

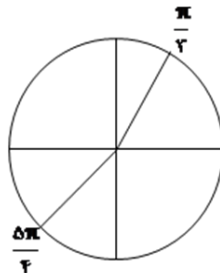
$$\theta_{\text{rad}} = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3/14}{1/2} = \frac{314}{120} = \frac{100\pi}{120} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ rad} \quad \frac{D}{180} = \frac{R}{\pi} = \frac{6}{\pi} \Rightarrow D = 150$$

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$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{r}{x} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

θ	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$
$\cos \theta$	$\frac{1}{2}$	U	-1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



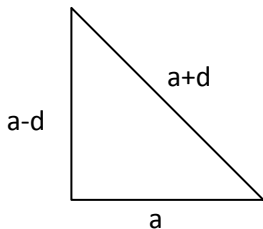
$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \cos \theta < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -1 \leq 2m - 1 < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq 2m < \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 15^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6+2-2\sqrt{12}}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{12}}}{4} \Rightarrow \cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{\cos(720^\circ + 15^\circ) - \sin(180^\circ + 15^\circ)}{-\tan(90^\circ + 15^\circ) \tan(15^\circ)} = \frac{\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{-\cot 15^\circ \tan 15^\circ} = \frac{\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{-1}$$

$$= \sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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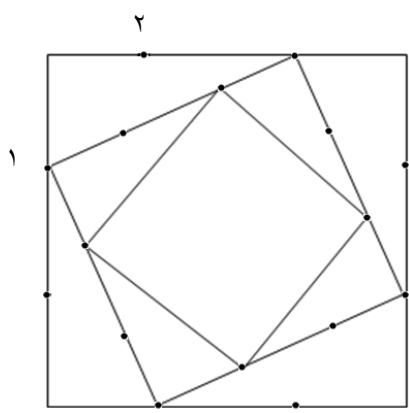


$$(a+d)^2 = a^2 + (a-d)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 - 2ad + d^2 = a^2 + a^2 - 2ad + d^2 \Rightarrow 0 = a^2 - 4ad \Rightarrow 0 = a(a - 4d) \xrightarrow{a \neq 0} a = 4d$$

$$s = \frac{a(a-d)}{2} \Rightarrow 48 = \frac{4d \times 3d}{2} \Rightarrow 48 = 6d^2 \Rightarrow d^2 = 8 \Rightarrow d = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{وتر} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

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دنباله اضلاع : $3, \sqrt{5}, \frac{5}{3}, \dots$

دنباله مساحتها : $9, 5, \dots$

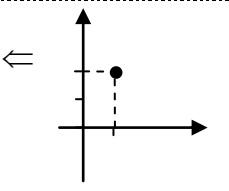
$$q = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$s_{\infty} = \frac{a_1}{1-q} = \frac{(3)^2}{1-\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{9}{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{81}{4}$$

$$A = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5}) - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})^2 \sqrt{2}$$

$$B = A\sqrt{2} = ((\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})^2 \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})^4 = 36 - 24\sqrt{30} + 180 - 20\sqrt{30} + 25 = 241 - 44\sqrt{30}$$

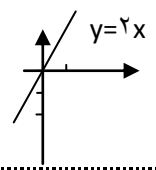
الف) $|y-3| + \sqrt{2x-1} = 0$ هر دو مقدار باید صفر باشد \leftarrow نمایش نقطه \leftarrow تابع



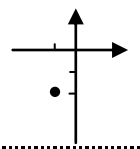
یا $y - 2x = 0$
 $y = 2x$

یا $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + 5 = 0$
 $(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2$

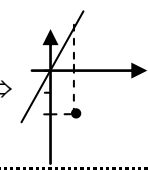
ب) $(y - 2x)(x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + 5) = 0$



U



$\left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \right|$



تابع نیست

$$y^2 - 3y = 10 \Rightarrow y^2 - 3y - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow (y-5)(y+2) = 0$$

$y = -2$
 $y = 5$

هر دو جواب قابل قبول

$$\frac{1}{x-2} = 3 \Rightarrow x-2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} + 2 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\frac{3x_1 - 1}{x_1 - 2} = \frac{3x_2 - 1}{x_2 - 2}$$

$$3x_1x_2 - 6x_1 - x_2 + 2 = 3x_1x_2 - x_1 - 6x_2 + 2$$

$$6x_2 - x_2 = 6x_1 - x_1$$

$$5x_1 = 5x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \rightarrow 1-1$$

$$y = \frac{3x-1}{x-2}$$

$$yx - 2y = 3x - 1$$

$$yx - 3x = 2y - 1 \Rightarrow (y-3)x = 2y - 1$$

$$x = \frac{2y-1}{y-3} \Rightarrow y = f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x-3}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1| & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x} & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |(x-1)^2 - 1| & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x} & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad D = \square \quad R = [0, +\infty)$$

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$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(2x+1) = a(2x+1) + b = 2ax + a + b \Rightarrow$$

$$f(4x-1) = a(4x-1) + b = 4ax - a + b$$

$$yax + 3a + 3b + 4ax - a + b = 5x - 2$$

$$10ax + 2a + 4b = 5x - 2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2a + 4b = -2 \Rightarrow 4 + 4b = -2 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow f(3) = \frac{3}{4}$$

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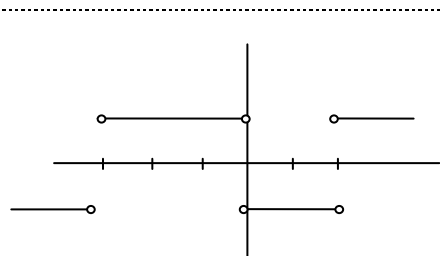
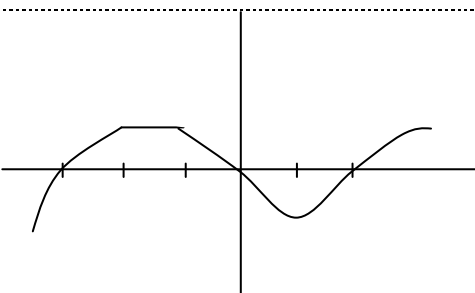
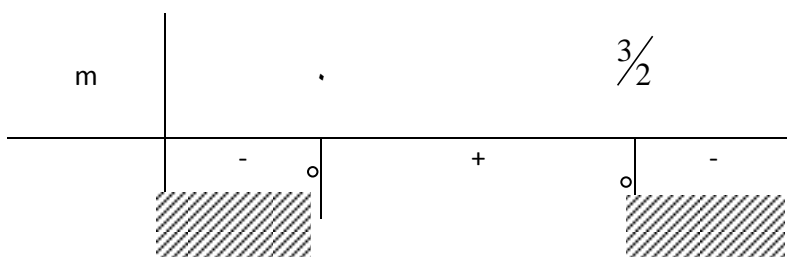
$$g(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{(m-1)x^2 - 2x + 2m-1}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta' < 0 \Rightarrow 1 - (m-1)(2m-1) < 0 \Rightarrow 3m - 2m^2 < 0 \\ a > 0 \Rightarrow m > 1 & m(3-2m) < 0 \end{cases}$$

همواره مثبت

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$$A_1 = (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\cap} A = (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$A_2 = (1, +\infty)$$



$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \begin{cases} 1 & f(x) > 0 \\ -1 & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

الف:

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ج:

$$f(x) \times (x-1) \geq 0$$

x	-3	0	1	2
f(x)	-	+	-	+
x-1	-	-	+	+
	+	-	-	+

$$D = \square - \{-4, -1, 1\}$$

ج:

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$$x=2a \Rightarrow 4=2a \Rightarrow a=2$$

ریشه مضاعف

همواره مثبت است پس جداول روبرو هیچگاه نمیتواند جدول b^2

$$(b^2x-a)(x-2a)^2 \text{ باشد}$$

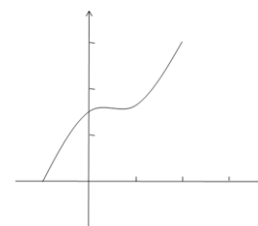
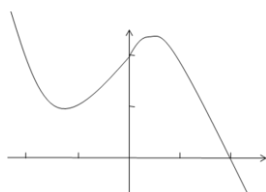
x	۲	۴
y	+	-

موافق علامت a (یعنی b^2)

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الف) این سوال بیش از یک پاسخ دارد

ب) این سوال بیش از یک پاسخ دارد



د) واگرا

$$a_n = \frac{n^2 + 3n}{n} = n + 3$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 1 - 5 = (x-1)^3 - 4$$

$$f(\sqrt[3]{y+1}) = y - 4 = 2 \quad \text{ج}$$

$$b_n = \frac{3n^2}{n^2-1} = \frac{3n^2-3+3}{n^2-1} = 3 + \frac{3}{n^2-1}$$

همگرا به ۳