

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

novinkonkor.com

(111)

$$-m\lambda^2 + m\lambda + 1 = -\lambda - m$$

$$\rightarrow m\lambda^2 - (m+1)\lambda - (m+1) = 0$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 + 4m(m+1) < 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1+4m) < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(5m+1) < 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{5} < m < -1\right)$$

گزیده $>$

(112)

$$f(g'(a)) = -r$$

$$g'(a) = f'(-r) = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow g\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = a \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{f} \times \frac{1}{f}$$

گزیده 2

(113)

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{r\omega\alpha} \rightarrow r\omega\beta\alpha^T = \beta \rightarrow \beta = 0 \text{ غ}$$

$$\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega} \text{ (الف) گزیده}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-f}{r\omega\alpha} \rightarrow r\omega\alpha^2 + r\omega\alpha\beta = -f$$

$$1 + r\omega\alpha\beta = -f \rightarrow r\omega\alpha\beta = -\omega$$

$$\alpha_\beta = \frac{-b}{ra} = \sqrt{1, \omega} i \leftarrow \beta = 1 \leftarrow \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

(114)

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{r\}$$

گزیده 2

$$0 > -\frac{1}{r-x} > -f \xrightarrow{x-1} 0 < \frac{1}{r-x} < f$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r-x > 0 \rightarrow x < r \\ f \cdot x - 1 < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

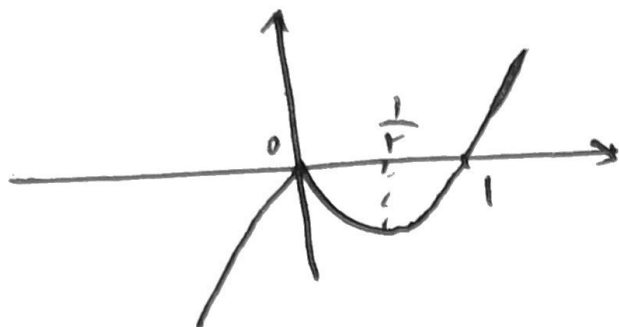
$$\xrightarrow{\text{استدلال}} x < \frac{1}{f} \leq x < r$$

$$x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{f})$$

شامل $\{1, r\}$

(112)

$$y = (x-1)/|x| = \begin{cases} x^r - x; & x \geq 0 \\ -x^r + x; & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(C) $\dot{w} \rightarrow$ 

$$z: (0, \frac{1}{r})$$

$$a+b = \frac{1}{r}$$

(113)

$$A|_0' \in \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow 0 = 1 + Cx^r^{a+b} \rightarrow Cx^r^a x^r^b = -1 \quad (1)$$

$$B|_{\frac{1}{r}}^0 \in \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 1 + Cx^r^a \rightarrow Cx^r^a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$r^b = r \rightarrow b=1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + Cx^r^{a-b}$$

$$\rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + \frac{Cx^r^a}{r^b} = 1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{9}$$

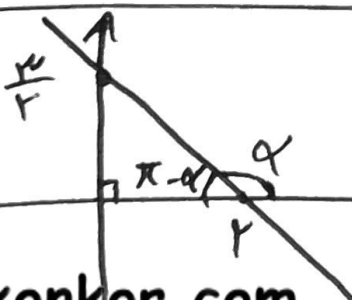
(C) $\dot{w} \rightarrow$

(114)

$$A|_{\frac{1}{r}}^r \in f^{-1} \rightarrow A'|_{\frac{1}{r}}^{\frac{1}{r}} \in f \rightarrow r = \frac{r}{r}a + \frac{1}{r}a = \frac{r}{r}a$$

(C) $\dot{w} \rightarrow$ $a=r$

(11A)



$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$$

$$\cot(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$-\cot \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$$

(C) $\dot{w} \rightarrow$

(119)

$$A = \frac{r \cos(r\theta_0 - r') - r' \sin(110^\circ - \theta')}{\sin(110^\circ + r'') - \cos(r\theta_0 + r')}$$

$$A = \frac{-r' \sin r' - r \sin r'}{-\sin r' - \sin r'} = \frac{a}{r} \quad \textcircled{>} \text{ صحیح ✓}$$

(120)

$$r \sin x \cos x - r' \sin x \cos x = 0$$

$$r \sin x \cos x (1 - r' \sin x) = 0 \quad \textcircled{>} \text{ صحیح ✓}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\sin x = 0 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

(121)

$$T = \frac{r\pi}{|a|} = \pi \rightarrow |a| = r \rightarrow a = \pm r \quad \textcircled{>} \text{ صحیح ✓}$$

$$y = r \cos\left(\frac{x}{\pm r}\right) = r \cos\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \rightarrow T = \frac{r\pi}{\frac{1}{r}} = r\pi$$

(122)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (f - g) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (f + g) = r \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow a + 0 = a = r \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (f - g) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (f + g) = r \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \Rightarrow r + r = a = r \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{a}{r} \quad \textcircled{>} \text{ صحیح ✓}$$

$$(12\mu) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}^+} \frac{a + r[-x]}{1 - rx} = \frac{a - r}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow a - r > 0 \quad \boxed{a > r}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \left[\frac{x}{a} - x \right] \xrightarrow{a=r} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \left[\frac{x}{r} - x \right] = [0] = -1$$

(2) نہیں

$$(12\mu) \text{ نہیں } \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f(x) = -ra$$

$$\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-ra} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

(2) نہیں

$$(12\omega) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} x + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{ax - 1}{rx + 1} \quad (2) \text{ نہیں }$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{v}} x^r + \frac{1\omega}{\sqrt{v}} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} x + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{v}} = ax - 1 \right) \times \sqrt{v}$$

$$\rightarrow rx^r + 14x - \sqrt{v}ax + 1r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow rx^r + (14 - \sqrt{v}a)x + 1r = 0 \rightarrow A = 0$$

$$a = \frac{r}{\sqrt{v}} \rightarrow x = -r \text{ نہیں }$$

(129)

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 + 1} = -11 = \frac{(1) - (1(-a+1))}{1} = -11$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + 1a - 1 = -11 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f'(-ra) = f'(1) = ?$$

(2) $\rightarrow$

$$f'(x) = rx^r(x^r+1)^r(-\frac{1}{r}x+1) - \frac{1}{r}(x^r+1)^r$$

$$f'(1) = rf(\frac{1}{r}) - r = 1r - r = 1$$

(130)

$$g' = rx^r - 1r = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm r$$

(1) $\rightarrow$

x	$-r$	r
g'	$+$	$-$
g	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

min $\rightarrow A|_{x=r}$

(131)

$$S = rxg = rx \sqrt[r]{F-x} = r \sqrt[r]{F_x^r - x^r}$$

$$S' = rx \frac{1rx^r - F_x^r}{\sqrt[r]{(F_x^r - x^r)^r}} = 0 \rightarrow F_x^r (x=x) = 0$$

$$S = r \quad x=r \quad (2) \rightarrow$$

(129)

1, 2, 9, 11, 22, 22, 29, 47

سزینہ (د)

(1, 2) (9), ∞ $\square$ ∞ , 29, (47, 2a+1)

$a, a, 11, 22, 22$

$$\rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{47+22}{2} = 24.5$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2a+47}{2} = 24.5 \rightarrow a = 22$$

(130)

ان/ه/ن/گ/ل/ی

سزینہ (2)

$$\text{گنہ} \text{ (ان) } \text{ (ل) } \text{ (ی)} = 4! \cdot 3! = 144$$

(131)

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{4}{15} \right) = \frac{9}{15}$$

سزینہ (3)

(132)

(A سبز، B آبی) $\perp$ (A قرمز، B آبی) $\perp$ (A آبی، B آبی)

$$\left(\frac{4}{15} \times \frac{4}{15} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{15} \right) + \left(\frac{4}{15} \times \frac{9}{15} \right) = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

سزینہ (ان)



$A \mid \begin{matrix} x \\ y/r \end{matrix}$

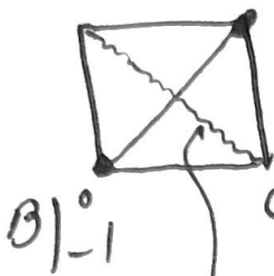
$B \mid -1$

$C \mid \begin{matrix} x \\ y/r - rx \end{matrix}$

$y = -rx + \frac{y}{r}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} m_{AC} \times m_{BC} = -1 \\ x = \frac{1}{r} \perp x = \frac{y}{r} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} m_{AB} = \frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \right\}$



$C \mid \begin{matrix} x \\ \frac{r}{r} - rx \end{matrix} \quad \left\{ m_{AB} = \frac{1}{r} \right.$
 $y = -rx + \frac{r}{r}$

فرقة (الفن)

A hand-drawn diagram of a parallelogram $ABCD$. A line segment EF is drawn such that E is on AD and F is on BC . Right angle symbols are shown at E and F . Angle α is marked at vertex A between AB and AE , and angle β is marked at vertex C between BC and CF . A hand is pointing to the diagram from the right.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{9} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + v} \rightarrow v = 9$$

۱۰۰

$$a = r\omega \rightarrow \text{v line, } D$$

$$S = 11 - S \rightarrow S = 7, 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r + \omega, \omega}{r + 11} = \frac{\omega, \omega}{1} \rightarrow r = \cancel{44}$$

عزیز الہ

Q. 12

$$B = \frac{\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{1r}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{1r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}\sqrt{r}}{r\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r} + 1}{\sqrt{r} + r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r} - r}{\sqrt{r} - r} = \frac{r - r\sqrt{r}}{-9}$$

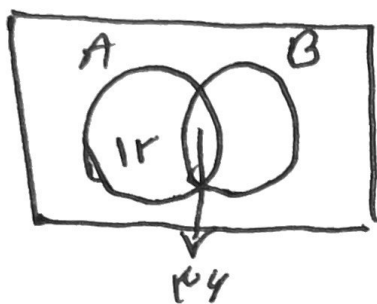
$$\rightarrow \mu_{\beta+1} = \mu \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\nu}}{-\mu} \right) + 1 = -1 + \sqrt{\nu} + 1 = \sqrt{\nu}$$

(13v)

$$n(A \cup B) - n(A \cap B) = n(A - B) + n(B - A)$$

$$54 - 12n(A - B) = n(A - B) + \frac{1}{4}n(A - B)$$

$$n(A - B) = 12 \rightarrow n(A \cap B) = 36$$



$$n(A) = 48$$

جواب

(13n)

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \xrightarrow{d = a_2 - a_1} a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$a_1 + k, a_2 + k, \dots \rightarrow a_n = a_1 + k(n-1)$$

انصاف هر یک

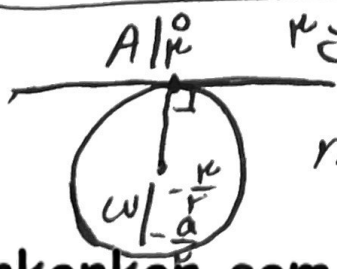
جواب

(139)

$$\forall n=1 \rightarrow r + ka = a + 0 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n^2 + k} + ka; & -1 \leq n \leq 1 \\ n^2 + 0; & n \leq -1 \text{ or } n \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(k) = 32$$

(14)



$$r_1 + r_2 = 9$$

$$A \in \text{circle} \rightarrow 9 + ka = C$$

$$m_{AW} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{a}{r} - r}{-\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

جواب

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