A\cdot B|=0$ و درنتیجه $A\cdot B$ وارون‌پذیر نیست)

$$\underbrace{(a-2b)}_{1}(ac-9)+(ac-9) = ac-9 \Rightarrow 2(ac-9) = ac-9$$

$$\Rightarrow (ac-9)=0 \Rightarrow ac=9 \Rightarrow (a-2b)+ac = 10$$

③ - ۱۵۱

$$A = \{(1,1,4), (1,2,3), (2,1,3), (1,3,3), (3,1,3), (2,2,2), (1,4,1), (4,1,1), (2,3,1), (3,2,1)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{6^3} = \frac{5 \times 2}{6 \times 36} = \frac{5}{108}$$

② - ۱۵۲

$y = x - 10$	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

$$\bar{y} = \frac{32}{16} = 2 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 12$$

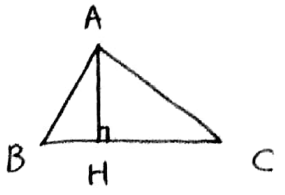
$$\sigma_y^2 = \frac{5 \times 4 + 4 \times 1 + 7 \times 4}{16} = \frac{4 \times 12}{16} = \frac{12}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma_y = \sigma_x = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$CV_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{24} \simeq 0/15$$

④ - ۱۵۳

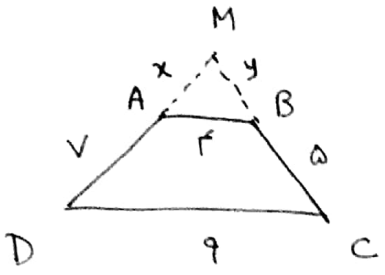
$$BC: \quad y + 2 = \frac{2+2}{7-2}(x-2) \Rightarrow y = x - 4$$

$$y - x + 4 = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow AH = \frac{|5 - 1 + 4|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

(۴) -۱۵۴



$$\frac{x}{x+V} = \frac{۴}{۹} \Rightarrow ۹x = ۴x + ۲۸ \Rightarrow x = \frac{۲۸}{۵}$$

$$\frac{x}{V} = \frac{y}{۵} \Rightarrow y = \frac{۲۸}{V} = ۴$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y + ۴ = \frac{۲۸}{۵} + ۴ + ۴ = ۱۳/۶$$

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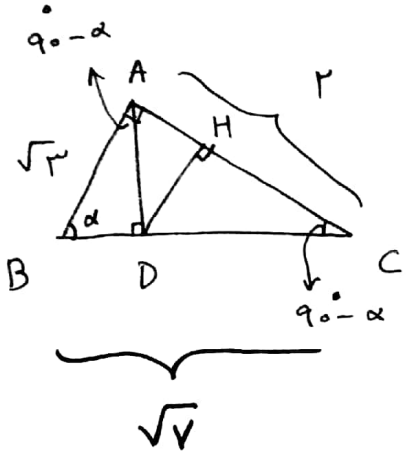
(۳) -۱۵۷



$$BC = \sqrt{۴ + ۳} = \sqrt{۷}$$

$$CD = \frac{AC^۲}{BC} = \frac{۴}{\sqrt{۷}}$$

$$\triangle HCD \sim \triangle ABD \Rightarrow \text{نسبت} = \left(\frac{CD}{AB}\right)^۲$$

$$= \left(\frac{\frac{۴}{\sqrt{۷}}}{\sqrt{۳}}\right)^۲ = \frac{۱۶}{۲۱}$$