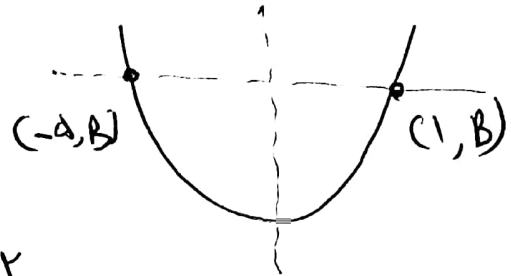


Yasin Sadeghi Official (بایسن صدیقی) (بیرہمی آمدگی اور درجی پابندیت) (دنیالی فون پابندیت) دنیالی پابندیت پابند نادر دنیالی پابندیت 20 و 21

است، $r+d=1$

فرض کن $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ دنیالی پابندیت



$$\text{اسی، } x = \frac{-d+1}{2} = -2$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -2 \rightarrow b = 4a$$

$$\text{اسی، } y = -\frac{\Delta}{4a}$$

طبق نسبت سوال $c = \frac{4}{2}$

$$\text{اسی، } y = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \Delta = 2a$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = 4a \xrightarrow{b=4a} 16a^2 - 4a\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) = 2a$$

$$16a^2 - 8a = 2a \rightarrow a = 1, a = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + \frac{4}{2} \xrightarrow{x=1} y = \frac{1}{4}(1) + 2(1) + \frac{4}{2} = 4$$

$$\boxed{B = 4}$$

(5)

با این صادق است

$$2x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \rightarrow S_2 = 4, P_2 = -\frac{a}{4}$$

$$2x^2 + B^2 - 4x = V \rightarrow x^2 + x^2 + B^2 - 4x = V^*$$

$x_2 = x$

$$2x^2 - 12x = a \rightarrow x^2 - 4x = \frac{a}{2} = -P$$

* $x^2 + B^2 - 4x = V$
 $x^2 - 4x = \frac{a}{2} = -P$

$$S^2 - 4P - P = V \xrightarrow{S_2 = 4} 14 - 2P = V$$

$$P = 4$$

$$-\frac{a}{2} = 4 \rightarrow a = -8$$

پیدا می کردیم
ادله

$$2x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = 2, 1$$

سوال $\frac{a}{4} = -\frac{9}{4} = -\frac{9}{4}$

(4)

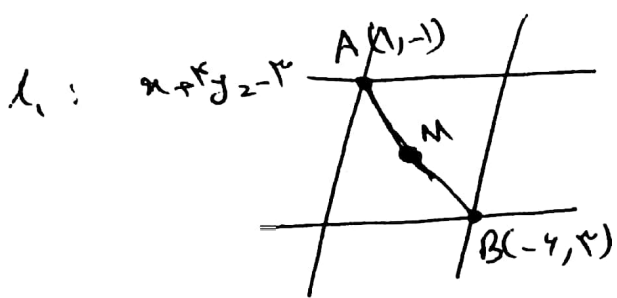
$$\frac{(2-x)^2 + x^2}{x^2(2-x)^2} = \frac{f_0}{9} \rightarrow \frac{\Sigma - \Sigma x + 2x^2}{\underbrace{(2-x)^2}_t} = \frac{f_0}{9}$$

$$\frac{f_0 - 2t}{t^2} = \frac{f_0}{9} \rightarrow \frac{f_0 - t}{t^2} = \frac{f_0}{9} \rightarrow f_0 t^2 + 9t - 11f_0 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 121 \rightarrow \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{121}}{f_0} = \frac{f_0}{9} \rightarrow -\frac{11}{f_0} = t$$

$$\int -x^2 + 2x = -\frac{11}{10} \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x + \frac{11}{10} = 0 \rightarrow S_2 = 2$$

$$-x^2 + 2x - \frac{f_0}{2} = 0 \rightarrow S_2 = 2 \rightarrow 2 + 2 = \Sigma$$



دست‌گیر می‌کنیم
 می‌دهم از دو خط دیگر سه‌نیت

$L_2: x - 2y = 4$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{x-4}{2} \\ y = \frac{-x-4}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{تساوی}} \frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{-x-4}{2} \rightarrow x-4 = -x-4 \rightarrow x = -x \rightarrow x = 0$$

$A(1, -1)$

L_1 با محور x از فاصله $M(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$$\frac{|-\frac{1}{2} + 4 + 3|}{\sqrt{1+4}}$$

L_2 با محور x از فاصله

$$\frac{|-\frac{1}{2} - 4 - 4|}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{19}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \sqrt{mx-1}$

$dy = 1 + x = 2 \xrightarrow{y=2} x = 2, 2$

$(2, 2, \sqrt{2}) \in f^{-1}$
 $(\sqrt{2}, 2, 2) \in f$

$\Rightarrow y_1, y_2 = \sqrt{y_1, y_2} \sqrt{y_1, y_2 m - 1}$
 $y_1, 2 \times y_1, 2 = \sqrt{y_1, 2} (\sqrt{y_1, 2 m - 1})$

$y_1, 2 = \sqrt{y_1, 2 m - 1} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x - 1}$

$y = 0$

(a) → مرتبه ۱۲، ۱۵ از دست می دهد و ۱۷، ۱۸ باقی ماند یعنی $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ماده اولی

باقی مانده است. از طرفی $\log_3^2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{14}$ ، $\log_3^2 \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^n A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

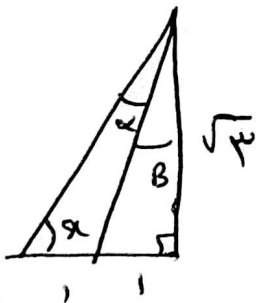
$$\log_3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^n = \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\log_3 \sqrt{2}$$

در نتیجه $\frac{2}{3}$

$$n(\log_3 \sqrt{2} - 2 \log_3 2) = -\log_3 \sqrt{2}$$

$$n\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{14}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\tan B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$(\alpha + B) + \alpha = 90^\circ$$

$$\tan(\alpha + B) = \cot \alpha$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} + \tan \alpha}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \tan \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$1 + \sqrt{3} \tan \alpha = 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{1} \tan \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

(b) در نتیجه $\frac{2}{3}$

$$S = \frac{2 \times 12 \times \sin \alpha}{2} = 12 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

(11)

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{افتلاف} = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{4\pi}{6}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{a} - \frac{b}{1 + \tan^2(x - \frac{3\pi}{4})} = \frac{2}{a} - b \cos^2(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}) \quad (12)$$

برای اینکه تابع بیشترین مقدار ممکن شود باید $\cos^2(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}) = 0$

$$\frac{2}{a} = 4 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

برای اینکه تابع کمترین مقدار ممکن شود باید $\cos^2(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}) = 1$

$$\frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} - b = 0 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|c|} = 4\pi \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = 4 - 4 \cos^2(-\frac{3\pi}{4}) = 4 - 12 = 12$$

$$\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin x \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(13)

$$\rightarrow \boxed{4 \sin x - \sqrt{2} \cos x = 2}$$

$$\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sin^2(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \sin x - \sqrt{2} \cos x + m \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \rightarrow 2 - \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \rightarrow m = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(m - \epsilon) < f(m + \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\text{بصورت}} m - \epsilon < m + \epsilon \quad (11)$$

$$\rightarrow m - \epsilon < 0 \rightarrow (m - \epsilon)(m + \epsilon) < 0$$

$$-1 < m < 1 \xrightarrow{\text{بصورت}} -1 < m < 1$$

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

$$\int \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} dx$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

$$\frac{\frac{a}{c}}{-\frac{d}{c}} = \frac{-\frac{d}{c}}{\frac{a}{c}} \rightarrow a^2 = d^2 \rightarrow a = \pm d$$

در صورتی که $a = d$ و $b = -a$ باشد

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = d \rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+a} \rightarrow (\frac{a}{c}, -\frac{a}{c}) \\ a = -d \rightarrow f = f^{-1} \rightarrow \text{در این حالت } j = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |[-x] - a| & \text{برای } [x] \\ k - a + [x] & \text{برای } [x] \end{cases}$$

در صورتی که $k = 0$ (14)

$$n = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^+ \rightarrow k - 2 + 2k \\ x^- \rightarrow | -2 - 2 | = 4 \\ x \rightarrow k \end{cases}$$

$$n = -2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^+ \rightarrow k + 2 - 2 = k \\ x^- \rightarrow | 2 + 2 | = 4 \\ x \rightarrow k \end{cases}$$

(1), (2) $k = 4$

$$n = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^+ \rightarrow | -1 - 1 | = 2 \\ x^- \rightarrow k - 1 \\ x \rightarrow -2 \end{cases}$$

در صورتی که $k = 1$ باشد

$$f(x) = \frac{\Delta \cos x}{1 - \sin x} \xrightarrow{f'(x)} f'(x) = \frac{-\Delta \sin x (1 - \sin x) + \cos x (\Delta \cos x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2} \quad (14)$$

$$f(x) = \eta g(x) - \gamma x + \delta \rightarrow \frac{f(x) + \gamma x - \delta}{\eta} = g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + \gamma x - \delta}{\eta} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + \gamma}{1} = f'(0) + \gamma$$

$$= +\delta + \gamma = \text{V}$$

$$y = x^r - 1$$

$$y' = r x^{r-1}$$

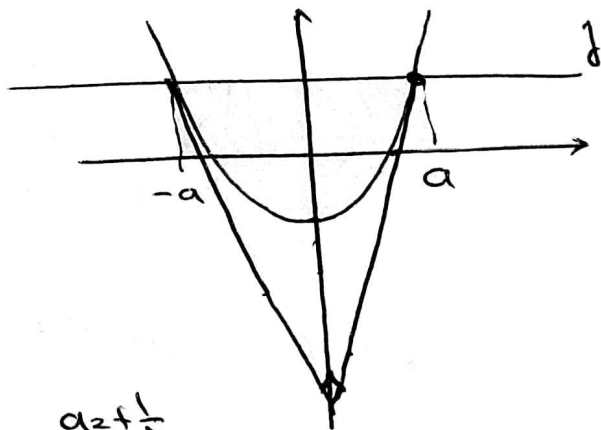
$\swarrow \rightarrow \gamma a$
 $\searrow \rightarrow -\gamma a$

$$\gamma a \times (-\gamma a) = -1$$

$$\gamma a^r = 1 \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow y = \left(\pm \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^r - 1 = -\frac{r}{\gamma}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a = \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ \searrow \\ y = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^r - 1 = -\frac{r}{\gamma} \end{matrix}$$

$$y = -\frac{r}{\gamma}$$

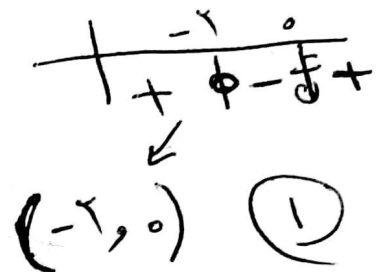


(15)

$$y = \frac{k}{2} x^3 - (k+2)x^2$$

نقطه عطف \rightarrow $y < 0$ عطف $y > 0$

$$x \text{ عطف} = \frac{k+2}{\frac{3k}{2}} = \frac{2(k+2)}{3k}$$



نقطه عطف (جابجایی) نسیم
تا نقطه بدست آید

$$\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{2(k+2)}{3k} \right)^3 - (k+2) \left(\frac{2(k+2)}{3k} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{1k}{2} \frac{x(k+2)^3}{27k^3} - \frac{(k+2) \times 2(k+2)^2}{9k^2}$$

$\times 27k^3$

$$2k(k+2)^3 - 12k(k+2)^2$$

باید منفی باشد

$$-1k(k+2)^2 < 0$$



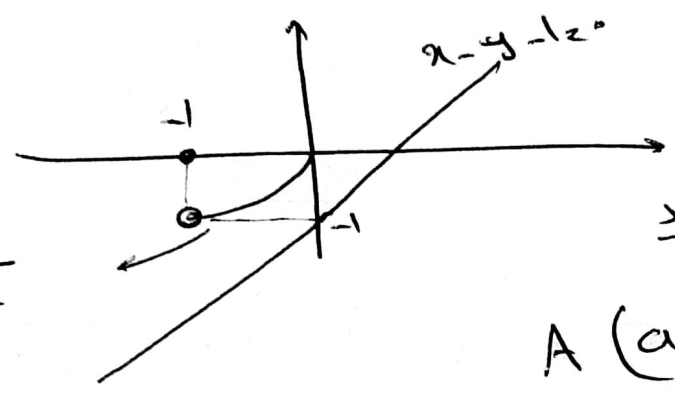
$(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, +\infty)$ (2)

①, ②
 $\rightarrow \emptyset$
اشتراک

$$y_2 = \sqrt{-x - [x^2]}$$

$$-x - [x^2] \geq 0 \rightarrow x + [x^2] \leq 0$$

مقطع $[-1, 0]$



نقطه A را در σ_2 داریم \Rightarrow در σ_2 داریم $\sqrt{-x}$

$$A(a, -\sqrt{-a})$$

فاصله نقطه A از خط برابر است با ۱

$$\frac{|a + \sqrt{-a} - 1|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

فاصله

$$1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-a}} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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