

پانچ ششدری سوالیات صابا و لست
 ۱۳۱ لغو

۱.۱

دنيا له هند صبا
 a, aq, aq^2, aq^3, aq^4

$q^4 < 1 \dots \rightarrow q < \sqrt{1} \Rightarrow q = 2 \leq 3$

if: $q=2 \quad a(2)^4 < 1 \dots \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \dots$

$\alpha = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4$ ← حالات

مقابله

if: $q=3 \quad a(3)^4 < 1 \dots \rightarrow a < 1 \dots$

$a=1$ ← حالات

کرسنه

۱.۲

$y = mx^2 - 12x + 2m - 1 \quad y_{min} = 2 \quad m > 0$

$y_{min} = \frac{-D}{4a} = \frac{-(144 - 4m(2m-1))}{4m} = 2$

$\Rightarrow 2m^2 - 4m - 24 = 0 \rightarrow (2m-12)(2m+4) = 0$
 $m = 3 \leq m = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2$

$$|A| = n$$

$$|C| = n + r$$

$$|B| = m + r$$

$$|D| = m$$

$$|C \times B| = \frac{\omega}{r} |A \times B|$$

$$|C| |B| = \frac{\omega}{r} |A| |B|$$

$$(n+r) = \frac{\omega}{r} (n) \rightarrow r(n+r) = \omega n$$

$$\boxed{\Lambda = n}$$

l.p

$$|C \times B| = \frac{r}{r} |A \times D| \Rightarrow (n+r)(m+r) = \frac{r}{r} (n)(m)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=\Lambda} |C| (m+r) = \frac{r}{r} (\Lambda)(m) \rightarrow$$

$$|C| m + r = |C| m \rightarrow m = |C|$$

$$|A| = \Lambda, |B| = \Lambda \rightarrow |C| = 1.$$

$$A' \cup \left((B \cap A) \cap \underbrace{[(B \cup A) \cap B]}_B \right) =$$

l.p

$$= A' \cup (A \cap B) = \underbrace{(A' \cup A)}_{U} \cap (A' \cup B) =$$

$$= U - (A \cap B') = (A \cap B')' = (A - B)'$$

105

$$(\neg P \vee Q) \leftrightarrow Q \equiv [(\neg P \vee Q) \Rightarrow Q] \wedge [Q \Rightarrow (\neg P \vee Q)]$$

$$\equiv [(P \wedge \neg Q) \vee Q] \wedge [\neg Q \vee (\neg P \vee Q)]$$

$$\equiv [(P \vee Q) \wedge \underbrace{(\neg Q \vee Q)}_T] \wedge [\underbrace{(\neg Q \vee Q)}_T \vee \neg P]$$

$$\equiv (P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg P) \equiv Q$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha < \beta} \Delta = 3^2 - 4a$$

104

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{9-a}}{2} = -2 - \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\beta = -2 + \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 &= 3(11-a+4\sqrt{9-a}) + 2(11-a-4\sqrt{9-a}) \\ &= 90 - 20a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 11\sqrt{2+10a} \rightarrow a=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^r = z \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{z-1} = r \Rightarrow \frac{r z}{z^2 - 1} = r \quad (102)$$

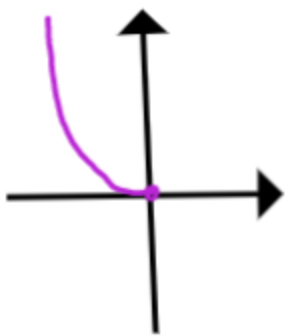
$$z^r = z+1$$

$$\frac{1}{a^r - \sqrt{a^r + 1}} + \frac{1}{a^r + \sqrt{a^r + 1}} = \frac{1}{(z+1) - \sqrt{z}} - \frac{1}{(z+1) + \sqrt{z}}$$

$$= \frac{r(z+1)}{(z+1)^r - z} = \frac{r(z+1)}{\underbrace{z^r + z+1}_{r(z+1)}} = 1 \quad (103)$$

$$f(x) = x^r |x| = \begin{cases} x^r & x \geq 0 \\ -x^r & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(1.1)



$$y = -x^r \quad x = -\sqrt[r]{y}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt[r]{x} \quad D_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [0, \infty)$$

1.9

$$A \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a-x \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} -r \\ y \end{vmatrix} \quad C \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x+r)^r + (a-x-y)^r} = \sqrt{r^9} \quad (1)$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(x+1)^r + (a-x-k)^r} = \omega \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} (x+r)^r + (a-x-y)^r = r^9 \\ (x+1)^r + (a-x-k)^r = \omega \end{cases}$$

$$r(x+r) + r(a-x-y) = r$$

$$\cancel{rx+r} + \cancel{ra-rx-ry} = r$$

$$ra = r \quad a=2$$

5, 6, 7

$$f(\sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) = \sqrt{r}$$

11.

$$f \circ f \circ f(\sqrt{r}) = f \circ f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) = f(\sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\omega^x = 10 \implies x = \log_{\omega} 10 = 1 + \log_{\omega} r$$

111

$$\log_{\omega} r = x - 1$$

$f(x)$

$$r = r. \rightarrow f(x) = \log_r r = r + \log_r \omega$$

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

$$\hat{B} = r\omega, \hat{A} = r, C = r\omega \quad \text{قد } \omega \text{ عدد}$$

112

$$r \cos A \sin B - \sin C = 0 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

113

$$\max = |a| = \frac{1}{\kappa} \quad a = \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{\kappa}\right) = \frac{-1}{\kappa} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\kappa} \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{\kappa} | b + c \right) = \frac{-1}{\kappa}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{\kappa} | b + c \right) = -1 \quad \left. \frac{\pi}{\kappa} | b + c = \pi \right\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\kappa} \varphi\left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa} | b + c \right) = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\omega}{\kappa} | b + c = \frac{\pi}{\kappa} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \pi, c = \frac{\pi}{\kappa} \rightarrow \frac{ac}{b} = \frac{1}{14}$$

114

$$\sin x + \sqrt{r} \cos x = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x + \varphi \frac{\pi}{4} \varphi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \varphi \frac{\pi}{\kappa} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{\kappa} + 2k\pi \\ x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{\kappa} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow \text{S.} = \frac{9\pi}{\kappa}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{2x+1}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+3}} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+1}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1-2}{1/2} = -2$$

$$y = [x^2] - [x] \quad \underbrace{[x^2] - [x]}_{x^2 - 1 \leq x}$$

$\sqrt{n} \approx y = \pm \sqrt{n}$
 این عبارت را در فرمول قرار دهیم
 به دست می آید: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$n=1 \quad P(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 14a \quad (117)$$

$$P(-2) = 0 \implies a = 2$$

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x+2)q(x) + mx + n$$

$$P(1) = 19 \implies m+n = 19 \implies m = 19 - n$$

$$P(-2) = 11 \implies -2m+n = 11 \implies n = 11 + 2m$$

$$R = -2m + 11$$

$$f(x) = \frac{|ax+1|+rx}{|x|+b} \quad b <$$

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

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{-|a|x+rx}{-x} = +|a|-r = b$$

$b=2$ $\therefore a=0$ سے

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1+rx}{|x|-r} = \frac{r}{-2}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \sin x = \frac{1}{r} \cos x + \sin x \rightarrow \tan x = 1 \quad A \left| \frac{\frac{r}{r} \frac{\pi}{r}}{\frac{r}{r} \frac{\pi}{r}} \right. \quad (11r)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{r} \sin x \xrightarrow{x=\pi/4} m = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$y - \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{r} \right) \quad \text{at } y=0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{r} - r$$

$$F(x+\omega) = F(x) \implies F'(x+\omega) = F'(x) \quad (121)$$

$$\implies F'(-1) = F'(r) = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$g'(-r) = F'(-1) + r F'(r) = \varepsilon F'(-1) = \gamma$$

$$F(x) = (x-r) \sqrt[r]{x+r} \quad F(\omega) = r \quad (122)$$

$$F'(x) = \sqrt[r]{x+r} + (x-r) \frac{1}{r \sqrt[r]{(x+r)^{r-1}}}$$

$$F'(0) = r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r} = \frac{r^2}{r} F'(0)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(F(\omega-h) - 1)(F(\omega-h) - r)}{h(\omega-h)} = (-F'(\omega)) \times \frac{F(\omega-h) - 1}{\omega-h}$$

$$= -\frac{r^2 + 1}{r} \times \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{-\omega}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\overset{ز}{۴}} \boxed{\overset{و}{۵}} \boxed{\overset{ز}{۴}} \boxed{\overset{و}{۴}} \boxed{\overset{ز}{۳}} = ۹۶.$$

۱۲۵

$$\boxed{\overset{و}{۵}} \boxed{\overset{و}{۵}} \boxed{\overset{و}{۴}} \boxed{\overset{و}{۴}} \boxed{\overset{و}{۳}} = ۱۲.$$

+ ۲۱۴.

$$a = p(x), b = p(y), c = p(z)$$

۱۲۶

$$a + b + c = 1 \rightarrow a + c = \frac{۴}{۵}$$

$$b = \frac{۱}{۵}, \frac{۱}{۵} = ac$$

$$x^2 - \frac{۴}{۵}x + \frac{۱}{۵} = 0$$

بین a و c نسبت پیدا کرد

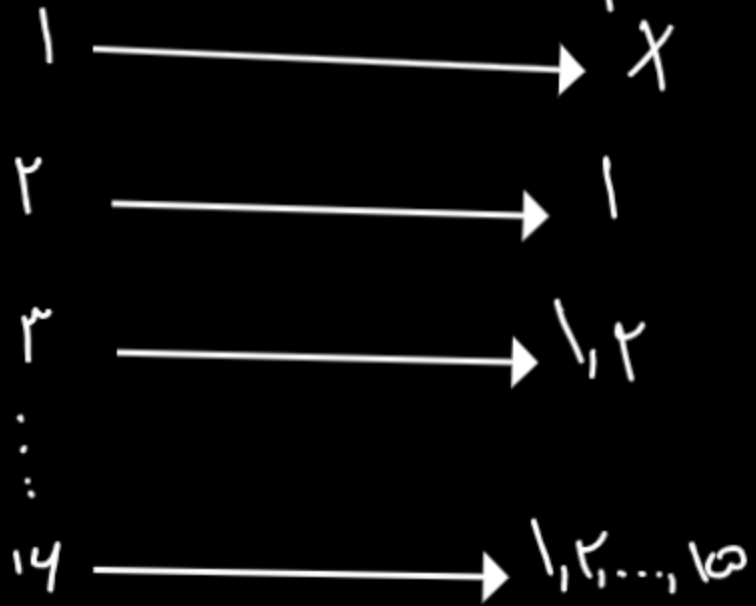
$$\Delta = \frac{۱۲}{۲۵}$$

$$x = \frac{\frac{۴}{۵} \pm \frac{\sqrt{۱۲}}{۵}}{۲}$$

نسبت پیدا کرد
نسبت $\frac{۳}{۵}$ و $\frac{۲}{۵}$ پیدا کرد

۱۲۷

لوی اول ← لوی دوم ←



$$P = \frac{10}{1+2+3+\dots+10} = \frac{10}{\frac{10(11)}{2}} = \frac{1}{7}$$

۱۲۸

$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)_r = \frac{r}{r} \left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)_1 = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{n}{2} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$(x_i - \bar{x})^2: 9, a^2, 0, 9, b^2, 1$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{19 + a^2 + b^2}{4} = 4 \implies a^2 + b^2 = 15$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \implies a = \pm 1 \wedge b = \pm 1 \subseteq a = \pm 1 \wedge b = \pm 3$$

$$y = \frac{rx-1}{x+r} \quad x+r \mid rx-1 \implies x+r \mid -1$$

$$x+r = \pm 1, \pm 7 \longrightarrow$$

(144)

$$a^2 - 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 14a + 4 \implies (a-1)(a+1) \stackrel{!}{=} 14a + 4$$

$$a+1 \stackrel{!}{=} 4 \quad a \stackrel{!}{=} 3 \quad a^2 + a \stackrel{!}{=} 9 + 3 \stackrel{!}{=} 12 \stackrel{!}{=} 4$$

(145)

$$\|x + y\| = \sqrt{49} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \|x\| = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|x + y\| \\ \|x\| \end{array} \right\} \text{ (144)}$$

$$\|x + y\| = \sqrt{49}$$

$$\|y\| = \sqrt{49} - \|x\|$$

$$y = 49 - \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow \|x\| \leq \frac{49}{\|x\|} = 7 \dots$$

$$x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\frac{P(P-1)}{P} = (P-1)^2 - P(P-1)$$

$$\frac{P}{P} = P - 1 - 2$$

$$\frac{P}{P} = P - 3 \quad P = 2P - 7$$

$$P = 7$$

$$9 = \frac{3}{4}(a+b+c) \Rightarrow \frac{14+(a+b+c)}{4} = \frac{3}{4}(a+b+c)$$

$$a+b+c=1$$

۴, ۲, ۲

۴, ۱, ۱

۷, ۲, ۱

۴, ۳, ۱

۳, ۳, ۲

در این حالت دو تکرار داریم

گراف همند

حداد با هم دارند

عدد مربع است

اعداد ۱ تا ۹ $a=1$ ①

اعداد ۱ تا ۹ \overline{ab} $a+b=1 \Rightarrow a+b=7$ $\binom{9}{1}=9$

اعداد ۱ تا ۹ \overline{abc} $a+b+c=1 \Rightarrow a+b+c=2$ $\binom{9}{2}=36$

$$\overline{abcd} \quad \frac{a \geq 1}{a < 4} \quad a+b+c+d=11$$

149

$$\frac{a \geq 1}{a < 4} \quad a+b+c+d=7 \quad \frac{a \geq 0}{a < 4}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\binom{1}{3} - \binom{0}{3} = 12 - 1 = 11.$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 34 + 11 = 100$$

-3

$$\text{شکل 1} \quad \text{تعداد} = 2^4 = 16 \xrightarrow{+1} 17$$

150

۱۱۸) مقدار اعداد صاف شد:

$$1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 24, \dots, a_{12}, a_{13}, \dots$$

بر وقت کمترین عدد در هر دنباله عددی است

$$a_{12} = aq^9 = 3 \times 2^9 = 1536$$

$$a_{13} = aq^{10} = 3 \times 1.24 = 3.72$$

بر وقت کمترین (1536, 1538, ...)

$$\text{میانگین} = \frac{3.72 (2(1536) + 3.72)}{2}$$

$$= 3.72, 5$$