

$$t = x^r \Rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \rightarrow t = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \quad (101)$$

$$\rightarrow x^r = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}} \Rightarrow S = 0, P = -\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$2p^2 - 4sp + 4s = 2 \left( -\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 4a + 14\sqrt{v^2 + 4a}) = 5a + v\sqrt{v^2 + 4a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \Rightarrow [(\log a)^r - (\log r)^r] \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx - r) = 1 \quad (102)$$

$$\rightarrow (\log a - \log r)(\log a + \log r) \log_{\frac{a}{r}} rx - r = 1 \Rightarrow \log \frac{a}{r} \times \underbrace{\log 10}_1 \times \log_{\frac{a}{r}} rx - r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{a}{r} \times \log_{\frac{a}{r}}(rx - r) = 1 \Rightarrow rx - r = 10 \Rightarrow x = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\log_{r1} r)^r + \log_{r1}^{v \times r1} \log_{r1}^{r \times (r1)^r} = \underbrace{(\log_{r1} r)^r}_a + \underbrace{(\log_{r1} v + 1)}_{1-a} (\log_{r1}^r + r) \quad (103)$$

$$= a^r + (1-a+1)(a+r) \rightarrow \log_{r1}^r + \log_{r1}^v = 1$$

$$= a^r + (r-a)(r+a) = a^r + r - a^r = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$x > \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow rx - r > 0 \rightarrow \text{خرج} > 0 \rightarrow \text{فقط صورت دارد مثبت} \quad (104)$$

$$[r, 4] \Rightarrow x = r, 4 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ناتقین سوال (نویسندگان)}$$

$$x = r \Rightarrow x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 = r - 3\sqrt{r} = r - 3(11r) \neq 0 \Rightarrow F(m^2 - 1) - Am + K = 0$$

$$\rightarrow Fm^2 - Am < 0 \rightarrow m = 0, r \quad \text{نیزه در ۳ دارند}$$

$$m = 0 \Rightarrow (-x^r + K)(x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2) \xrightarrow{[r, 4]} x = 3 \Rightarrow (-5)(5 - 3(11)) < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha}{r} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \sqrt{1+r^2} \\ r \\ \beta \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \\ \cos \beta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \end{cases} \quad (105)$$

$$\tan r\beta - \sin r\beta = \frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{14}}{\frac{10 \times 14 - 10 \times 1}{10 \times 14}}$$

$$\sin r\beta - \cos r\beta = \frac{\frac{1}{14} - \frac{10}{14}}{\frac{-1}{14}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1 \times 14}{10}}{\frac{-1}{14}} = \frac{-14}{10 \times 14} = \frac{-14}{100}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin r\beta = 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta = \frac{1}{14} \\ \cos r\beta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \beta = 1 - \frac{1}{14} = \frac{13}{14} \\ \tan r\beta = \frac{\sin r\beta}{\cos r\beta} = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$f(\alpha) = F \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha + r \sin \alpha = r \sin \alpha (\underbrace{r \cos 2\alpha + 1}_{1 - r \sin^2 \alpha}) \quad (106)$$

$$= r \sin \alpha (r - r \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$\frac{F1\pi}{9} = \frac{44\pi + \pi}{9} = 4\pi + \frac{5\pi}{9} \Rightarrow \dots \sin\left(\pi + \frac{5\pi}{9}\right) = \sin \frac{5\pi}{9} = \sin 100^\circ$$

100 درجه ترنسپانر 90 است و در آن صورت آن 1 از طرف برود

$$f\left(\frac{F1\pi}{9}\right) = r \underbrace{\sin 100}_1 (r - r \underbrace{\sin 100}_1) = r(-1) = -r \rightarrow -r$$

صواب عدد ترنسپانر -r  
مگر از آن است که گزیند اصعب است  
(\sqrt{3} \leq 1, r)

$$(r \cos^2 \alpha) (r \cos^2 \alpha) (r \cos^2 \alpha) = \frac{1}{k} \quad (107)$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{k} \xrightarrow{\times \sin \alpha} \underbrace{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha}_{\frac{1}{r} \sin 2\alpha} \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{k} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 3\alpha = \pm \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin 3\alpha = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow 3\alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{2} \xrightarrow{\max_{k=1}} \frac{4\pi}{2} \\ \sin 3\alpha = -\sin \alpha \Rightarrow 3\alpha = 2k\pi - \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{\max_{k=1}} \frac{2\pi}{2} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

\(\frac{4}{2} \rightarrow\)

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow p'(x) = 2ax + b \quad (108)$$

$$P(x) = \left(\frac{1}{r}x + 1\right)(2ax + b) - \frac{b}{ra} = ax^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}b + 2a\right)x + \left(b - \frac{b}{ra}\right)$$

$$P(x) \text{ قابل } a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r}b + 2a = b \Rightarrow 2a = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = 2ra, \quad c = 2ra - \frac{2ra}{ra} = 2r - 2$$

متغیر b, c, a داشته است طراکات ضرب P ضمیمه بهترین مقدار مجموع ضرایب در تقوایت من a=1

$$a=1 \Rightarrow b=2, \quad c=2 \rightarrow \min(a+b+c) = 2+2+1 = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} + 1 \xrightarrow{n=99} a_{100} = \frac{1}{a_{99}} + 1 \Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{a_{100}-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{k}{m}-1} \quad (109)$$

$$= \frac{m}{k-m} \rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_{99}-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{m}{k-m}-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{m-k+m}{k-m}} = \frac{k-m}{2m-k}$$

$$\text{پس } : \begin{matrix} k=1 \\ m=2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a_{100} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}-1} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \checkmark$$

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k = 1, 4, 9, 16 \Rightarrow 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 = 19 \quad (110)$$

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k+1 = 1, 4, 9, 16 \Rightarrow r + r^2 + 0 = 4$$

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k+r = r, 4, 9, 16 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k=0 \Rightarrow 1+a \quad \textcircled{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k=1 \Rightarrow 1+a \quad \textcircled{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k=r \Rightarrow r+a$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+a + 1+a + r+a = 4a+r$$

$$4a+r+4+18 = 4a+r8 = 19 \Rightarrow 4a = -4 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a_r + a_8 + a_{16} + \dots + a_{16} \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{n}{k+r} \right] - r \rightarrow (-1) + (-1) + (0) + 0 + \dots + 0 = -1$$

$$f(x) = r^t - r^{-t}, \quad t = \sqrt[r]{9x-1} \quad 0 \leq 9x-1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 9x \leq 1 \quad (111)$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq 9x-1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \leq r^t \leq r$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{r} - r = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$f(2) = r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{16}{r} \rightarrow \left[ -\frac{r}{r}, \frac{16}{r} \right] \rightarrow b-a = \frac{16}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{17}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{4+\sqrt{|x|}-|x|} > 0 \Rightarrow 4+\sqrt{|x|}-|x| > 0 \xrightarrow{\sqrt{|x|=t}} 4+t-t^2 > 0 \rightarrow t^2-t-4 < 0 \quad (112)$$

$$\rightarrow (t-4)(t+1) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < t < 4 \Rightarrow -1 < \sqrt{|x|} < 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{|x|} < 4 \Rightarrow |x| < 16$$

$$\Rightarrow -16 < x < 16$$

روش دوم: امتحان کردن نمره ۳ و ۴ در صورت وجود

$$x=4 \Rightarrow 4+\sqrt{4}-4 > 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow \text{نمره ۳ و ۴ وجود دارد}$$

$$x=-4 \Rightarrow \quad \quad \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow \text{نمره ۳ و ۴ وجود دارد}$$

$$y = \sqrt{4-x} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{4-(x-(k-1))} + k = \sqrt{-x+k+1} + k \quad (113)$$

داریم عرض را فرض افقی کنیم  $\Rightarrow (1,1)$  جایزه  $1 = \sqrt{-1+k+1} + k \Rightarrow 1-k = \sqrt{k-1} \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt{k-1}} k=0$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{-x+2} \xrightarrow{\text{داده های ۱}} y = \sqrt{-x+2} - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{وجود ندارد}} \sqrt{-x+2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-x+2} = 1 \Rightarrow -x+2=1 \Rightarrow x=1$$

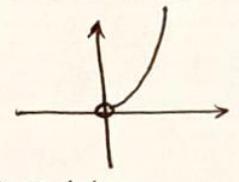
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < -1 \\ x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}, \quad g(x) = 1 - x^2 \rightarrow 1 - x^2 < 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & 1 - x^2 < -1 \rightarrow x^2 > 2 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2} \text{ یا } x < -\sqrt{2} \\ x & -1 \leq 1 - x^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 < x^2 < 2 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{محدوده} \rightarrow = \begin{cases} -1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{نقطه مسطحه} = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{نقطه مسطحه} = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ 1 - x^2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{مسطح}} \begin{cases} 0 \\ -2x \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \pm 1 \rightarrow \text{نقطه مسطحه} = \pm 1$$

نقطه مسطحه مسطحه و مسطحه

$$f(x) = a^{\log x} = x^{\log a} = (a^{\log x})^{\log a} = x^{\log a} \quad , \quad x > 0 \quad (115)$$


اگر سوال تو پرودون ملاحظه در مورد است (در حال)  $x=0$  (در صورتی تابع اصل نیست)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^r \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1 \right)}{(1 - \cos(\sqrt{2}x))^n} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1 \right)^r}{\left[ \frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^r}{r} \right]^n} \rightarrow \text{حدی تا از حد ضمیمه شود با قدرش از حد}$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha \approx \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \quad \text{یا} \quad \cos \alpha \approx 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)^r}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - 1 + x^2}{(\sqrt{1-x^2})(1 + \sqrt{1-x^2})} \left[ \frac{1 - 1 + x^2}{(\sqrt{1-x^2})(1 + \sqrt{1-x^2})} \right]^r$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^n}{1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{2-n}}{(1-x^2)(1+\sqrt{1-x^2})^r} = a \Rightarrow \frac{x^{2-n}}{r} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 2, \quad a = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n + a = 2 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{17}{r}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}^- \Rightarrow x^r \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} \rightarrow r^- \quad (116)$$

(یا با عدد ریزش (م) است)

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{r}{x^r} \right] = [r x^{r-1}] = [r^-] = 1 \quad , \quad \left[ \frac{-r}{x^r} \right] = \left[ -r x^{r-1} \right] = -r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}^-} \frac{\log x - a + 11}{19x - 11} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} (19 \cdot \frac{1}{r} - 1)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

ک

① فرضیه:  $a=0 \Rightarrow$  خروجی  $\Rightarrow$  تابع با نامی در دسترس  $x$  : فرضیه‌ها را امتحان می‌کنیم

② فرضیه:  $b=0 \Rightarrow$  خروجی  $= ax^3 + 2 \Rightarrow$  خروجی  $\Rightarrow$  تابع با نامی در دسترس  $x$

③ فرضیه:  $a=1, b=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1x^3 - 1x^2 + 2}{1x^3 - 1x + 2} \rightarrow 1x^3 - 1x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1x^3 - 1x + 1 = 0$

$\xrightarrow{x=1}$   $(x-1)(1x^2 + 1x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$   $\xrightarrow{C, a > 0}$   $\xrightarrow{C}$   $x$   $\Rightarrow$   $\xrightarrow{C}$

حساب برابری  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a^{2+2+\dots+100}} x^{2+2+\dots+100}}{a^{2+2+\dots+100} x^k} = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ k=101 \end{cases}$  (119)

$2+2+\dots+100 = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{100}{2} [2 + (99) \times 2] = 100 \times 102 \xrightarrow{ag} \frac{100 \times 102}{2} = 101$   
 $a=2, d=2, n=100$   
 $\hookrightarrow 2(1+2+\dots+100) = 2x \left( \frac{(1+100) \times 100}{2} \right) = 101 \times 100 \xrightarrow{ag} 101$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{C(x^2) + ax^2 + b}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-1}$  (116)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin 2x \cos 2x + 2ax}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4x^2 + 2ax}{x} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(2a-4)x}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow 2a-4=2 \Rightarrow 2a=6 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=3} \Rightarrow a+b=2$

$(0, 1) \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \cos 2x & \leftarrow 0^+ \\ -2 \cos 2x & \leftarrow 0^- \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=2 \\ m=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y-1=2x \\ y-1=-2x \end{cases}$  (121)

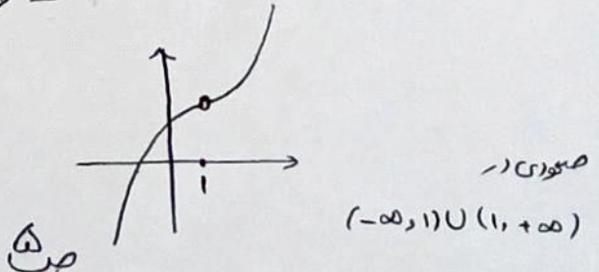
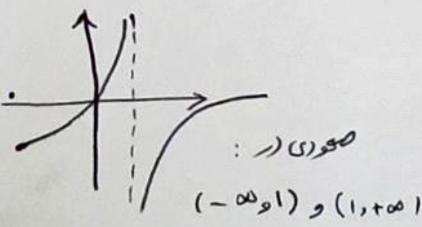
$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=2x+1 & \xrightarrow{y=-x} 2x+1=-x \Rightarrow 3x=-1 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \\ y=-2x+1 & \rightarrow -2x+1=-x \Rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow (1, -1) \end{cases}$

فاصله  $AB = \sqrt{\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-1-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{9} + \frac{14}{9}} = \sqrt{2 \times \frac{14}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{14}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^3}} > 0 \quad x > 0$   $x=1$  جانب راست  $\Rightarrow$  مشتق در آنجا صاف و در آنجا عمودی  $\Rightarrow$  فرضیه  $\Rightarrow$  فرضیه  $\Rightarrow$  فرضیه

$\Rightarrow f$  صعودی  $\Rightarrow$

نقطه:  $(1, 1)$  (نقطه فرضیه  $\Rightarrow$  فرضیه)



$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^3-1) - 3x^2(2x^2)}{(x^3-1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow 4x^5 - 32x^4 - 3x^4 < 0 \quad (123)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 - 32x^3 < 0 \Rightarrow x^3(x^3 - 32) < 0$$

$$(1) x^3 < 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 32 < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$$

$$(2) x^3 > 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 32 < 0 \Rightarrow x^3 < 32 \Rightarrow x < \sqrt[3]{32} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

از این دو نتیجه می‌گیریم که تابع در بازه  $(-\infty, 2)$  نزولی است و در بازه  $(2, \infty)$  صعودی است.

بنابراین نقطه  $x=2$  نقطه بحرانی است.

$$f_{\min} = 2\sqrt[3]{4} - 2 = 2(\sqrt[3]{4} - 1)$$

جواب

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 8x - 12 = 6(x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - 2) = 0 \quad (124)$$

$$x = -1, x = 2$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$(-1, 1) \quad (2, -19)$$

$$\rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{-19 - 1}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{-20}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = -9 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 8x - 12 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0$   $\Rightarrow$  دو ریشه دارد  $\Rightarrow$  خط مماس در  $A, B$  موازی است.

$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1400, 4, 10$$