

{ 911-141-1041 جعفری }

$$\begin{cases} a = \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{y}-r} \\ b = \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{y}+r} \end{cases} \rightarrow (a^4+b^4-rab)^2 (a^4+b^4+rab)^2 = (a-b)^4 (a+b)^4 = (a^2-b^2)^4 = (a^4+b^4-rab)^4 = (\sqrt{y}-r+\sqrt{y}+r-r\sqrt{y-r})^4 = (2\sqrt{y}-r\sqrt{y-r})^4 = r(\sqrt{y}-r)^4 = r(1-r\sqrt{r}) = 14(r-\sqrt{r})$$

(E) - 124

$$\left(\sqrt[4]{4x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4x^2}} + 1\right) \left(\sqrt[4]{4x^2} - 1\right) = 2\sqrt{x} \quad z = \sqrt[4]{4x^2}$$

$$\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right) (t^2 - 1) = 2t \cdot t^2 \rightarrow (t^2 + 1 + t^2)(t^2 - 1) = 2t^3 \rightarrow t^4 - 1 = 2t^3 \rightarrow t^4 - 2t^3 - 1 = 0 \quad t^2 = x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow s = x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

(F) - 125

$$x = a - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + x - a = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} s = \alpha + \beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha + 1 = -\beta \\ p = \alpha\beta = -a \rightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{a} \end{cases}$$

(G) - 126

$$\rightarrow s' = \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(\beta+1)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{12a} + \frac{\beta^2}{12a} = \frac{s^2 - 2ps}{12a} = \frac{-1 - 2(-1)(-a)}{12a} = \frac{-1 - 2a}{12a}$$

$$p' = \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\beta+1)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{12a} \cdot \frac{\beta^2}{12a} = \frac{p^2}{a^2} = \frac{-a^2}{a^2} = \frac{-1}{12a}$$

$$\therefore x^2 - s'x + p' = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1+2a}{12a}x - \frac{1}{12a} = 0 \rightarrow 12ax^2 + (1+2a)x - 1 = 0$$

(H) - 127

$$f(x) = 14 \cos^2 4x \cdot \cos^2 4x \cdot \cos^2 4x \cdot \cos^2 4x = \frac{14 \sin^2 4x \cdot \cos^2 4x \cdot \cos^2 4x \cdot \cos^2 4x}{\sin^2 4x} = \frac{14}{\sin^2 4x} \cdot \frac{1}{4 \times 4 \times 4} \sin^2 4x = \frac{14}{16 \sin^2 4x} \sin^2 4x = \frac{14}{16}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 4x}{14 \sin^2 4x} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right) = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{4\pi}{14}}{14 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7}}{14 \left(\frac{\sqrt{y}-r}{r}\right)^2} = \frac{r}{14} (r+\sqrt{r})$$

(I) - 128

$$\begin{cases} \tan \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r+r\alpha}{1-r\alpha} = \frac{r\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)}{1-\frac{9}{14}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{r\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)}{1+\frac{9}{14}} = \frac{r}{r\alpha} \\ 1 + \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{14} \cdot \frac{r}{r\alpha} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

→

$$\frac{\cos(\gamma\alpha - \frac{\pi}{\gamma}) + \cos(\alpha + \pi)}{\operatorname{ctg} \gamma\alpha} = \quad \text{: ۱۳۰ سوال ۱}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma\alpha \cdot (\sin \gamma\alpha - \cos \alpha) = \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\gamma} \left( \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\gamma\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{100\alpha}{17\alpha}$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 \gamma x = 1 \rightarrow \cancel{\sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 \gamma x = 1 \quad \text{③ - ۱۳۱}$$

$$\rightarrow -\sin^2 x \cdot (1 + \cos^2 \gamma x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi \\ \cos^2 \gamma x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\gamma(k+1)}{\gamma} \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \pi, 2\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, \pi, \frac{2\pi}{\gamma} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{. } \alpha = \alpha$$

$$y = \frac{\log(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x < -1 \text{ } \cup \text{ } x > 2 \\ x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow |x| \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$x < -1 \text{ } \cup \text{ } x > 2$$

$$y = \gamma |[\gamma x]| - 1 \quad ; \quad -\frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \leq \gamma x \leq \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \leq \gamma x < -1 \rightarrow [\gamma x] = -2 \\ -1 \leq \gamma x < 0 \rightarrow [\gamma x] = -1 \\ 0 \leq \gamma x < 1 \rightarrow [\gamma x] = 0 \\ 1 \leq \gamma x < \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \rightarrow [\gamma x] = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < -\frac{1}{\gamma} \\ -\frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < 0 \\ 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma & ; \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ 1 & ; -\frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < 0 \\ -1 & ; 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ 1 & ; \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq x < \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma y = x^2 \rightarrow y \geq 0 \\ x = \sqrt{y+9} - \sqrt{y-9} \end{cases} \rightarrow \gamma y = y + 9 + y - 9 - 2\sqrt{y^2 - 9} \rightarrow$$

$$y = \pm 9 \quad y \geq 0 \rightarrow [y = 9] \rightarrow [x = \sqrt{9} - 0 = \sqrt{9}] \rightarrow$$

$$A / \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\gamma} \rightarrow \circ A = \sqrt{y+9} = \sqrt{18}$$



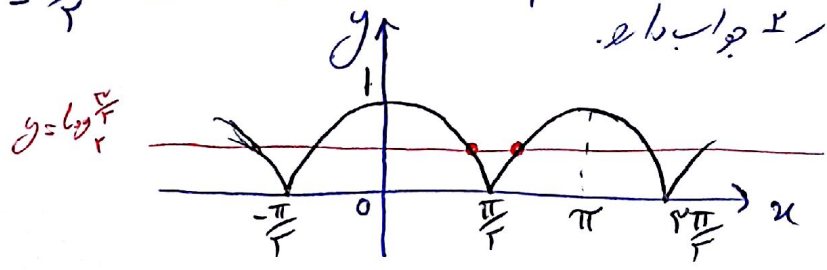
$$\frac{r^x + r^{x+1} + \dots + r^{x+\omega}}{r^{x-2} + r^{x-1} + \dots + r^{x+2}} = \omega r \rightarrow \frac{r^x (1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^\omega)}{r^{x-2} (1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^\omega)} = \omega r \rightarrow \textcircled{2} - 12d$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x \frac{(r^y - 1)/r}{(r^y - 1)/1} = \frac{\omega r}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x = \frac{\omega r \times r \times r}{r \times r \times r} = \frac{q}{r} \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$y = r^{|\sin x|} \Rightarrow y = r^{|\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{r})|} \quad |\cos x| \quad -\frac{r}{r} = 2 \quad -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow r^{|\cos x|} = \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{\log(\cdot)} |\cos x| = \log \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow$$

با توجه به نمودار، جواب ها ۲ و ۳



$$\log_x y - r \log_y x = 1 ; x, y > 1 \xrightarrow{t = \log_x y} \textcircled{1} - 12v$$

$$t - \frac{r}{t} = 1 \xrightarrow{\cdot t} t^2 - t - r = 0 \rightarrow t = -1, r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_x y = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \times \\ \log_x y = r \rightarrow y = x^r \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^2+x^2}} = \sqrt{2} - 0 = \sqrt{2} \quad \textcircled{2} - 12a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [r \sin x - 1] = [0^-] = -1 \quad \textcircled{1} - 12g$$

$x < \frac{\pi}{4}$  در حال  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  تابع  $y = \sin x$   $\sin x < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r \sin x - 1 < 0$

$$y = r + \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow x = r + \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow x - r = r + \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow$$

$$x - r = r + \sqrt{y+r} \rightarrow x - r = r + \sqrt{g(x)+r} \xrightarrow{x=r} r = r + \sqrt{g(r)+r} \rightarrow g(r) = -r \quad \textcircled{2} - 12c$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^2, \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \\ -1 & ; x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

(۳) - ۱۴۱

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(1 - x^2) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; 1 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow |x| < 1 \\ 0 & ; x = \pm 1 \\ -1 & ; 1 - x^2 < 0 \rightarrow |x| > 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{نقاط ناپدید شدن: } x = \pm 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} \quad |x^2 - 4|$$

(۲) - ۱۴۲

نقاط استریم عبارتند از ریشه‌های مساوی داخل قدر مطلق و مشتق برابر صفر.

$$\left[ \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} (x^2 - 4) \right]' = 0 \rightarrow \left( x^2 - \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 1} \right)' = 0 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{4x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow \text{نقاط استریم: } x = 0, \pm 2$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow A/x^2 \rightarrow A'/x \rightarrow$$

(۳) - ۱۴۳

$$AA' = \sqrt{(x^2 - x)^2 + (x^2 - x)^2} = |x^2 - x| \cdot \sqrt{2} \rightarrow y = |x^2 - x| \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad ; 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$x^2 = x \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow y = (x - x^2) \sqrt{2} \rightarrow y' = (1 - 2x) \sqrt{2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow AA' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \left( x \left[ x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right] \right)^2 + 1 \rightarrow (f \circ g)' \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = g' \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \cdot f' \left( g \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \right) =$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$g' \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \cdot f'(2) = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{2}} (4) = f(-12\sqrt{2})$$

$$g \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}} = 2$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (2x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2}} \rightarrow g' \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} (14) = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 14x^2 + 1 \quad ; u = 2 \text{ در حال } \rightarrow f'(x) = 28x \rightarrow f'(2) = 44$$



$$g(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad ; \quad a \neq 0 \quad , \quad a = b + c \quad \text{--- (۲-۱۴۵)}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & ; \quad x \geq k \\ g'(x) & ; \quad x < k \end{cases} = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c & ; \quad x \geq k \\ \gamma ax + b & ; \quad x < k \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

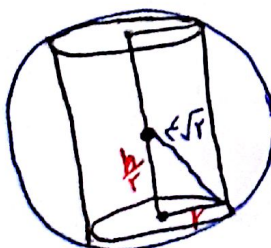
$x = k$  در پیوستگی:  $ak^2 + bk + c = \gamma ak + b$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma ax + b & ; \quad x > k \\ \gamma a & ; \quad x < k \end{cases} \rightarrow x = k \text{ در پیوستگی: } \gamma ak + b = \gamma a$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} ak^2 + bk + c = \gamma a \\ \gamma a = \gamma ak + b \rightarrow b = \gamma a - \gamma ak \rightarrow c = a - b = \gamma ak - a \end{cases}$$

$$ak^2 + (\gamma a - \gamma ak)k + \gamma ak - a = \gamma a \rightarrow ak^2 - \gamma ak + \gamma a = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{a \neq 0}$$

$$k^2 - \gamma k + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow k = 1, \gamma \quad \text{--- (۲-۱۴۶)}$$



$$\begin{cases} S = 2\pi r h \\ r^2 + \frac{h^2}{4} = \gamma^2 \rightarrow r^2 = \frac{h^2}{4} = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\max S = 2\pi (2)(14) = 44\pi \quad \text{--- (۲-۱۴۷)}$$

$A =$  پیامد آنکه در امتحان اول موفق شود!  
 $B =$  پیامد آنکه در امتحان دوم موفق شود!

$$\begin{cases} P(B) = \frac{1}{9} \\ P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{18} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{18}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{14}{18} \quad \text{--- (۲-۱۴۸)}$$

$ax^2 + bx - c = 0 \rightarrow a, b, c$  متغیرها  $\rightarrow \Delta > 0$

$$S = \gamma + p \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = \gamma - \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow c = b + \gamma a$$

$(a, b, c) = \{(1, 2, 3), (1, 2, 4), (1, 2, 5), (1, 4, 6), (1, 4, 7), (1, 4, 8), (1, 4, 9), (2, 2, 4), (2, 2, 7), (2, 2, 8), (2, 2, 9), (2, 3, 7), (2, 3, 8), (2, 3, 9), (3, 2, 7), (3, 2, 8), (3, 2, 9), (4, 2, 9)\}$

$(۳! \cdot ۴! = ۱۴۴)$

۱۵۰-؟

۱ = تعداد → ۴ : یک مرتبه

۴ = تعداد → ۱۲, ۲۴, ۳۲, ۴۲ : دو مرتبه

۳ = تعداد →  $۳ \times ۴ = ۱۲$  (۴ مرتبه بالایی)

۴ = تعداد →  $۴ \times ۴ = ۲۴$  (۴ مرتبه)

۴ = تعداد →  $۴ \times ۴ = ۲۴$  (۴ مرتبه)

$\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{۴۰}{۳۲۴} = \left(\frac{۱}{۵}\right)$

دقت شود که :

$n(S) =$  تعداد یک مرتبه + تعداد دو مرتبه + ... + تعداد پنج مرتبه =

$\omega + \omega \times ۴ + \omega \times ۴ \times ۳ + \omega \times ۴ \times ۳ \times ۲ + \omega \times ۴ \times ۳ \times ۲ \times ۱ = ۳۲۵$

۱۵۱-۳

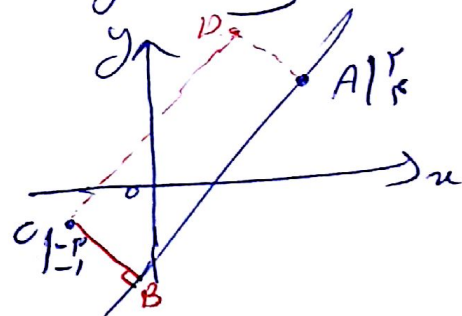
$\begin{cases} A|F \\ m=۳ \end{cases} \rightarrow y-۴ = ۳(x-۲) \rightarrow y = ۳x-۲ \rightarrow m_{CD} = \frac{۱}{۳} \rightarrow$

CB:  $y+۱ = -\frac{۱}{۳}(x+۲) \rightarrow x+۳y+۴=0$

$CB = \frac{|-۹+۱-۲|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{۱۰}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \sqrt{۱۰}$

$AB = \frac{|۲+۱۲+۴|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{۲۰}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = ۲\sqrt{۱۰}$

$\rightarrow P_{ABCD} = ۲(\sqrt{۱۰} + ۲\sqrt{۱۰}) = ۶\sqrt{۱۰}$

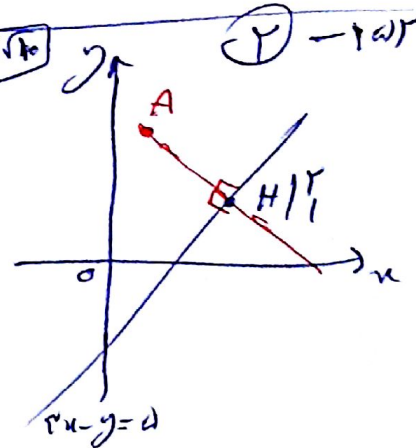


۱۵۲-۲

$H|۱$  ,  $۳x-y=d$  ,  $۳a = \sqrt{۲۷۰} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{۳۰} \rightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{۳۰}}{۳} a = \frac{۳\sqrt{۳۰}}{۳}$

۱)  $A|F \rightarrow AH = \frac{|۳ - \frac{۱}{۳} - d|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{\sqrt{۳۰}}{۳} \times$

۲)  $A|F \rightarrow AH = \frac{|۳ \times \frac{۱}{۳} + \frac{۱}{۳} - d|}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{۱۰}{\sqrt{۱۰}} = \frac{۳\sqrt{۳۰}}{۳} \checkmark$





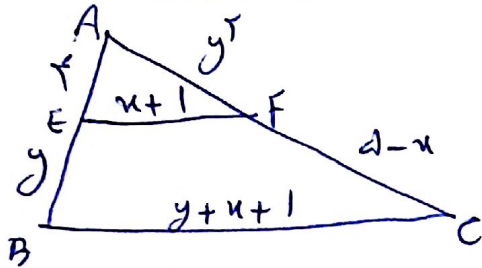
محمد جعفری ۰۹۱۱-۱۲۸-۲۰۴۱

① - ۱۲۳

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2y = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 2x = 1 \end{cases}$$

با دو دایره مشترک:  $2y - 2x = 0 \rightarrow y = x$

① - ۱۲۴



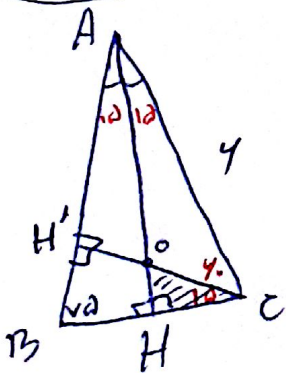
$$\frac{f}{f+y} = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - x + a} = \frac{x+1}{y+x+1} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f}{f+y} = \frac{x+1}{x+1+y} \rightarrow \frac{f}{y} = \frac{x+1}{y} \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\frac{f}{f+y} = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - x + a} \rightarrow \frac{f}{y} = \frac{y^2}{a-x} \xrightarrow{x=1}$$

$$y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow y - 2x = -1$$

② - ۱۲۵



$$\Delta AHC: CH = AC \cdot \sin \alpha = y \left( \frac{\sqrt{4-y^2}}{2} \right) = \frac{y}{2} (\sqrt{4-y^2})$$

$$\Delta H'C: \cos \alpha = \frac{CH}{OC} \rightarrow OC = \frac{CH}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{y}{2} (\sqrt{4-y^2})}{\frac{\sqrt{4-y^2}}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow S_{\Delta OHC} = \frac{1}{2} OC \cdot CH \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{2} (\sqrt{4-y^2}) \cdot \frac{y}{2} (\sqrt{4-y^2}) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{4-y^2})}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} \frac{(\sqrt{4-y^2})^3}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} = \frac{y}{2} (\sqrt{4-y^2})^2 = \frac{y}{2} (4 - 2y^2) =$$

$$\frac{y}{2} (4 - 2y^2) = \frac{y}{2} (4 - 2y^2)$$