

$$A = \sqrt[1]{40} = 1 + 0,40 + 0,100 \cdot 40 + 0,10000 \cdot 40^2 = 1 + \frac{0,40}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} = 1 + \frac{40}{99} = \frac{144}{99} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A} \leq \frac{99}{144} = \frac{11}{17}$$

تجزیه اعداد

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \quad | \quad 17 \\ -96 \\ \hline 140 \\ -128 \\ \hline 112 \\ -100 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

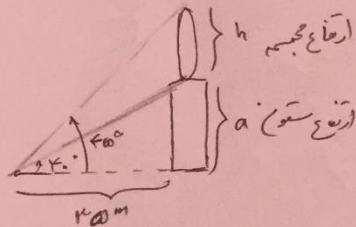
نزینه ۱

$$A(-1,0) \in \gamma \rightarrow 0 \leq \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(-a+b) \rightarrow -a+b \leq 1 \quad \text{I}$$

$$B(1,-1) \in \gamma \rightarrow -1 \leq \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(a+b) \rightarrow a+b \leq 2 \quad \text{II}$$

نزینه ۲

$$\text{II} \cap \text{I} \rightarrow b \leq \frac{3}{2}$$



نزینه ۳

$$\tan 40^\circ = \frac{h+a}{r} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{h+a}{r} \rightarrow h+a = r \quad \text{I}$$

نزینه ۴

$$\tan 40^\circ = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow 0,8 \leq \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 0,8 \times r = 28 \text{ m}$$

نزینه ۵

$$\text{I}, h+a \leq r \rightarrow h = r^m$$

نزینه ۶

$$f \times \boxed{3 \quad 4 \quad 0 \quad 4} = f \times 240 = 960$$

$$a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 0 \rightarrow a_n = 2n - 2$$

$$a_{n'} = 1 + (n'-1) \times 4 \rightarrow a_{n'} = 4n' - 3$$

$$99 < 2n - 2 < 1000$$

$$\rightarrow 102 < 2n < 1002 \rightarrow n \in \{21, \dots, 250\}$$

$$99 < 4n' - 3 < 1000$$

$$\rightarrow 102 < 4n' < 1003 \rightarrow n' \in \{26, \dots, 251\}$$

$$77 - 7 = 70$$

$$\left[\frac{997}{10} \right] = 77$$

$$\left[\frac{991}{10} \right] = 74$$

$$\left[\frac{101}{10} \right] = 10$$

$$\left[\frac{102}{10} \right] = 10$$

نزینه ۷

$$x^2 + ax^2 - bx + 4 \Big|_{x=1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (1)^2 + a(1)^2 - b(1) + 4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a - b = -5 \quad \text{I}$$

$$4x^3 + 2ax - b \Big|_{x=1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4(1)^3 + 2a(1) - b = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2a - b = -4 \quad \text{II}$$

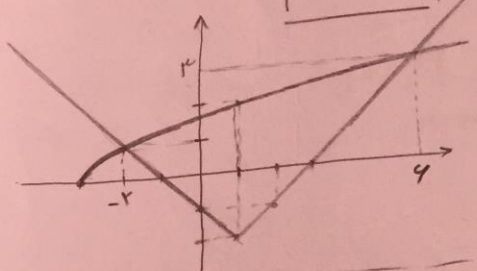
نزینه ۸

$$\text{II} \cap \text{I} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 4 \end{cases}$$

$A(4,0) \in f$
 $B(-\frac{1}{4}, 0) \in f$
 $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 0$
 $C(a, 0) \in f \circ g \rightarrow f(g(a)) = 0$

$\rightarrow f(a - \sqrt{a}) = 0 \rightarrow a - \sqrt{a} = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 9}$
 $\rightarrow a - \sqrt{a} = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{4}}$

$\sqrt{x+3} > |x-1| - 2 \rightarrow x \in (-2, 4)$
 $b - a = 1$



$\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)$
 $\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) \leq \tan^2 x$
 $\frac{\pi}{4} - x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - x$
 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{14}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = a \rightarrow y = a$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1}(u(x)) < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x) < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \tan^{-1}(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{4} > 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \tan^{-1}(0) = 0$

$\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$
 $\beta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)$
 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
 $= \sqrt{1 - (\frac{4}{5})^2} \times (-\frac{4}{5}) + (\frac{4}{5}) \times \sqrt{1 - (-\frac{4}{5})^2}$
 $= \frac{4}{5} \times (-\frac{4}{5}) + (\frac{4}{5}) \times (\frac{4}{5}) = -\frac{16}{25} + \frac{16}{25} = \boxed{-\frac{7}{25}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x+1}}) \times (1 + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x+1}})}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1 - (x - \sqrt{x+1})}{(x-3)(1 + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x+1}})} \quad 112$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{((1-x) + \sqrt{x+1}) \times ((1-x) - \sqrt{x+1})}{(x-3)(1 + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x+1}}) \times ((1-x) - \sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(1-x)^2 - (x+1)}{(x-3) \times A}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1 - 2x + x^2 - x - 1}{(x-3) \times A} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{(x-3) \times A} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x(x-3)}{(x-3) \times A} = \frac{3}{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} ax - 3a - \frac{3}{x} = -\frac{3}{x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (\log(n+1) - \log n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n \quad 113$$

$$= \log \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \log e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| < |a| \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 - \epsilon] = 0 \quad \text{مطلق}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \right] \cot x = (\text{مطلق}) \times (\infty) = 0$$

$$x \sin x - 1 \leq 0 \quad 114$$

$$\sin x \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \in \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$b < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) = 0$$

$$b < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) = \infty$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(5x)^2 + (5y)^2} = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (0)^2} = 5$$

$$f'_+(\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{[r + \cos \frac{x}{r}] \sin 2x - [r + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}] \sin 2\pi}{x - \pi} \quad 117$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{[r + \cos \frac{x}{r}] \sin 2x}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{(r + (-1)) \sin 2x}{x - \pi} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{r \cos 2x}{1} = r$$

$$f'_-(\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{[r + \cos \frac{x}{r}] \sin 2x}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{(r + 0) \sin 2x}{x - \pi} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{r \times 2 \cos 2x}{1} = 2r$$

$$m = r, \quad m' = 2r \quad \tan \theta = \left| \frac{m - m'}{1 + mm'} \right| = \left| \frac{r - 2r}{1 + 2r^2} \right| = \frac{r}{1 + 2r^2}$$

$$x^2 y + y^2 + r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} 2xy + x^2 y' + 2yy' = 0 \quad ①$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} ry + 2xy' + 2xy' + x^2 y'' + 2y^2 y'' = 0 \quad ②$$

$$①, (r, -1) \rightarrow r(r)(-1) + (r)^2 y' + 2(-1)y' = 0 \rightarrow y' \Big|_{(r, -1)} = r$$

$$② \rightarrow r(-1) + 2(r)(r) + 2(r)(-1) + (r)^2 y'' + 2(-1)^2 y'' = 0 \rightarrow y'' \Big|_{(r, -1)} = -11$$

$$A(a, 0) \in f^{-1} \rightarrow A'(0, a) \in f \rightarrow a = 0 + e \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$m = (f^{-1})'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{1 + e^0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

مشتق معکوس در نقطه ۱، شیب خط مماس در نقطه ۱ برابر ۱/۲ است. شیب خط مماس در نقطه ۱ برابر ۲ است.

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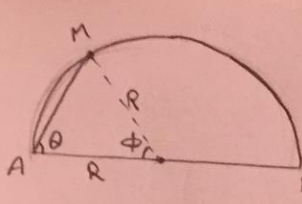
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x & x > 0 \\ x \ln(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y' = \begin{cases} \ln x + x \times \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1 & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) + x \times (-\frac{1}{x}) = \ln(-x) - 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\ln(-x) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \ln(-x) = -1 \rightarrow -x = \frac{1}{e} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$\ln x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \ln x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$$

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| | $-\infty$ | $-\frac{1}{e}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{e}$ | $+\infty$ |
| y' | + | 0 | $-\frac{1}{e}$ | 0 | + |
| y'' | - | + | + | - | + |

$x \in (-\frac{1}{e}, 0)$



۱۲۱
 توضیح: $MA^2 = R^2 + R^2 - 2R \times R \cos \phi$
 $\phi = 180^\circ - \theta \rightarrow MA^2 = 2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos(180^\circ - \theta)$
 $MA = x \rightarrow x^2 = 2R^2 + 2R^2 \cos \theta = 2R^2(1 + \cos \theta)$
 $\rightarrow x^2 = 2R^2 \times (2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \rightarrow x^2 = 4R^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \rightarrow x = 2R \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\rightarrow x = AB \cos \theta$
 $MA = 4 \rightarrow 4 = 10 \cos \theta \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{4}{10}$
 $\rightarrow x = 10 \cos \theta$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = 10 \left\{ -\sin \theta \times \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right\} \rightarrow 0 = -\frac{10}{10} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{4}{5} = -0.8$

۱۲۲
 $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + ax^2 + bx \rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2ax + b$
 $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 6x + 2a$

در $x = -1$:
 $f'(-1) = 0 \rightarrow f(-1) - 3(-1)^2 + 2a(-1) + b = 0 \rightarrow -2a + b = 7$ (I)
 $f''(-1) = 5 \rightarrow 12(-1)^2 - 6(-1) + 2a = 5 \rightarrow a = -9$

(I) $\rightarrow -2(-9) + b = 7 \rightarrow b = -11$

۱۲۳
 $(f(1) - f(0)) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{4} \right]$

$\int_1^4 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^4 = \left(\frac{17}{4} - 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + a}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{a}{x+1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2$

$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 2a + 1 - 2a - 1}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(x+1)^2 - 2x - 2 + 1}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \left((x+1) - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$
 $= \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2$

$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 1}{x+1} dx = \int_1^2 (x-1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$