

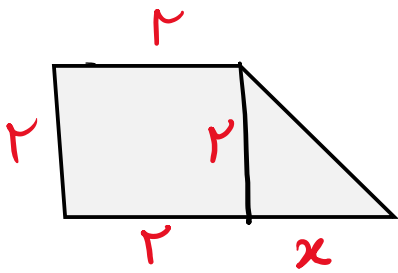
نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

**نوین کنکور
شرط لازم و کافی
برای موفقیت**

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$$S = 4$$

$$S = \frac{2 \times x}{2} = x$$

1.1

مساحت قائم‌الزاویه

$$4 = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2}x \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$S = \frac{2 + \omega}{2} \times 2 = 7$$

$$\frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x+2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x - 2x - 4}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 2x^2 + 2x - 4$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 11 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = -11$$

1.2

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1, -4) \\ (-1, 2) \\ (-2, a) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow m = \frac{-4 - 2}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

1.3

$$\begin{aligned} 4 - 2a &= -6 \\ -2a &= -10 \\ a &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = -6 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y = 6 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= 11 \\ y &= 5.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 5.5 &= 5 \\ x &= -0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 16 \\ -x - 2y &= -16 \\ \frac{16}{-16} &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

1.4

$$f(x) = (|a| - |b|)x$$

همان

۱.۵) $\sqrt{2}$

$$g(x) = (b^2 - 1)x + (a^2 + 1)c$$

ثابت

مختصات
نقطه یابی

$$(f - g)(x) = x + 0$$

$$|a| - |b| = 1$$

$$|a| = 2 \rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

$$b^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow b^2 = +1 \rightarrow b = \pm 1$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$x - g(x) = x + 0 \rightarrow g(x) = -0$$

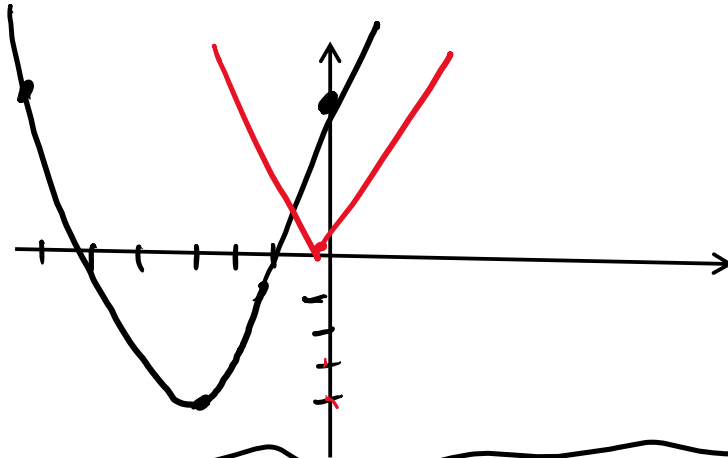
$$g(x) = 0 \cdot c = -0 \rightarrow c = -1$$

$$y = x^2 + 4x + 0$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{2(1)} = -2$$

$$y = 9 - 16 + 0 = -7$$

x	-y	-2	0
y	0	-4	0



۳ واحد

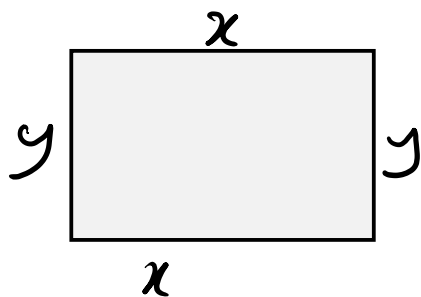
$$f(x) = [1 - 2x]$$

$$f(-0.5) = [1 - 2(-0.5)] = [2] = 2$$

$$f(-0.5) = [1 - 2(-0.5)] = [2] = 1$$

$$f(-0.5) - f(-0.5) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

۱.۷) $\sqrt{2}$



$$2x + 2y = 3$$

$$x + y = 1.5$$

$$x = 1.5$$

$$y = 1.5$$

۱.۱ (۳)

۱.۱ (۳)

$$S = x \times y = 1.5 \times 1.5 = 2.25$$

@Riazi_purZaki

۱.۹ (۲)

$$\frac{34\%}{n} = \frac{40}{1} \Rightarrow n = \frac{34\%}{40} = 1$$

۱۱. (۳)

۱۱. (۳)

$$[(\sim p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (p \Rightarrow \sim q)] \Rightarrow p$$

۱۱۱ (۳)

$$(\sim p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (p \Rightarrow \sim q)$$

$p \equiv F$
 $q \equiv T$

۱۱۳ (۳) خواص با میان Q_2 خواص با میان $\frac{x}{2}$

@Riazi_purZaki

۱۱۳ (۳)

$$C(n) = x^r + rx + y_0$$

س (113)

$$R(n) = r_0 \omega n$$

$$p(n) = r_0 \omega n - x^r - rx - y_0 = -x^r + r_0 r n - y_0$$

و

$$p(n) = 0 \Rightarrow -x^r + r_0 r n - y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow x^r - r_0 r n + y_0 = 0$$

$$(n - r_0)(n - r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = r_0 \checkmark \\ n = r \times \end{cases}$$

$$R(n) = r_0 \omega (r_0) = 4100$$

$$r, \underbrace{r_0}_{Q_1}, \underbrace{r_0 \omega}_{Q_2}, \underbrace{1}_{Q_1}, \underbrace{1}_{Q_1}$$

س (114)

$$R = 1r - r = 1$$

$$r, r, r, \omega, 1, 1$$

$$R_{new} = 1 - r = 1$$

$$\frac{1.}{1} \mid \frac{1.}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{1.}{1} = 1.$$

س (115)

$$\binom{5}{3} = 10$$

$$\boxed{1 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 1}$$

س (116)

$$\boxed{GABCD}$$

$$\frac{r! \times r! \times r! \times \binom{r}{r}}{5!}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{120} = \frac{1}{120} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow a_r = \frac{1}{1+a_1} \rightarrow a_r = \frac{1}{r}$$

۳ (۱۱۷)

$$n=r \rightarrow a_\mu = 1$$

$$n=\mu \rightarrow a_f = \frac{1}{1+a_\mu} \rightarrow a_f = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$n=f \rightarrow a_\omega = 1$$

$$n=\omega \rightarrow a_g = \frac{1}{1+a_\omega} \rightarrow a_g = \frac{1}{r} \dots a_{f..} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_1 = \mu$$

$$a_\omega = 11$$

$$d = \frac{11-\mu}{\omega-1} = \frac{11}{r} = r$$

۱ (۱۱۸)

$$a_{1..} = a_1 + 9d$$

$$a_{1..} = \mu + 9(r) = \mu + 11 = 21$$

مقدار
نویسند

$$\frac{a_1}{a_f} = 11 \rightarrow \frac{a_1 r^\mu}{a_1 r^\mu} = 11 \rightarrow r = 11 \rightarrow r = \pm 11$$

۴ (۱۱۹)

$$a_\mu = -11 \rightarrow a_1 r^\mu = -11 \rightarrow a_1 \times 9 = -11 \rightarrow a_1 = -\frac{11}{9}$$

$$a_\omega = a_1 r^f \rightarrow a_\omega = -\frac{11}{9} \times 11 = -\frac{121}{9}$$

$$a_v = a_1 r^g \rightarrow a_v = -\frac{11}{9} \times 11^2 = -\frac{1331}{9}$$

$$a_{1..} - a_v = -\frac{121}{9} - (-\frac{1331}{9}) = -\frac{121}{9} + \frac{1331}{9} = \frac{1210}{9} = 134.\bar{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{9 \times 1} + \sqrt{3} (\sqrt{14 \times 4} - \sqrt{4 \times 3}) - \sqrt{11 \times 2} \quad \text{3} (12) \\
&= \sqrt{3} \times 3\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3} (4\sqrt{4} - 2\sqrt{3}) - 9\sqrt{2} \\
&= 3\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{12} - 2\sqrt{9} - 9\sqrt{2} \\
&= 3(3) + 4\sqrt{9 \times 2} - 2(3) - 9\sqrt{2} \\
&= \cancel{9} + 12\sqrt{2} - \cancel{6} - 9\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{9 \times 2} = \sqrt{18}
\end{aligned}$$

تھیں نوے نوے

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