

$$A = (\sqrt{2-\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}}) \quad A^2 = 2 - \sqrt{5} + 2 + \sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{4-5} = 4 - 2 = 2 \quad | -1.1$$

$$A = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{10+2}} \right) = -\frac{2+\sqrt{10}}{2+\sqrt{10}} = -1$$

$$t_d = 1\varepsilon, t_v = 14, r, a = (-1\varepsilon) \times \frac{1}{v_0} = -\frac{1}{a} \quad | -1.2$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{a}(a)^2 + b(a) + c = 1\varepsilon \rightarrow ab + c = 19$$

$$t_v = 14, r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{8}(v)^2 + b(v) + c = 14, r \rightarrow vb + c = 2v$$

$$\begin{cases} ab + c = 19 \\ vb + c = 2v \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{b=4}, \boxed{c=1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = \frac{1}{8} \\ t_8 = 1\varepsilon \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{t_8}{t_1} = 8$$

$$t_n = -\frac{1}{8}n^2 + \varepsilon n - 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} y' - 2ax + a = 0 \Rightarrow a(-2x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \quad \text{طلب (سید رضی)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} y' = \varepsilon b x - b = 0 \Rightarrow b(\varepsilon x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = -a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + r = 2b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 \Rightarrow a = -12 \rightarrow b - a = -4 + 12 = 8$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow y = 12\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^2 - 12\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) + r = 2b\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) - b\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) - 1 \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\textcircled{1} -2 \leq \frac{1-2x}{x+1} \rightarrow -2(x+1) \leq 1-2x \rightarrow -2x-2 \leq 1-2x \rightarrow x \leq 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{1-2x}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < x < 3$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{1}{4}} < \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{x}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \text{مفرد (سید رضی)}$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 - ax + 2b - 2x^{-2x} = f(a, v)x^2 + (ab - 2)x + 2b \quad f(x) = K \text{ (HER)} \quad | -1.3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2b = -\frac{\varepsilon}{v}$$

$$ab - 2 = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\text{Jen} \textcircled{1} y(n) = \frac{-1}{n-1} - 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{n-1} - 2 = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{-2n+1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -2x^2 + x = x - 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Jen} \textcircled{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2} \right) \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + 2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$S = a + b \leq a' + b' - 12 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = s' - 2p - 12 \rightarrow s \leq s' - 2s + 2 - 12 \\ p = a \cdot b \leq a + b - 1 \\ (s-1) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow s' - 2s - 10 \leq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} s \leq -2 \\ s \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow a + b \leq 0 \quad 2-10$$

مخرج مشترک  $\rightarrow \frac{x - \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x-2} - 2}{x - (x-2)} = \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-2\sqrt{x-2}}{x+2} = \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{2}$  1-11

$\Rightarrow x+2 = -10 \rightarrow x = -12 < 0 \rightarrow$  ریشه مثبت ندارد

در گزینیه ها هر دو را در نظر بگیریم و ببینیم که کدام است 1-19

$(9, -2) \sim (-2, 9) \rightarrow f(-2) = 2(-2) + 2(-2) - 11 = 9$  ✓ فقط گزینیه 1

$g \circ g(1) = g(g(1)) = g(2) = 2$  2-110

$f^{-1}(-2) = a \rightarrow f(a) = -2 \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} a < 1 \rightarrow (g(a)) < 2 \xrightarrow{g} 2 < 2 + g(a) < 4$  گزینه 1, 2, 4 حذف

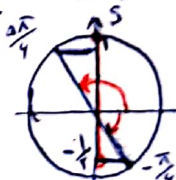
$f(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه 1}} f(x) = 3 - x \cdot g(x) = \sqrt{x^2(x-2)}$  2-111

$x^2(3-x) \geq 0 \rightarrow 3-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 3 \rightarrow 0, 1, 2, 3 \rightarrow$  ۴ عضو دارد

بازه  $2\pi$  و  $2\pi + \alpha$  2-112

$-\frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{\pi}{12} \xrightarrow{x^2} -\frac{\pi}{4} < 2x < \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \sin 2x < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{m-1}{\varepsilon} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m \in (-1, 2]$



$\sin \pi + \cos \pi = \frac{9\sqrt{10}}{10} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^2 \pi + \cos^2 \pi + 2 \sin \pi \cos \pi = \frac{94 \times 10}{100}$  2-113

$1 + \sin 2\pi = 9/10 \rightarrow \sin 2\pi = 9/10 \rightarrow 2 \sin \pi \cos \pi = 9/10 \rightarrow \sin \pi \cos \pi = 9/20$

$\Rightarrow \tan \pi + \cot \pi = \frac{10}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \pi = \frac{1}{9}} \quad \text{و} \quad \cot \pi = 9$

نکته:  $1 + \tan^2 \pi = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \pi}$

$$\max \leq \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\min \leq -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$|a| \leq \frac{\max - \min}{r} \leq \frac{\frac{a}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$c \leq \frac{\max + \min}{r} \leq \frac{\frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{r}}{r} \leq 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &\leq -\frac{r}{r} \\ ac &\leq -\frac{r}{r} \times 1 \leq -\frac{r}{r} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

r-112

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1 \rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \pm 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x &= 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow x = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\} \rightarrow$$

r-110

$$\log_r r^a = a \rightarrow r^a = r^a, \quad \log_r b = \frac{r}{r}(1+a) \rightarrow b = r^{r(1+a)}$$

-114

$$b \leq r^{r+a} = r^r \times r^a = \epsilon x(r)^r = r^4 \xrightarrow{b=r^4} \log(r^b - 1) \leq \log_{10} 100 = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^1 \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{\frac{a}{r} + b} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} + b = 1 \rightarrow a + rb = 0$$

1-11v

$$f(x) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{\frac{a+b}{r}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{r} = r \rightarrow a+b = r^2$$

$$\rightarrow a = r, b = 1 \Rightarrow a - b = r$$

$$\sigma = r, \quad \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0 \rightarrow a + 0 + (-1) + b + (-1) + r = 0 \rightarrow a + b = -1$$

r-11a

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{a^2 + 1 + b^2 + 1 + r}{4} = r \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 4r - 2$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r \\ b = -r \end{cases}$$

$$Q_p \leq r \quad \begin{array}{c} \bar{x}_1 \quad r \quad \bar{x}_r \\ \hline \end{array} \quad -\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_r - r \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_r = r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sum x_i = r \rightarrow \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = r \rightarrow \bar{x} = r$$

r-119

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{|x+1| + \lfloor x \rfloor}{x - \lfloor x \rfloor} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{(x+1) - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

r-110

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{ax^r + x + 1}}{x + r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{x^r + \frac{x}{x^r} + \frac{1}{x^r}}}{x + r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

1-111

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

دلیل پویش



$$f(1) = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)-1}{x-1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ form } \rightarrow \text{L'Hôpital's rule}$$

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

$$x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1+a}{a+1} = 1 \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow \text{Jacobian}$$

$$y = rx + b \rightarrow 1 = r + b \rightarrow b = 1 - r, \quad y'(1) = r$$

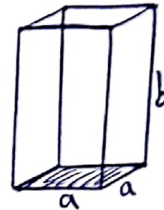
$$\rightarrow \frac{(1)(ax+1) - a(x+a)}{(ax+1)^2} = r \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{(1+a)^2} = r \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{1+a} = r \rightarrow a = \frac{1-r}{r}$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \rightarrow rx^r + ran - rb = 0 \xrightarrow{x=0} -rb = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

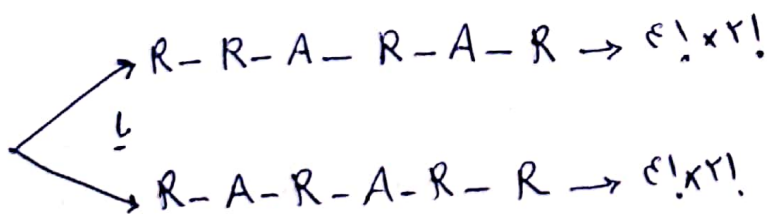
$$y'(1) = 0 \rightarrow r(-1) + ra(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1r - \epsilon a = 0 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^r + rx^r - \epsilon \rightarrow [-\epsilon] \rightarrow [-r] \rightarrow \sqrt{(1+r)^2 + (\epsilon)^2} = \sqrt{r^2} = r$$

$$v = a^r b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon = a^r b \rightarrow b = \frac{\epsilon}{a^r} \\ S = a^r + \epsilon ab \rightarrow S = a^r + \epsilon a \left(\frac{\epsilon}{a^r}\right) = a^r + \frac{\epsilon^2}{a} \end{array} \right.$$



$$S'(a) = ra - \frac{\epsilon^2}{a^2} = 0 \rightarrow ra^3 - \epsilon^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = r, b = 1 \rightarrow S = 14$$



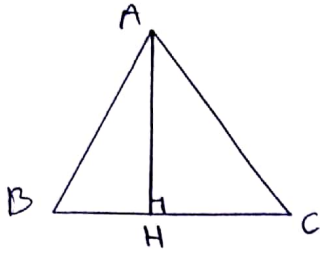
$$\epsilon! + \epsilon! = 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon = 4\epsilon = 49 \Rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{r}{\lambda}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$\epsilon = 12v$



۳-۱۲۸ ابتدا به سادگی فکتوریلینغ BC، (نورم) :-

$$BC: y - 3 = \frac{11-3}{4-3}(x-3) \rightarrow y - 3 = 2(x-3) = 2x - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow BC: 2x - y - 3 = 0$$

$$A|q, AH = \frac{|2(1) - 9 - 3|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

۳-۱۲۹ : طبق عكس قضيه تالس :

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow DE \parallel BC$$

$S_{CDE} = S_{BDE}$  DE قوسه، k (اينجا) مشترك دوشلار، اوس سوس

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2y - 4x = 0 \rightarrow O_1(-1, 2) \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2y - 4 = 0 \rightarrow O_2(0, 1) \end{cases}$$

۲-۱۳۰

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{5}, \quad r' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{0^2 + 2^2 - 4(-2)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = 2, 2 \\ r' = 1, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{r + r' = 2, 2 + 1, 1 = 3, 3} \quad \text{D}$$

$$OO' = \sqrt{(-1-0)^2 + (2-1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad OO' = 1, 1$$

$$OO' < r + r' \rightarrow \text{دو دائره متقاطع هسند}$$

دو قوسه