

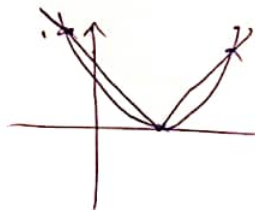
نوین کنکور

کنکور

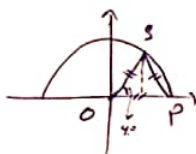
امتحان نهایی

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

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$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2} &= 0 \\ x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} &= 0 \\ x^2 - 6x + 9 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 6x + 4 &= 0 \\ (x-1)(x-4) &= 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 4 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} S(a, r) \\ \tan \theta = \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow r = \frac{x}{\cos \theta} \\ x = \frac{r}{\cos \theta} = r \sec \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$f(g(-1)) = f(1) = 9$$

$$f \circ g(a) = a \rightarrow f(x) = x \rightarrow x = x - x \sin x - x \cos x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= x \sin x + x \cos x - 1 \\ x &\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \Delta x = 0 + 0 - 1 = -1 \\ f(a-1) &= f(1) = 9 - 9 - 1 + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log(rn+1) \rightarrow \log(rn+1) = \log(r) + \log(n+1) = \log(r) + \log(n) + \log(1 + \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(-r) = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = -r \\ \log(rn+1) = -r \\ rn+1 = \frac{1}{e^r} \rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{e^r} \end{aligned}$$

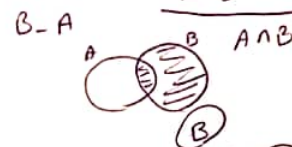
$$a, \frac{1}{a}, \dots$$

$$\frac{r(rn+1)^r}{(rn+1)^r} = \frac{r}{rn+1} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{r\sqrt{8}}{8} = \frac{7\sqrt{8}}{8}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{8}}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{8}-1}{r}$$

$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup [(A \cap A) - B] \cap (B \cup A)$$



$$\begin{aligned} A(2a+r, a-r) &\rightarrow A(9, 1) \\ B(v-2a, a-r) &\rightarrow B(1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= k(x-3)^2 \rightarrow 1 = k(-2)^2 \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4} \\ y &= \frac{1}{4}(x-3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b}{-2a} &\rightarrow \frac{2a}{b} = \log 2 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \log \sqrt{2} \\ a = \frac{b \cdot c}{c} &\rightarrow c = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{1}{a}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{r-b}{a}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{r}{a}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \cos \alpha) \left(\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

Σ 12

$$\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \quad (1 + \cos \alpha) \left(\frac{-1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha} = -\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = -\sin \alpha$$

Σ 13

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{n + \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e} n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{1}{e} n = n + \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} n = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{1} \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

Σ 14

$$\frac{r}{r} \cos^2 V + \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cos^2 V = (r, 0) \cos^2 V$$

Σ 15

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \alpha = \tan \alpha$$

$$n = \frac{kq}{0} \rightarrow (n, r) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

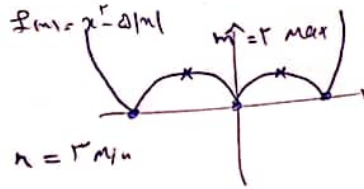
Σ 16

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{n + ra}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{4a}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}: a+1=b \rightarrow \underline{a, 1, b}$$

$$r: 1 = \frac{r}{c} b \rightarrow \underline{b = 1/d}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{a+b=r}$$



$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{r}{r}$$

(1) $\sim$ (21)

$$(x - \sqrt{2})^r$$

$$x^r - r x \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{-r\sqrt{2}} \right] = -1$$

(1) $\sim$ (17)

$$-\frac{9}{c} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{a}$$

(2) $\sim$ (18)

$$\frac{\frac{r}{a}}{|-a+r|} = r \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = |r-a|$$

$$a^r - r a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{1}}{r}$$

(1) $\sim$ (19)

$$\frac{\ln(|n|+1)}{\ln(|n|+a)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r}$$

(2) $\sim$ (19)

$$r a^r - r a - r = 0$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{r d}}{2} = \frac{r \pm d}{2} \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{c}} \frac{r}{c} = \frac{r}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin m \left(\cot \frac{r}{c} \right)}{n - \frac{r}{c}}$$

(2) $\sim$ (20)

$$\frac{r e r r}{1} = -r$$

$$n = \frac{r}{c}$$

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