

۱۲۶

برابریست آمدن قرینه یک خواست به خط $y = x$ کامنت جابجایی y و x کنیم

$$3y - 2x = 4 \xrightarrow{قرینه بستن} 3x - 2y = 4 \xrightarrow{عوضه بندی} -2y = 4 - 3x \rightarrow y = -2 + \frac{3x}{2}$$

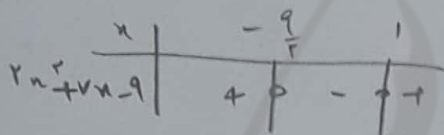
قرینه ۱ درست است

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$$-x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x + \frac{9}{7} > 2x + |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } x \geq 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x + \frac{9}{7} > 2x + x \rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x + \frac{9}{7} > 3x$$

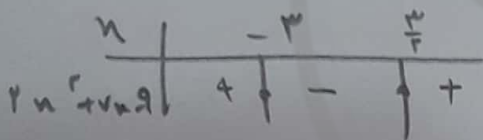
$$\xrightarrow{x(-2)} 2x^2 + x - 9 < -2x \rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 9 < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\left(-\frac{9}{2}, 1\right) \cap \left[0, +\infty\right) = \left(-\frac{9}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$\text{if } x < 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x + \frac{9}{7} > 2x + (-x) \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x + \frac{9}{7} > x$$

$$\xrightarrow{x(-2)} 2x^2 + x - 9 < -2x \rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 9 < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$



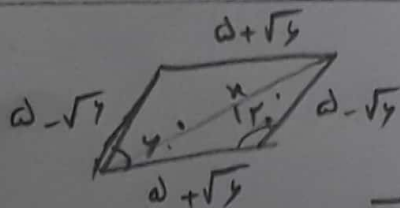
$$\left(-3, \frac{3}{2}\right) \cap \left(-\infty, 0\right) = \left(-3, 0\right)$$

$$\left(-3, 0\right) \cup \left(-\frac{9}{2}, 1\right) = \left(-3, 1\right) - \{0\}$$

پاسخ صحیح

$$\text{طول تقاطع} = \frac{-3 + 1}{2} = -1$$

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قضیه سینوس

$$n^2 = (5 - \sqrt{6})^2 + (5 + \sqrt{6})^2 - 2(5 - \sqrt{6})(5 + \sqrt{6}) \cos 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 25 - 10\sqrt{6} + 6 + 25 + 10\sqrt{6} + 6 - 2(25 - 6) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 81 \rightarrow n = 9$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

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مجموع اعداد = $7 + 6 + 9 + 22 = 44$

x_i	-1	2	3	4	1
f_i	2	5	8	a	4

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میان میان به روش سریع

$$\text{میان میان} = \frac{-1 \times 2 + (-5) \times 5 + 0 \times 8 + 5 \times a + 1 \times 4}{2 + 5 + 8 + a + 4} = \frac{-2 - 25 + 0 + 5a + 4}{19 + a}$$

$$= \frac{-2 + 5a}{19 + a}$$

میان میان اصلی = میان میان سریع

$$18 = \frac{-2 + 5a}{19 + a} + 17 \Rightarrow \frac{-2 + 5a}{19 + a} = 1 \Rightarrow -2 + 5a = 19 + a$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a = 21 \Rightarrow a = 7$$

درصد اولی = $\frac{\text{تراش}}{\text{کل}} \times 100 = \frac{7}{21} \times 100 = 33.33\%$

اصناف x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

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$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = 25 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \rightarrow \sigma = 25 \times 0.7 = 17.5$$

$$CV = 0.7 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} = ?$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} - \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (17.5)^2 = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} - (25)^2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} = 25^2 + 17.5^2 = 625 + 306.25 = 931.25$$

جرات گنلو نام میاشرفی دیکنال تلامذہ @eshgheriazikoukou

$$n(S) = 27 \quad (132)$$

$$A = \{(1, 2), (2, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 3), (5, 3), (6, 3), (7, 3)\}$$

$$n(A) = 9$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$$

جواب: 1/3 (132)

esgheria aziken kour

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m-2 < 0 \rightarrow m < 2 \quad (I) \\ S < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{-rm}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{rm}{m-2} < 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(-rm)^2 - 4(m-2)(-r) > 0$$

$$4m^2 + 4rm - 7r > 0$$

$$r(m^2 + rm - 18) > 0$$

	0	2
$\frac{r}{m}$	-	+
$\frac{r}{m-2}$	-	+
	+	-

$$0 < m < 2 \quad (II)$$

	2	3
$\frac{r}{m}$	+	-
$\frac{r}{m-2}$	+	-

$$(-\infty, -2) \cup (3, +\infty) \quad (III)$$

اثرات (I), (II), (III) $\Rightarrow (3, 2) \Rightarrow 2 < m < 3$

$$\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = r$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) = r \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = r$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = r \rightarrow \tan x - 1 = r \tan x + r \rightarrow \tan x = -\frac{r}{1-r}$$

$$r - r = t \rightarrow u = \frac{t+r}{r}$$

$$f(t) = r \left(\frac{t+r}{r} \right)^r - v \left(\frac{t+r}{r} \right) + 1r$$

$$f(t) = r \left(\frac{t+r+rt+a}{r} \right) - vt - r1 + 1r$$

$$f(t) = t^r + rt + a - vt - r1 + 1r = t^r - t + 1$$

$$\rightarrow f(u) = u^r - u + 1$$

(156)

HOP: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x-1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{7(\infty)-1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{\infty}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{\infty}}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$

$$= \frac{1 \infty}{\frac{1}{r} \times -\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{1 \infty}{-\frac{1}{\infty}} = -11r$$

(157)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} f(x) = a \log_r^{1+r} = a \log_r \infty = a \cdot (r) = ra$

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

$f(r) = ra$

$\Rightarrow r(a+1) = ra \rightarrow a = -1$

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

(158)

$y' = r \sin^n x \cos x - r \cos^n x \sin x = r \sin x \cos x (\sin^n x - \cos^n x)$

$= r \times \frac{1}{r} \sin^n x (-\cos^n x) = -r \sin^n x \cos^n x$

$= -r \times \frac{1}{r} \sin^n x = -\sin^n x \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} -\sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$= -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$

@eshgheriazikonkour

(159)

$p = \frac{3}{2}$
 $n = 5$
 $k = 4 \leq 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \\
 &= 5 \left(\frac{11}{256}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{243}{1.28} \\
 &= \frac{5.5}{1.28} + \frac{243}{1.28} = \frac{248}{1.28} = \frac{31}{0.16} \\
 &= \frac{172}{256} = \frac{11}{128}
 \end{aligned}$$

140 نمودار تابع $f(x) = |x-2| + |x-3|$ را بکشید و نشان دهید که در $x=2.5$ به کمترین می‌رسد.



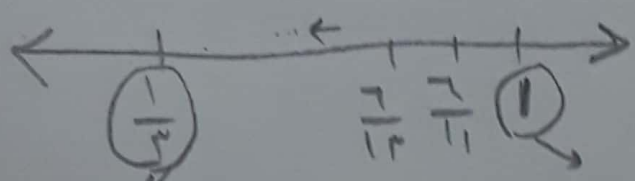
این نمودار در بازه $(-\infty, 2)$ امید نزدیک است $(x < 2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x < 2 &\Rightarrow f(x) = -(x-2) + (-(x-3)) = -2x + 5 \\
 f(x) = g(x) &\Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = -2x + 5 \\
 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 15 &= 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

به دست نقطه مینیمم

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \frac{1}{3}$

$n=1 \rightarrow u_1 = 1$
 $n=2 \rightarrow u_2 = \frac{7}{11}$
 $n=3 \rightarrow u_3 = \frac{7}{13}$



تفاوت متناهی $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$r_0 = y_0 - \delta \cdot e^{-\gamma_0 t} \rightarrow r_0 = -\delta \cdot e^{-\gamma_0 t} \rightarrow e^{-\gamma_0 t} = \frac{y_0}{\delta}$$

(141)

$$\ln \frac{r_0}{\delta} = -\gamma_0 t \rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{y_0}{\delta}\right)^{-1} = -\gamma_0 t$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln \frac{y_0}{\delta} = -\gamma_0 t \rightarrow t = \frac{\ln \frac{\delta}{y_0}}{\gamma_0} = 3.72$$

نوبت ۹ و ۲۵ در هر ماه و نوبت روز

$$\tan \alpha_n \cdot \tan \alpha_n = 1 \rightarrow \tan \alpha_n = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} \rightarrow \tan \alpha_n = \cot \alpha$$

(142)

$$\rightarrow \tan \alpha_n = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \Rightarrow \alpha_n = k\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_n = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

پوسته

$$\begin{cases} -r^+ : f_a - rb + \xi \\ -r^- : -\lambda(-r) = -\lambda + r = -1 \Rightarrow \xi a - rb + \xi = -1 \\ f(r) = f_a - rb + \xi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \xi a - rb = -1$$

(143)

مشتق پذیر

$$\begin{cases} rx + b \rightarrow f'(-r^+) = -\xi a + b \\ r^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(-r^-) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\xi a + b = 1 \\ -\xi a + b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi a - rb = -1 \\ -\xi a + b = 1 \\ \hline -b = 1 \rightarrow b = -1, a = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = -3(1)^2 + (-1)(1) + \xi = -3 - 1 + \xi = 0$$

$$\frac{1\xi n - 2y'}{2\sqrt{v_n - 2y}} + 2yy' = 0 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} \frac{1\xi - 2y'}{2} + 2yy' = 0$$

(144)

$$\xrightarrow{x^2} 1\xi - 2y' + 4yy' = 0 \rightarrow 1 \cdot y' = -1\xi \rightarrow y' = -\frac{\xi}{2}$$

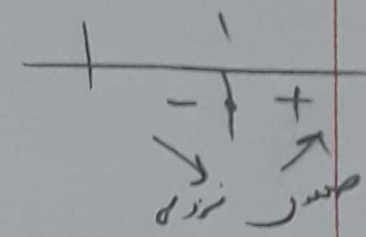
تبدیل به فرم برابری $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\xi}{2}$ (فرم برابری)

@eshgheriazikonkavar

$$y' = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{4}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt[3]{x}}{3} - \frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{4\sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 4}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{4x - 4}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \rightarrow 4x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

عدد ترتیب

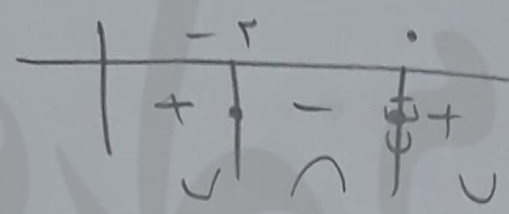


بازرسی نزدیک $(-\infty, 1)$

$$y'' = \frac{4}{9}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{4x^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{9} + \frac{1}{9x^{\frac{5}{3}}} = \frac{4x+1}{9x^{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{4x+1}{9x^{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

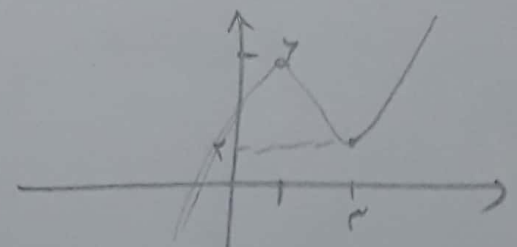
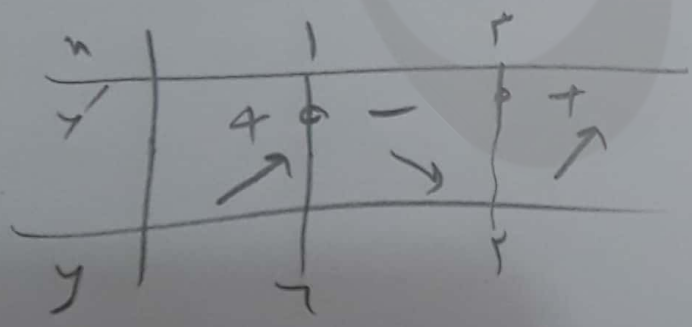
خواهیم



بررسی دور $(-2, 0)$ همواره منفی بوده باین

اشتراک: $(-\infty, 1) \cap (-2, 0) = (-2, 0)$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 9 = 2(x^2 - 6x + 4.5) = 2(x-1)(x-4.5)$$



در $m < 2$ و $m > 4.5$

جدا - کند در تمام حیطت و غیره که نال تکرار می شود

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2} = 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (1)$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$$

$$-3x^2 - 6x + 9 - 3y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$-3x^2 - 6x - 3y^2 - 4y + 13 = 0$$

یوں فریب x^2 و y^2 کا معاملہ کرنا ہے۔ اس کے لیے ہم دائرہ کے مرکز اور نصف قطر کا تعین کریں گے۔

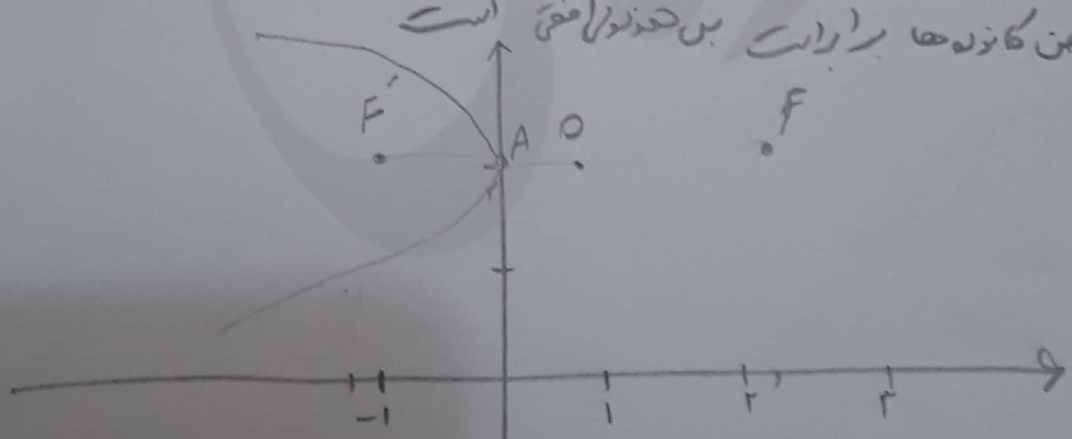
$$\div (-3) \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y - \frac{13}{3} = 0$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 4c} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 + 16 - 4(13)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{18}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{قطر} = 2r = 2 \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

یوں کہ میں کاغذ پر اسے بنائے اور اسے جانچوں گا



$$FF' = 2c \rightarrow (1 + \sqrt{5}) - (-1 - \sqrt{5}) = 2c \rightarrow c = \sqrt{5}$$

$$O = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5} + 1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{2 + 2}{2} \right) = (1, 2) \rightarrow OA = a \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$5 = 1 + b^2 \rightarrow b = 2$$

معادله جدولی اعمی

$$\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-b)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

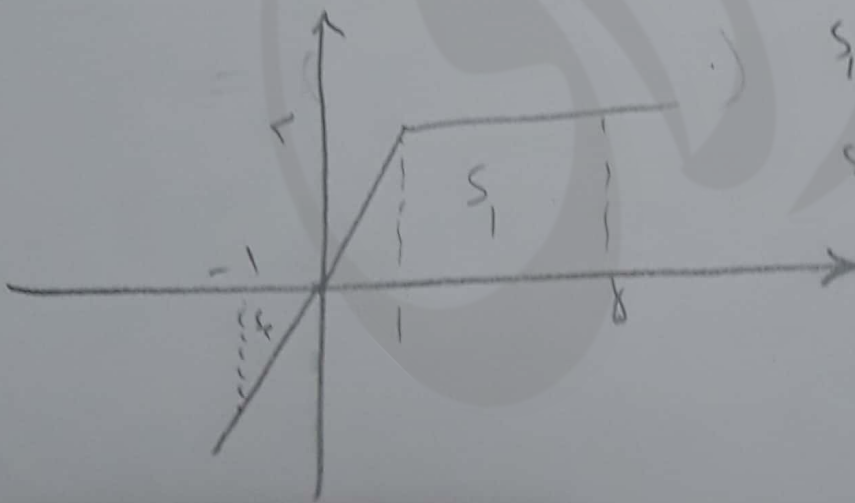
$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{1} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{4} = 1$$

شیب مماس جدولی اعمی $\frac{b}{a} = 2$ است پس $m = + \frac{2}{1} = 2$

مرکز جدولی هم‌بندی فقط: مماس است $O(1, 2)$

معادله مماس جدولی $y - 2 = 2(x - 1) \rightarrow y = 2x$

(۱۵۰) (مجموع مساحت‌های زیر منحنی) - (مجموع مساحت‌های محصوره) = حاصل آنست



$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} (5 + 1) \times 3 = 12,5$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}$$

حاصل آنست $= 12,5 - 1,5 = 11$

(۱۶۱) $\int_1^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{2x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{2x^2}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int 2 dx - \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$

$$= \left[2x - \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^{\sqrt{e}} = \left[2x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right]_1^{\sqrt{e}} = (17 + 1) - (2 + 2) = 14$$

@estheriazikonkour