

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

novinkonkor.com

پانچ سوالات حسابان یاسین صادقی (سیر ریاضی) آستان یاس

ایستاد گرام ، gasin sadeghi official

① طبق تعریف مکعب - جبری لکھ قدریت باید منفی باشد

گزینہ ۲ جوابی است

شماره ۱۰۰۰ $b^2 \geq ac \rightarrow a, 1, \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{a} \times a$

$a=0 \rightarrow$	۰, ۱۰, ۰	هندسی نیست	۱
	۰, ۱۰, ۱	هندسی نیست	۲
	۱, ۰, ۱	هندسی نیست	۳

$$\frac{24x^3 + 36x^2 + 18x + 3}{(4x^2 + 6x + 1)^2} = \frac{3(2x+1)^3}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{3}{2x+1}$$

②

از طرفی $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5}$ $1 = x^2 + x + 1$ برابر است با $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

حال با جایگذاری داریم:

$$\frac{3}{2(-\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}) + 1} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

گزینہ ۴

(4)

$$r_a = b + c$$

$$-r \tan^2 \theta + b \theta + \frac{1}{r} c z.$$

$$b \leq \frac{b}{r_a}, \quad \frac{1}{s} = \log^E$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow s = \log^b_r \end{array} \right.$$

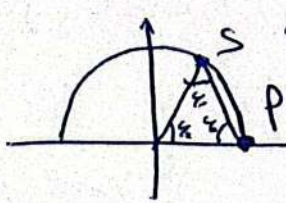
$$\frac{b}{r_a} = \log^b_r \rightarrow r^{\frac{b}{r_a}} = 10 \rightarrow r^{\frac{b}{r_a}} = 10$$

$$\underline{b = r_a - c} \rightarrow r^{\frac{r_a - c}{r_a}} = 10 \rightarrow r^{1 - \frac{c}{r_a}} = 10$$

$$\frac{r}{r^{\frac{c}{r_a}}} = 10 \rightarrow \frac{1}{10} = r^{\frac{c}{r_a}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r_{10}} = \sqrt[r]{\frac{c}{a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مثال: } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \right)^{\frac{c}{a}} &= \left(\frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = (r^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{c}{a}} = (r^{\frac{c}{a}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt[r]{a^r} = \sqrt{a} \\ &= \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} \end{aligned}$$

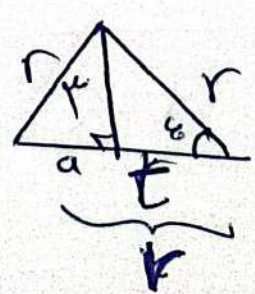
مسألة ٤: إذا كان $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ فاحسب $\cos \theta$ (٥)



$$\tan \theta = \frac{r}{t} \rightarrow t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\rightarrow r = r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \sqrt{r}}$$

$\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a}$



$$B(\sqrt{2}a, a-\sqrt{2}) \quad A(\sqrt{2}a+\sqrt{2}, a-\sqrt{2})$$

د

$$x_5 = \frac{\sqrt{2}a + \sqrt{2}a + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = d \rightarrow b = d \rightarrow S(d, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2}a > 0 \rightarrow a < \sqrt{2}d \\ a - \sqrt{2} > 0 \rightarrow a > \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}a + \sqrt{2} > 0 \rightarrow a > -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \sqrt{2} < a < \sqrt{2}d \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{محدود} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{matrix}$$

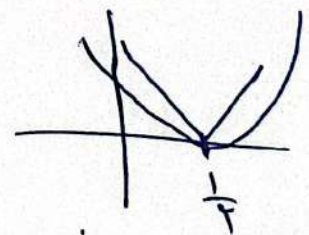
$$A(1, 1)$$

$$B(1, 1)$$

$$y = k(x-2) + \sqrt{2} \quad (1, 1) \rightarrow 1 = 1k + \sqrt{2} \rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x-2) + \sqrt{2} \xrightarrow{x=2} y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{فاصله} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}| = x^2 \rightarrow x + a$$



و

برای $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ و $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ زیرا در اینجا است این شکلی
بیشتر $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ و $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ در $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ است

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

$$|\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}| = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2} = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}, d$$

$$\xrightarrow{x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} -\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2} = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 1, d, -\sqrt{2}, d$$

نه $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ و $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

1.

$$f(f(a)) = a \rightarrow$$

66

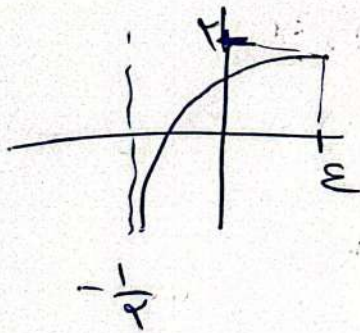
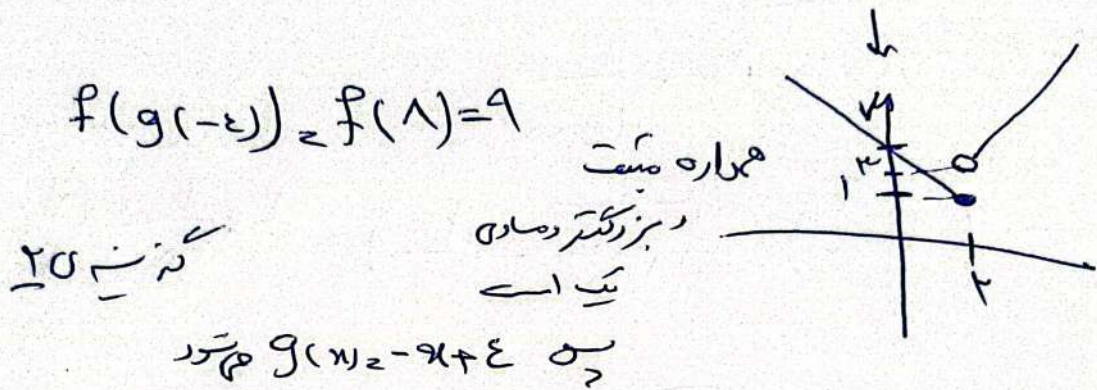
$$f^{-1} = x \Rightarrow f(x) = y$$

$$\rightarrow y = x\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} + 6 = y \rightarrow a(x+5) = \sqrt{x}(x+5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 25 \checkmark \\ x &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(a-9) = f(14) = 94 - 42 - 1 + 6 = 37$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -x + \varepsilon & f(x) \geq 0 \\ x - \varepsilon & f(x) < 0 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & x > 2 \\ -x + 1 & x \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$



$$y = \log_x (ax + b)$$

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

$$\rightarrow \log_x (2b) = 0$$

$$\frac{x = \varepsilon}{y = 1} \rightarrow \log_x (2b) = 1 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \log_x (x + 1) = -1 \rightarrow |x + 1| = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$\alpha = \gamma$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

(14)

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

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha = \gamma} \left(1 + \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{r}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \right) = \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \gamma) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\tan(11 - \alpha) = r$$

$$\cot(11 - \alpha) = ?$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\alpha + \gamma + 11 - \alpha) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon} + r}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon} r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon} + r = \sqrt{r} - \frac{r}{\varepsilon} r \rightarrow r\sqrt{r} + r = \varepsilon\sqrt{r} - r$$

$$\frac{r}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$A_2 \sqrt{r} \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

(14)

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r} \cos \theta - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \cos \theta - \sqrt{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta =$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \cos \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\frac{r}{r} \cos \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} = r, \theta$$

(15)

$$\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2 \tan \theta_3$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = -\tan \theta_2 \rightarrow \tan \theta_2 \tan \theta_3$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta$$

$$r_2 = kR - r_1$$

$$r_1 = \frac{kR}{\omega} \rightarrow k=1, 0, 1, 3, 5$$

(16)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

ادامہ درجہ

(12)

$$\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}a} \cdot t$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a^+} \frac{\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}a} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}}{\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}a} \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{2}a}}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a^+$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}}{t \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}} \quad \text{no p} \quad \frac{1}{0} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}}} \cdot t$$

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

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

(13)

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} \right)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}$$

$$b_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right]_2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_2 = -1$$

$$\downarrow \text{or } \frac{1}{2}$$

$\epsilon \sim \delta$ (11)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{|f(x) - af'(x)|} = \tau$$

$$y = -\frac{a}{\tau}x + a$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{\tau x}{a} + \tau$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\frac{\tau}{a}x + \tau}{|-ax + \tau a - a(\frac{\tau x}{-a} + \tau)|} \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\frac{\tau}{a}x + \tau}{| \tau - a ||x| - a} =$$

$$\equiv \frac{-\frac{\tau}{a}}{|\tau - a|} = \tau \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > \tau \\ a < \tau \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 + \sqrt{\tau} \\ a = 1 - \sqrt{\tau} \end{cases}$$

$\epsilon \sim \delta$ (14)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{w.p.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tau x + 1}{\tau x + a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\tau x - 1}{\tau x - a} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\tau a - 1}{\tau a + \tau} \\ \tau a^2 - \tau a - \tau &= 1 \\ a &= \tau, \frac{1}{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=\tau} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \tau x} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x^2 + \tau x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{1}{\tau}}{\frac{1}{\tau} + 1} = \frac{\tau}{0}$$

۲. سنجش (۲)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{R}{r}} \frac{\sin rx \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{r} - \frac{x}{r} \right)}{x - \frac{R}{r}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{wop} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{R}{r}} \frac{\cos rx \times \tan \frac{x}{r} + \frac{1}{r} (1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}) (\sin rx)}{1} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x} & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} a + |x| & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

در $x=1$ پیوستگی

$$\begin{cases} a + |x| & x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + 1 \\ b \end{cases}$$

در $x=1$ پیوستگی

$$a + 1 = b$$

$$f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} b a^{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow a + b = \frac{r}{2}$$

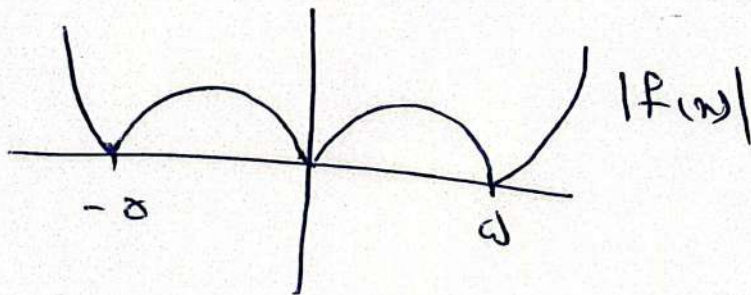
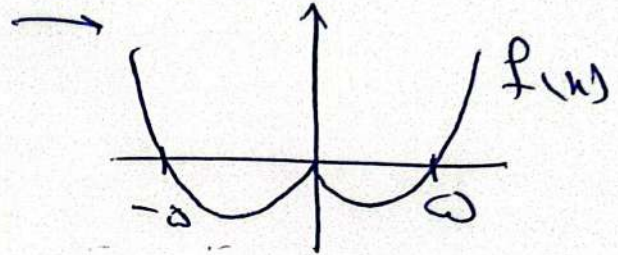
$$f(x) = x^2 - \omega|x|$$

تمرین ۲۲

$$x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - \omega x$$

مسئله حل
نوع اول، هم است

$$x < 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + \omega x$$



$$\min \frac{x}{\omega}$$

$$\max \frac{x}{\omega}$$

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

novinkonkor.com