

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

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$$S_q = v^r S_r \rightarrow a_i \frac{q^r - 1}{q - 1} = v^r a_i \frac{q^r - 1}{q - 1} \quad \text{سوال ۱-}$$

$$(q^r - 1)(q^r + q^{r+1}) = (q^r - 1) v^r \rightarrow q^r + q^{r+1} - v^r =$$

$$\frac{a_r}{a_i} = \frac{a_i q^r}{a_i} = q^r \sum$$

$$(q^r + q)(q^r - 1) =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} q^r - \sqrt{q} \\ q^r \end{array} \right|$$

$$(x+1)^r + \frac{1 \cdot 0}{(x+1)^{r+1}} = 1 \cdot 0 \leftarrow \frac{r!}{x^{r+1}} + \frac{1 \cdot 0}{(x+1)^{r+1}} = 1 \cdot 0 \quad \text{سوال ۲-}$$

تقریباً

$$S = \omega, p_s^r$$

سوال ۳-

$$A = \sum \frac{\alpha}{\beta^r} + \frac{1}{\delta} \beta^r$$

$$A = \sum \frac{\beta}{\alpha^r} + \frac{1}{\delta} \alpha^r$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \sum \left(\frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\alpha^r \beta^r} \right) + \frac{1}{\delta} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) \\ = \frac{1}{\delta} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\delta} (S^r - p_s) = \frac{1}{\delta} (100 - 0.15 \cdot 100)$$

$$\Delta C_0 \rightarrow 45 - \sum m x C_0 \rightarrow m > \frac{15}{100}$$

۷۱۷-

$$m x C_0 - 100 + C_0 = 0 \rightarrow 15 < 0$$

$$- \frac{45 - \sum m x C_0}{\sum m} = 0$$

$$100 m - 15 < 0 \rightarrow 15 m < 15 \rightarrow m < \frac{15}{100}$$

$$q(n) = x^n (x^n + n + 1) p(n) = x^n (x^n + n)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a > 1$$

- 8 سوال

$$a = 1$$

$$n \geq 2$$

$$f(f(n)) = \cdot$$

$$\underbrace{1, -1}$$

- 9 سوال

$$f(n) \geq 1 \rightarrow n \leq 1$$

$$f(n) \leq -1 \rightarrow n \geq 0, -2$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow f(n) \geq a \rightarrow$$

- 10 سوال

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \frac{f(n)}{n} \leq 1$$

$$x \geq \frac{1}{e} \leftarrow (n+1) = \frac{0}{e} \leftarrow$$

- 11 سوال

$$b_g(n+1) = (b_g(n))^2 - (b_g(n))^2$$

$$\underbrace{(b_g(n) - b_g(n))}_{\frac{0}{e}} \underbrace{(b_g(n) + b_g(n))}_{\frac{0}{e}}$$

$$b_g(n) = -1$$

$$25 \alpha < 0$$

$$2 \sin \alpha < 2 \sin \theta \text{ or } -1^{\text{st}} \text{ case}$$

$$\sin \alpha (1 - \underbrace{\epsilon_1}_+) < 0$$

$$\sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{c \sin \theta - r \sin \alpha}{r \sin \theta + c \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow 0 + 1 - \frac{1}{0} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{0} \quad -2^{\text{nd}} \text{ case}$$

$$\tan \alpha + \tan(\epsilon_2 - \epsilon) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} \sqrt{r}} = \frac{r - 1}{r \sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r} - 1}{\sqrt{r} + 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{r} - 1}{\sqrt{r} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon \cdot r \sqrt{r}}{r} = \epsilon \sqrt{r}$$

$$\epsilon + \theta = \frac{1}{r - \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{r \sqrt{r}} = \epsilon \sqrt{r}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$7^{\text{th}} \text{ case}$$

$$\tan(\beta + \alpha) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{1 - \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r}}{\frac{r-1}{r}} = \frac{2}{r-1} \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r}{\alpha \sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \frac{k+1}{0} = 0 \rightarrow k = -1$$

$$-3^{\text{rd}} \text{ case}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r}}{-r} = \frac{0}{r} = r \rightarrow a > b$$

$$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \frac{k-1}{0} \rightarrow k = -1$$

-10 جواب

$$\frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{a\lambda^r}{\lambda}}{-\lambda^r} = \frac{0}{\lambda^r} = 0 \rightarrow a > 0$$

$$-m a - r = 0 \rightarrow m = -\frac{r}{a}$$

-11 جواب

$$y - \varepsilon = \frac{a^r}{m}$$

$$a^r = -\varepsilon m = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_0 + x}{[a - x]} = \frac{c_0 + x}{-1} = \frac{-\infty}{-1} = \infty$$

-12 جواب

$$\text{نقطه } x=0 : a^n + a^r + (m-r) a = 0 \rightarrow$$

-13 جواب

$$\text{نقطه } x=0 : a^r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} |x-1|}{|n^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1|} = \sqrt{n} \left| \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (a^r + a + m-r) \rightarrow 1 + m-r = 0 \rightarrow m = r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f &= \frac{-r\lambda + \varepsilon}{\sqrt{\lambda^r}} \\ g &= \frac{-\lambda + \varepsilon + \sqrt{\lambda^r}}{\sqrt{\lambda^r}} \end{aligned} \right\} f - g = \frac{-\sqrt{\lambda^r} \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda^r}} = -\sqrt{\lambda^r} \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{\lambda^r} \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda^r}}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$j = \frac{\sum}{n} + 1$$

واله

$$f(c) = 0$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{\sum}{n}$$

$$ra \leq rba + c \rightarrow cs - ra$$

واله

$$ra \leq rb \rightarrow b \leq ra$$

$$\frac{a^p + ra + ra^r}{(a+1)^r - 1}$$

$$\frac{n}{j} \cdot \frac{f_a}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum}{n} a^r \times \frac{f_a}{n}}}$$

واله

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum}{n} a^r} \times \frac{f_a}{n} \leq \frac{n}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum}{n} a^r \times \frac{f_a}{n} \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r = \frac{f_a}{r} \Rightarrow f_a$$

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