

1-8
 $f(x) = x^r |x| = \begin{cases} x^r & x > 0 \\ -x^r & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 $y = -x^r \rightarrow \begin{cases} D = (-\infty, 0] \\ R = [0, +\infty) \end{cases}$
 $x = -y^{\frac{1}{r}} \Rightarrow y = -\sqrt[r]{x} \quad x > 0 \rightarrow$ گزینه ۴

1-9
 $A(x, a-x)$
 $AB = \sqrt{(x+r)^2 + (a-x-r)^2} = \sqrt{2}q$
 $AC = \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (a-x-1)^2} = d$
 $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2rx + 1 + (a-x)^2 - 2(a-x-r) = 2q \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 + (a-x)^2 - 2(a-x-1) = 2d \end{cases}$
 در رابطه را از هم کم می‌کنیم:
 $2x + 1 - 1 - 2 + 2(a-x) = 2 \Rightarrow a = 2$

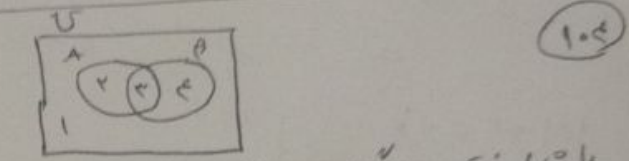
11-0
 $f(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{x}{x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt{x}$
 $f \circ f \circ f(\sqrt{x}) = f(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

111
 $d^x = 10 = r \times d \Rightarrow d = 2 \Rightarrow d = 2$
 $f(x) = 2 = r \times d = r \times 2^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = 2$
 $f(x) = 2 = 2^{\frac{x-1}{n-1}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x-1}{n-1}$

$d = 10 \Rightarrow x = \log_{10} 10 = 1$
 $f(x) = 2 = r \times d \Rightarrow f(x) = \log_r 2 = 2 + \log_r d = 2 + \frac{\log d}{\log r}$
 $f(x) = 2 + \frac{\log 10}{\log r} = \frac{1+r}{r}$
 گزینه با قرار دادن $x = \frac{10}{r}$ معادله r است
 که $r = 10$ حاصل می‌شود و گزینه ۱ است

1-1
 $a^r \leq 100, r > 1$
 $a(2) \leq 100 \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{100}{2} \rightarrow a = 1, 2, \dots, 4$
 $a(3) \leq 100 \Rightarrow a \leq 100/3 \rightarrow a = 1$
 جمعاً ۷ مورد. با توجه به اینکه گزینه بزرگتر از ۷ ندارد.

1-2
 $x_3 = \frac{b}{va} = \frac{12}{4m} = \frac{3}{m}, m > 0$
 $J_{min} = m\left(\frac{3}{m}\right)^2 - 12\left(\frac{3}{m}\right) + 5m - 1 = 2$
 $\frac{x}{m} \Rightarrow \Delta m^2 - 2m - 24 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 4 \\ m = -6 \end{cases} \times$
 $x = \frac{3}{4} = 2$ محورهای



با مثال قوت در جایگزینی به سادگی حاصل
 $(A-B)' = \{1, 2, 3\}$ عبارت شد.

1-4
 $S = -4, P = a$
 $r\alpha^x + r\beta^x = \frac{d}{r}(\alpha^x + \beta^x) + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^x - \beta^x)$
 $= \frac{d}{r}(24 - 2a) + \frac{1}{r}(a - \beta)(2 + \beta)$
 $= \frac{d}{r}(24 - 2a) + \frac{1}{r}(-\sqrt{a})(-2)$
 $= 90 - da + 2\sqrt{a-a} = 12\sqrt{2+1d}$
 $\Rightarrow a = 1$

1-7
 $\frac{1}{a^r+1} + \frac{1}{a^r-1} = 2 \Rightarrow a^r = a^r + 1$
 $\frac{1}{a^r - \sqrt{a^r-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r} \sqrt{a^r+1}}{(a^r+1)^2 - a^r} \left\{ + = 1 \right.$
 $\frac{1}{a^r + \sqrt{a^r+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r} \sqrt{a^r+1}}{(a^r+1)^2 - a^r}$

118 تعداد جملات دنباله را بنویسید

1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 24, ...

دنباله هندسی

$$12 \text{ آخرین عضو رشته } = 3 + \frac{r(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = 3 - 7r$$

$$14 \text{ آخرین عضو رشته } = 3 + \frac{r(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = 4144$$

$$\frac{r}{\text{میانگین}} = \frac{r \cdot 7r + 4144}{r} = 40.1/d$$

119 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|ax| + rx}{|x|} = |a| + r$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|ax| + rx}{|x|} = |a| - r$$

چون خروجی مثبت را داریم پس $b < 0$ است.

$$\begin{cases} |a| + r = -b \\ |a| - r = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 + rx}{|x| - r} = -r$$

120 $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \rightarrow m = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y - \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

~~.....~~

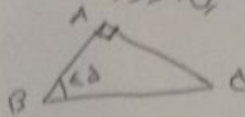
$$y = 0 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x - \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi}{4}$$

$$-1\sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x$$

$$x = -2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

112 جدول مثلث ABC را بنویسید. این رابطه برقرار است

مثلث قائم الزامی متساوی الساقین برقرار است.



$$r \Leftrightarrow A \sin B - \sin C = 2x \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Max } x = \frac{1}{2} = |a| \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad 112$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{|b|} = 2 \Rightarrow b = \pi$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{r}, 0\right) \in f \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{d\pi}{2} + c\right) = 0 \rightarrow c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ac}{b} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4}$$

114 $\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-\pi}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{4}, \frac{d\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{L.S.}} \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

11d $\text{Hop} = \frac{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+r}} - \frac{r}{2\sqrt{2x+r}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+r}}} \stackrel{x=1}{=} -\frac{r}{2}$

116 رابطه $[x^n] - [x]$ را بنویسید، $x > 1$ و n صحیح است.

ناپویده است.

117 $n=1 \Rightarrow p(x) = x^2 + 2x^r + x^4 + 3x^d + 14a$

$$p(-r) = 0 \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$x^r + 2x - r = (x+r)(x-1)$$

$$p(x) = (x+r)(x-1)Q(x) + ax + b$$

$$p(1) = a + b = 34$$

بنابراین $a + b = 34$ است. $a = r$ است. $a + b = 34$ است.

$$(-1, 1) \in f \Rightarrow 1 = 1 + ra + b$$

$$\Rightarrow ra + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -ra \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -r$$

(123)

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + r f'(rx+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(-r) &= f'(-1) + r f'(1) \\ &= \frac{r}{r} + r \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{موجب } x = \frac{-(a-1)}{a+1}$$

$$\text{موجب } x_s = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-a+1}{a+1} = \frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$y = \frac{rx+r}{rx+1} \xrightarrow{y=0} x = \frac{-r}{r}$$

(124)

$$f(x+d) = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x+d) = f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(-1+d) = f'(-1) \Rightarrow f'(1) = f'(-1)$$

(125)

$$\text{Hop} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r f'(a-h) f(a-h) + r f'(a-h)}{a - rh}$$

$$= \frac{-r f'(a) f(a) + r f'(a)}{a} = \frac{-r \times \frac{rd}{r} \times r + r \left(\frac{rd}{r} \right)}{a}$$

$$= \frac{-rd + rd}{a} = \frac{-1 + 1}{1} = \frac{-rd}{r} = \frac{-d}{r}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{x+r}} + (x-r) \times \frac{r}{\sqrt{(x+r)^3}}$$

$$f'(a) = r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{rd}{r}$$