

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

novinkonkor.com

$$a, b, c, \dots \rightarrow \begin{cases} b^2 = ac \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

سوال ۱ -

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = -x + 1 \\ x^3 = -x^2 + x = cx - 1 \end{cases}$$

سوال ۲ -

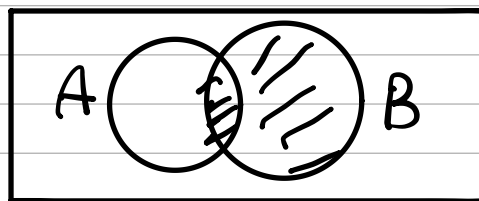
$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 5 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12(1x-1) + 14(-x+1) + 1(xc+1)}{(2(-x+1) + 2x+1)^2} = \frac{10x+10}{5} = \frac{2x+2}{1} = \frac{2}{1}(x+1) \Rightarrow 2, \sqrt{5}$$

$$(A' \cap B) \cup [\underbrace{(B \cap A) - B'}_{A \cap B} \cap \underbrace{(B \cup A)}_{A \cap B}]$$

$\underbrace{B-A}$ $\underbrace{A \cap B}$

سوال ۳ -



نکته

$$25 = \frac{9+1}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow y = A(x-2)^5 + 1$$

سوال ۴ -

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{-c0}{1} + 1 = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow C(0) \\ 1 &= 14A + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A(9,1) \quad B(1,1) \quad a=1^2 \quad A = \frac{-5}{14} = -\frac{1}{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{a+b} = \log 2 \rightarrow \frac{ea}{b} = \log 2 \rightarrow b = \frac{ea}{\log 2} \quad - 7 \text{ سوال}$$

$$a = \frac{b+c}{r} \rightarrow c = ra - b = ra - \frac{ea}{\log 2} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = r - \frac{e}{\log 2}$$

$$= r - \frac{r}{\log 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{e}{\sqrt{r}}} \propto (\sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \propto \log$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{50} = \sqrt{50} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = r - \log \frac{100}{r}$$

$$2x - 1 = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 0 = 1x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{x} \quad - 7 \text{ سوال}$$

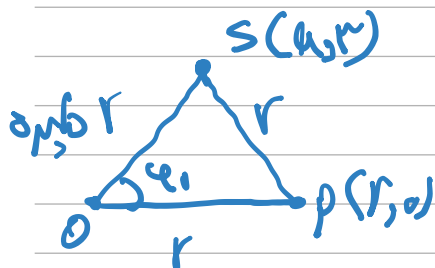
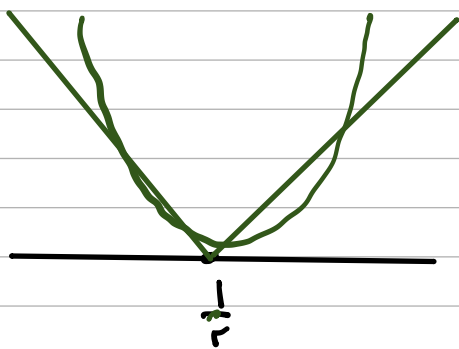
$$\Delta = 14 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r \mu \mu^2}}$$



$$\Rightarrow a = r \cos \theta_0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{2} = \sqrt{r} \quad - 1 \text{ سوال}$$

$$\mu = r \sin \theta_0 \Rightarrow \mu = r \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{r \mu \mu^2}}$$

$$\frac{a}{\mu} = \cot \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\mu}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mu \mu \mu^2}}$$

$$f(g(-2)) = 9$$

$$f(-2) = 19$$

-9 ✓/kw

نیز

$$f(f(a)) = a \rightarrow f(a) = f^{-1}(a) \rightarrow f(a) = a \quad -10 \checkmark/kw$$

$$4a - a\sqrt{a} - c\sqrt{a} + 10 = a \Rightarrow 3a - a\sqrt{a} - c\sqrt{a} + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(a+c) - \sqrt{a}(a+c) = 0 \Rightarrow (a+c)(2 - \sqrt{a}) = 0$$

$$a = -2 \quad a = c$$

$$\rightarrow f(a) = 4 \quad 4 \times (4 - 4 \times 2 - c \times 2 + 10) = c \times 2$$

نیز

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -\frac{a}{2}$$

-11 ✓/kw

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(5a+b) = 1 \rightarrow 5a+b = 2 \rightarrow 5a = 2-b \rightarrow a = \frac{2-b}{5}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) = -1 \Rightarrow x+1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

نیز

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

-12 ✓/kw

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

نیز

$$\tan(A+B) = \tan \theta_0$$

1/2 سوال

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\Sigma} \tan B}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\Sigma} \tan B} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\Sigma} + \tan B = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{1}{\Sigma} \tan B$$

$$\frac{2}{\Sigma} \tan B = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

1/2 سوال

$$\tan B = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1d} \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{1d}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\sqrt{r} x - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{c} x - \cos \psi - \sqrt{r} x \frac{\sqrt{r}}{c} x - \cos \psi - 12 \text{ سوال}$$

$$\frac{2}{c} \cos \psi + \cos \psi = 1 \text{ if } \cos \psi$$

1/2 سوال

$$\tan \psi = -\tan \psi = \tan(-\psi)$$

-12 سوال

$$\psi = K\pi - \psi \Rightarrow \psi = \frac{K\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\sqrt{x-r_0}}{\sqrt{x-r_0}\sqrt{x+r_0}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{r_0}}$$

1/2 سوال

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{r_0})}{\sqrt{x-r_0}\sqrt{x+r_0}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{r_0}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{r_0}} = 0$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-\sqrt[3]{E}}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = \sqrt[3]{14} \\ a = -r\sqrt[3]{E} \end{cases}$$

سوال ۱۷ -

۱۲۰

$$\frac{-\frac{r}{a}x}{(-ax+rx)} = \frac{\frac{r}{a}x}{|x|(1-a)} = \frac{r}{a(1-a)} = r$$

سوال ۱۸ -

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -\frac{9}{c}x + \dots \\ f'(x) &= -\frac{9}{c}x + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$a = 4\sqrt{r}$

$$a < r: a^2 - ca - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 1} a = 1 \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$a < r: -a^2 + ca = 1 \rightarrow a^2 - ca + 1 = 0$$

$a < 1$

سوال ۱۹ -

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow \sigma^+ &: \frac{1}{a} \\ x \rightarrow \sigma^- &: \frac{1}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{ra-1}{ra+r} \rightarrow ra+r = ra^2-a$$

$$0 = ra^2 - ra - c$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{r} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+4rc}}{2r}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1} = \frac{2}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

۱۲۰

$$a = \frac{1}{c}, r \checkmark$$

$$\frac{r \cos rx}{1} = rx - 1 = -c$$

سوال ۲۰ -

۱۲۰

سوال ۲۱ - $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ نیکه نسق دانسته بشود.

$$a+1 = \frac{b}{n} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{b}{n} \rightarrow b = \frac{n}{2}$$

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

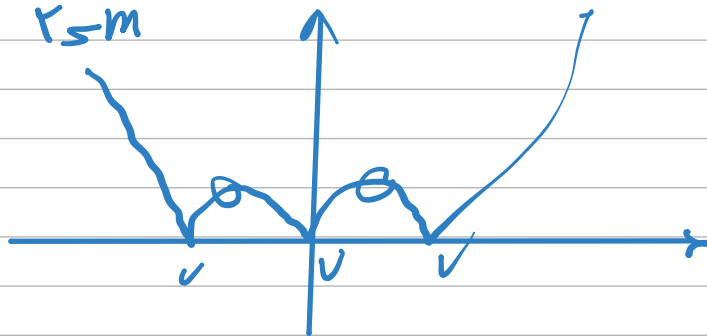
پاسخ

$$|x^r| - x|x| \rightarrow x - x^2$$

سوال ۲۲

$$r = n$$

$$r = m$$



پاسخ

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