

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

novinkonkor.com

پاسخ تشریحی

کنکور کبیر ۲۰۱۴

درس ریاضی

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@konkur-in

$$III) -mn^2 + mn + 1 = -m - n \quad (3)$$

$$mn^2 + (-1-m)n + (-1-m) = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 1 + m^2 + 4m - 4m(-1-m) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + 4m + 1 + 4m + 4m^2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5m^2 + 8m + 1 < 0$$

$$a+b+c < 0$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{5} < m < -1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{c}{a} = n_1 \\ -1 = n_2 \end{cases}$$

جواب صحیح

$$IV) g^{-1}(a) = b \Rightarrow g(b) = a \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) = -2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(-2) = b = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow g\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = a \quad g\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = -\left|\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right| \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

$$113) \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{f}{\omega \alpha} \\ \alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{b}{\omega \alpha} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega \alpha^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}$$

①

$$\alpha = +\frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{f}{\omega} \times \frac{1}{\omega} \quad \beta < \alpha$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta = +\frac{f}{\omega} \quad \beta > \alpha \checkmark$$

$$x_s = -\frac{b}{\omega \alpha} = -\frac{f}{\omega \alpha} = -\frac{f}{\omega \cdot x - \frac{1}{\omega}} = \frac{f}{\omega}$$

$$y_s = f\left(\frac{f}{\omega}\right) = -\frac{f}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{f}{\omega} > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_s > 0 \\ y_s > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{نقطة اول}$$

$$114) -\varepsilon < \frac{1}{n-r} < 0$$

(3)

$$① \frac{1}{n-r} < 0 \Rightarrow n-r < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{n < r} \text{ (I)}$$

$$② \frac{1}{n-r} > -\varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n-r} + \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + \varepsilon n - 1r}{n-r} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon n - 1r}{n-r} > 0$$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow +n-r < 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon n - 1r < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{n < \frac{1r}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{n = r \quad n = 1}$$

$$n \neq r$$

دو مقدار طبیعی/مستطاب

$$115) y_2 \begin{cases} (n-1)n = n^r - n & n > 0 \\ (1-n)n = n - n^r & n < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$y'_2 \begin{cases} rn - 1 & n > 0 \\ 1 - rn & n < 0 \end{cases} \quad y' < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rn - 1 < 0 & n > 0 \\ n < \frac{1}{r} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b) \in (0, \frac{1}{r}) \Rightarrow \boxed{a+b = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$114) \begin{cases} f(0) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow 1 + Cx r^a = \frac{1}{r} \\ f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + Cx r^{a+b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Cx r^a = -\frac{1}{r}} \quad \boxed{b = +1}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx r^a \times r^{-b} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

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

$$115) f(r) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = r \Rightarrow a = r$$

(3)

$$116) \tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} \quad \cot \alpha = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$117) \frac{r \cos(110^\circ + 40^\circ) - r \sin(90^\circ + 40^\circ)}{\sin(110^\circ + 40^\circ) - \cos(90^\circ + 40^\circ)}$$

$$C, 40^\circ = R \sin 40^\circ$$

(5)

$$= \frac{-r \cos 40^\circ - r \cos 40^\circ}{-\sin 40^\circ - \sin 40^\circ} = \frac{-2r \cos 40^\circ}{-2 \sin 40^\circ} = \frac{r}{\tan 40^\circ}$$

$$120) \quad \cancel{\sin n \cos n} - \cancel{\frac{1}{\cancel{\sin n}} \cos n} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sin n \cos n (1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sin n}}) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \sin n \cos n = 0 \\ 1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sin n}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin n = 0 \\ \cos n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{n = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ to } \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\sin n = \frac{1}{\cancel{\sin n}} \Rightarrow \boxed{n = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{جواب} \\ (-\pi, \pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$121) \quad T_2 \quad \text{فاصله دو دایره} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\varepsilon} = 2a \quad (3)$$

$$2a = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{|a|} \Rightarrow |a| = 1 \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{|a|} = 2a$$

$$122) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(f+g)(n) + (f-g)(n)}{\cancel{\gamma}} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} n \rightarrow 1^+ \\ n \rightarrow 1^- \end{matrix} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) = \frac{0 + a}{\cancel{\gamma}} = \cancel{\gamma} a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = \frac{\cancel{\gamma} + \cancel{\gamma}}{\cancel{\gamma}} = \cancel{\gamma} a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n) = \cancel{\gamma} a$$

143)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{a - r}{1 - rn}$$

$$n < \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow -n > -\frac{1}{r} \quad \text{②}$$

②

$$n > \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow 1 - rn < 0 \rightarrow a + r[-n] > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}^+} \frac{a - r}{1 - rn} = -\infty \Rightarrow a - r > 0$$

$$\frac{a > r}{\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{a - r}{1 - rn}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} (n)$$

$$\frac{1}{a - 1} < -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \left[n \left(\frac{1}{a} - 1 \right) \right] \Rightarrow nx - \frac{r}{r} < \frac{1}{r} x - \frac{r}{r} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = -1$$

144)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} f(n) = 0 - ru = -ru$$

①

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} f(n) = -b - ru$$

$$-ru = -b - ru$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f(b) = f(0) = 0 - ru = -ru \Rightarrow \frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-ru} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$120) \quad m_d = \frac{1}{V}$$

(2)

$$m_y = \frac{a(r_{n+1})^r - r(a_{n-1})}{(r_{n+1})^r} = \frac{a + r}{(r_{n+1})^r}$$

$$\frac{a + r}{(r_{n+1})^r} = \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow (r_{n+1})^r = V(a + r)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\sqrt[r]{Va+r} - 1}{r}$$

سوال 120 $\Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow n = \frac{V-1}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow y_d = 1$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1 \cdot n - 1}{r_{n+1}} \quad f(r) = \frac{V}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \cdot V$$

$$124) \quad \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = -11 \quad \begin{cases} f(0) = 1 \\ f(-1) = \Lambda(-a+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - (-\Lambda a + \Lambda)}{1} = -11 \Rightarrow \Lambda a - \Lambda = -11$$

$$\Lambda a = \xi \quad \boxed{a = \frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

$$f'(x) = \gamma(\gamma x)(x^\gamma + 1)^\gamma \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}x + 1\right) + \frac{1}{\gamma}(x^\gamma + 1)^\gamma$$

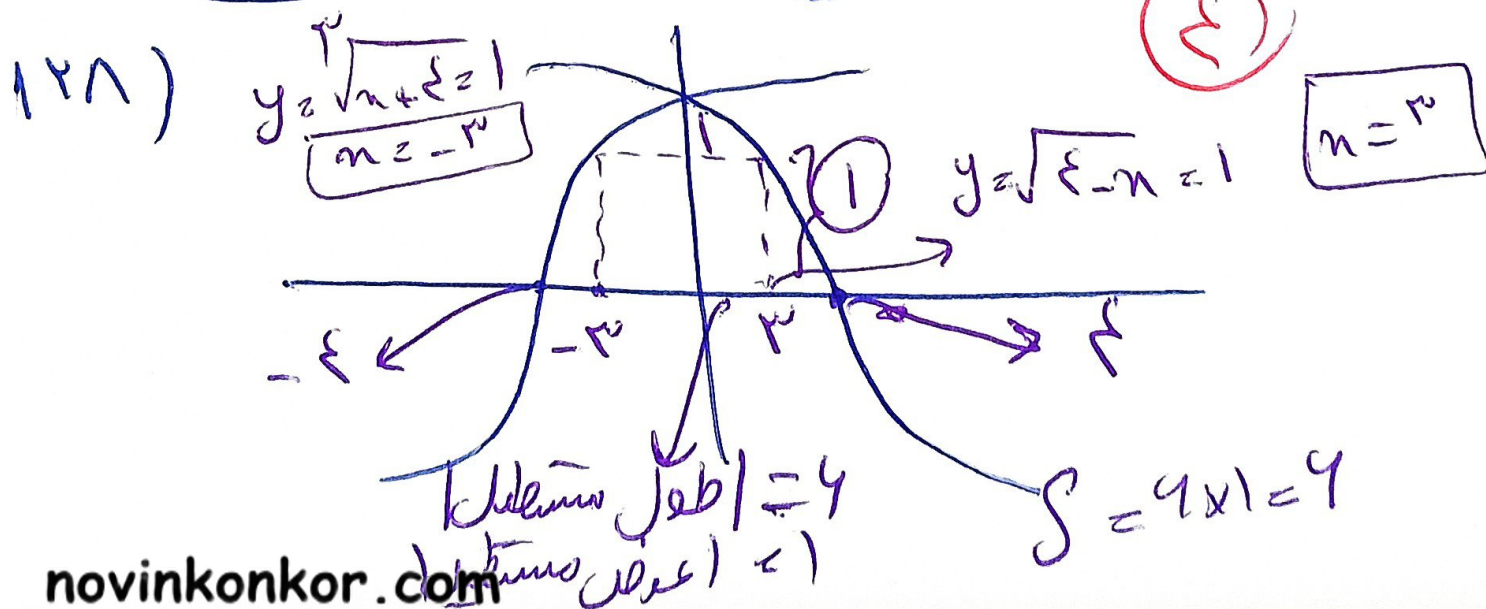
$$-\gamma a = -1 \Rightarrow f'(-1) = \gamma(-\gamma)(\gamma)^\gamma \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) + \frac{1}{\gamma}(\gamma)^\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(-1) = -\gamma \xi \times \frac{1}{\gamma} + \xi = -1\gamma + \xi = -\Lambda$$

$$125) \quad y' = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma n^\gamma - 1\gamma = 0 \Rightarrow n = \pm \gamma$$

$$n = +\gamma \Rightarrow y = \Lambda - \gamma \xi + \gamma = -1\xi \rightarrow \min$$

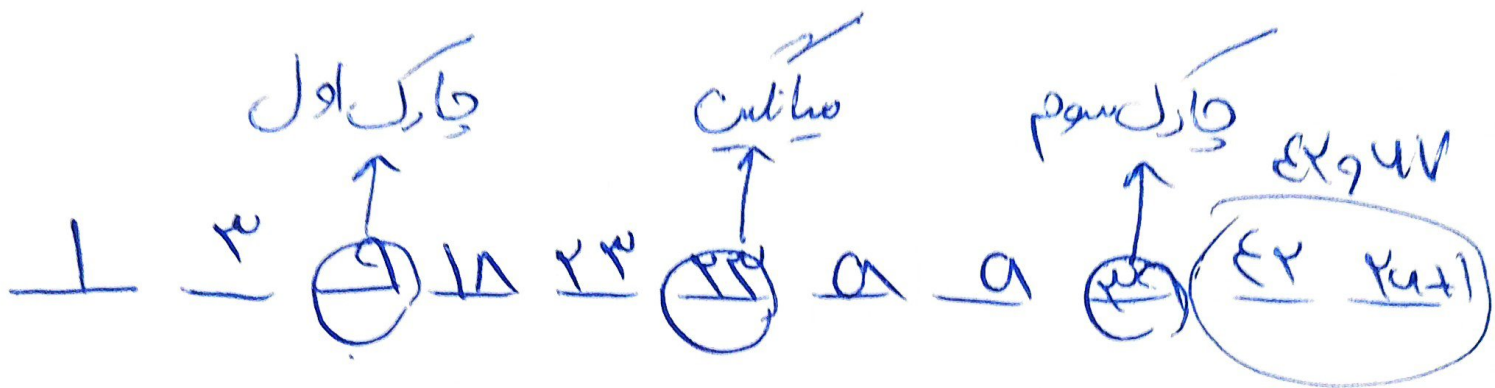
$$n = -\gamma \Rightarrow y = -\Lambda + \gamma \xi + \gamma = 41\xi$$



۱۲۹)

حل از طریق کم و زیاد کردن داده ها

(۴)



حاصل ۴۲ و ۴۷ و ۲۳ و ۲۳ و ۱۸ باید برابر ۲۴ باشد

||

$$\frac{4a + 42 + 18}{5} = 24 \Rightarrow 4a = 130 - 42 = 44$$

$$4a + 1 = 47 \Leftarrow a = 33$$

$$\frac{47 + 42}{2} = 44.5$$

۱۳۰)



(۳)

$$4! \times 3! = 24 \times 4 = 144$$

↓ ↓
باید باید

۱۳۱)

$P(A \cap B) =$

A

(استوای)

B

(برای)

$$= 1 - (P(A) + P(B))$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{10}{36} + \frac{4}{36} \right) = \frac{22}{36}$$

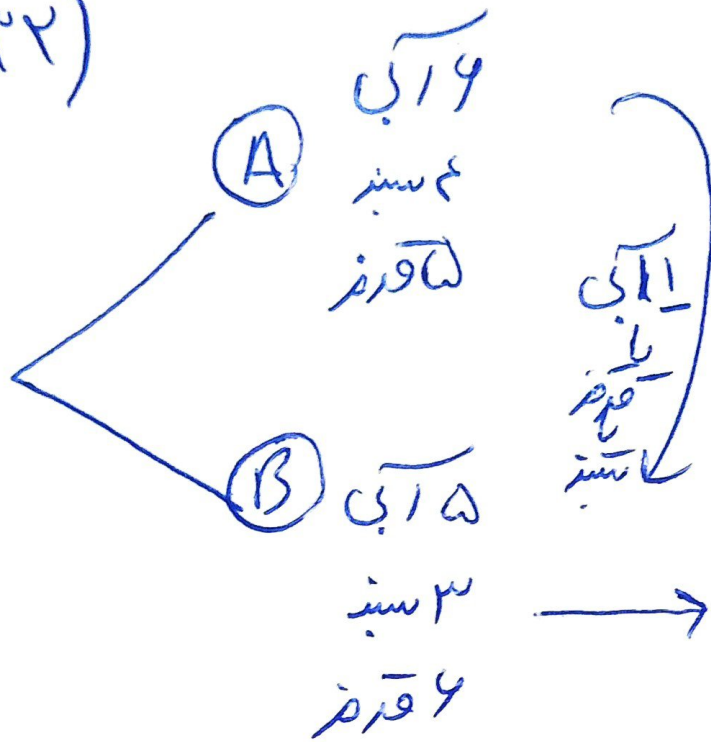
(۲)

۱۳۲)

۱) قره آبی باشد

۲) قره قند باشد

۳) قره سبز باشد



۱) $P(A) = \frac{4}{15}$
 $= \frac{2}{5}$

۲) $P(B) = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$

جواب $= \frac{4}{15} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{15}$
 $= \frac{4}{15} + \frac{5}{15} + \frac{4}{15}$
 $= \frac{13}{15}$

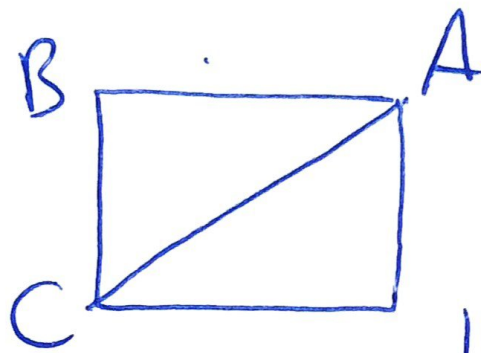
۳) $P(C) = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(A) = \frac{4}{15}$ $\Rightarrow$ $P(B) = \frac{5}{15}$ $\Rightarrow$ $P(C) = \frac{4}{15}$

$P(1) = \frac{4}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$ و $P(2) = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$ و $P(3) = \frac{4}{15}$

جواب $= P(1)P(A) + P(2)P(B) + P(3)P(C)$
 $= \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{15} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$

133) (P)



$$|AC| = \sqrt{r^2 + l^2} \sqrt{2}$$

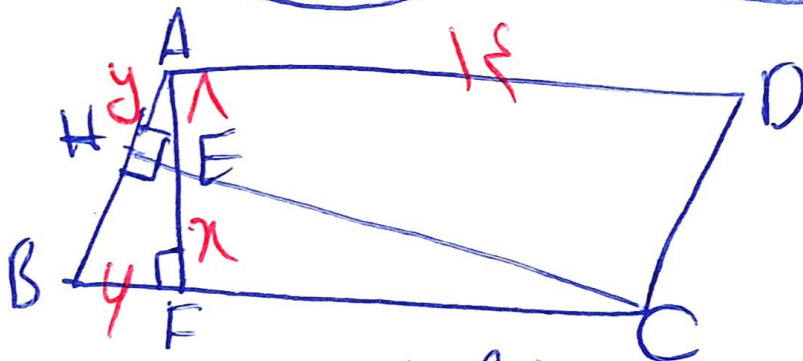
$$|AC| = \sqrt{2} |AB|$$

$$\Rightarrow |AC|^2 = 2 |AB|^2 \Rightarrow d = 2 |AB|^2 \Rightarrow |AB|^2 = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2 = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{w}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{w^2 + l^2} \leftarrow \text{side}$$

134)



$$\triangle ABF \sim \triangle BHC \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AF}{HC} = \frac{BF}{BH}$$

$$\triangle AHE \sim \triangle ABF \Rightarrow \frac{HE}{BF} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AH}{AF}$$

$$y^2 + HE^2 = y^2$$

$$y^2 + (l+x)^2 = (y+BH)^2$$

134)

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{15}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{15}}$$

(2)

$$B = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$B = \frac{+\sqrt{2} - 1}{1} \Rightarrow B = \frac{+\sqrt{2} - 1}{1} = +\sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow B + 1 = +\sqrt{2} - 1 + 1 = +\sqrt{2}$$

$$1^{st}) \quad n(A-B) = n(A) - n(A \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow n(A \cap B) = n(A) - n(A-B)$$

(8)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{n(A \cap B) = n(A)} \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 20 \quad \textcircled{II}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow n(A \cap B) = n(B) - n(B-A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 - n(A \cap B) = n(B) - n(A \cap B) \Rightarrow n(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{2} n(B) \quad \textcircled{III}$$

$$\textcircled{II}, \textcircled{III} \Rightarrow \boxed{n(A) + n(B) - \frac{1}{2} n(B) = 20} \quad \textcircled{IV}$$

$$\textcircled{I}, \textcircled{III} \Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{2} n(B)} = n(A) \Rightarrow \boxed{n(B) = \frac{10}{14} n(A)} \quad \textcircled{V}$$

$$\textcircled{IV}, \textcircled{V} \Rightarrow n(A) + \frac{10}{14} n(A) - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{14} n(A) = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{10}{14} - \frac{5}{14} \right) n(A) = 20 \quad \boxed{n(A) = 28}$$

$$1^{\text{st}}) \quad \frac{a_1 + \xi}{a'_1} \quad , \quad \frac{a_r + \xi}{a'_r} \quad \boxed{d' = d}$$

(1)

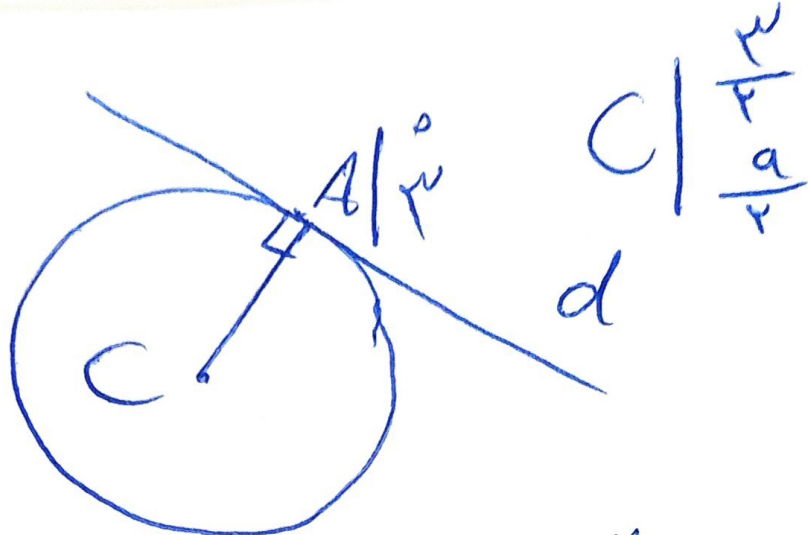
$$\begin{cases} a'_n = a'_1 + (n-1)d' = a_1 + \xi + (n-1)d \\ a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = a_1 + (n-1)d \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a'_n - a_n = \xi$$

$$1^{\text{st}}) \quad \begin{cases} f(1^+) = f(1^-) \\ \sqrt{14}w + ya = a + d \Rightarrow y + ya = a + d \end{cases} \quad \boxed{a = w} \quad (2)$$

$$f(y) = w \times (y)^y + d = \sqrt{14}d = \boxed{wy}$$

(۴۰)



$$m_{AC} = -\frac{1}{m_d}$$

$$m_d = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$m_{AC} = \frac{y_C - y_A}{x_C - x_A} = \frac{\frac{a}{r} - r}{\frac{r}{r} - 0} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} - r = \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = r + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{41}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{41}{8} = 10,125 \Rightarrow \text{درگزینۀ کموجور نیست!}$$

موفقاً و مؤیدانه

محمد صادق صیانت
مدرس ریاضی کنکور

۰۹۲۲۴۹۰۹۵۵۹

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