



# ଓমাই ক্রিয়া

# شامل چه محصولاتیه؟

کلاس سالیانه دروس اختصاصی  
(تدریس و حل تست پیشرفته) کلاس ۴



## کلاس‌های تست طلایی



## کلاس آمادگی امتحان نهایی



آزمون‌های دویینگ



آزمون سالانه ۲۳ مرحله



## کامپیوٹر گاہی کی نندمشک



## همایش‌های موضوعی و جمع‌بندی



## پاسخ سئونی دیاضتیات تجربی نکور داخل ۱۰۱

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum + \sqrt{V}}} \times \sqrt{(1+V)^F} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum + \sqrt{V}} \times (1+\sqrt{V})^F} = \sqrt{F}$$

حل ۱۰۱ نوبت

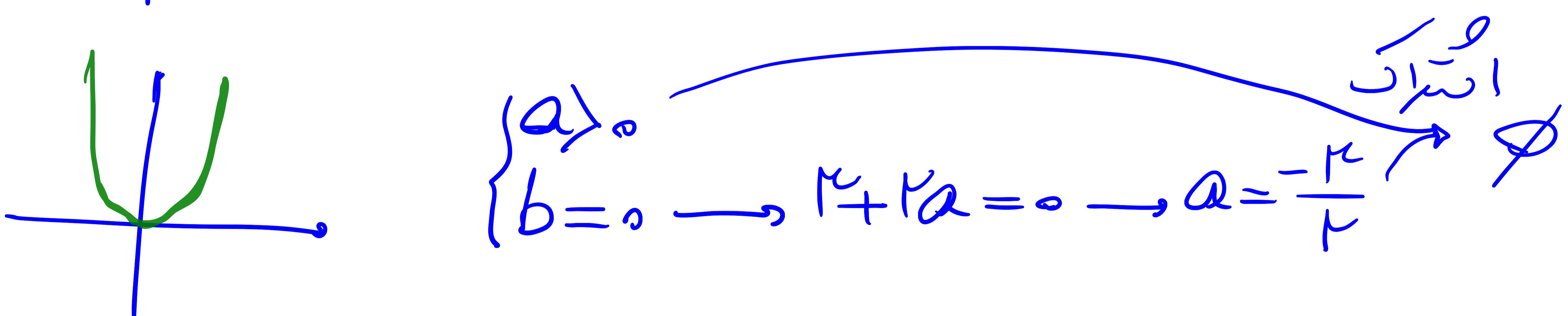
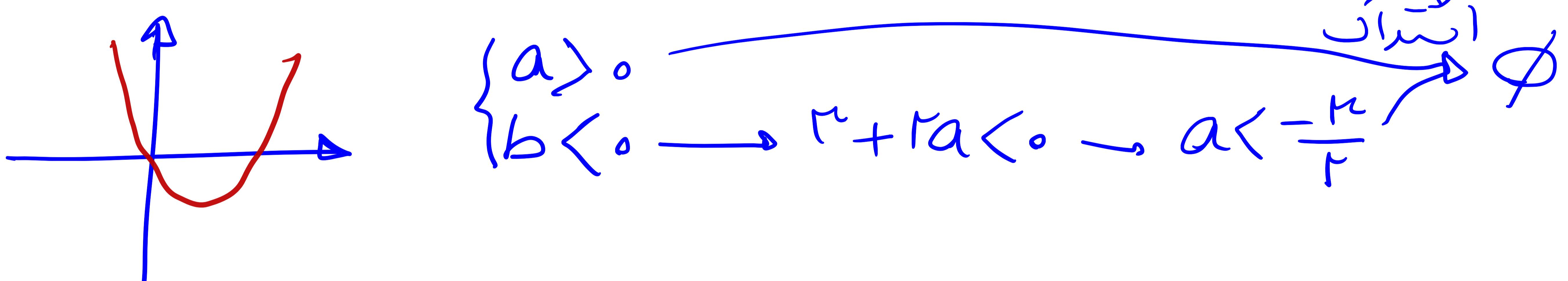
$$t_{10} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نطایج}} ad = -\mu \rightarrow d = -\frac{\mu}{a}$$

حل ۱۰۲ نوبت

$$t_0 = 1$$

$$t_{14} = t_{10} + 4d = 0 - \frac{14}{a} = \frac{V}{a} = 1/F$$

با توجه این معنی نزد و قرار است از تابع سعو  
مع عو، نتیجه کلی از دو خدمه را در خواهد بود



متا  $a, b$  میتوانند پس جواب

$$\frac{\sum -ra}{r^2 + 1} > 0$$

$r$	$-\frac{1}{r}$	$r$
+	-	+
OK		

حل ۱۰۳ نوبت

$$-1 < \frac{ra}{r^2 + 1} < 1 \rightarrow [ra] = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, F, \infty, G \rightarrow$$

استاد

$$f(x) = b - rx \xrightarrow{\text{نیت}} a = 0$$

حل ۱۰۴ نوبت

$$g(x) = c - (rb - r)x \xrightarrow{\text{نیت}} rb - r = 0 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = b + c = 0 \rightarrow c = -b$$

$b = c = 1$

$$f(x) = -(x^t - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon - \varepsilon) = -(x^t - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon) + \varepsilon$$

گیجکی:  $\exists x - x^{\mu} = -x + \varepsilon \rightarrow x = y = \mu \rightarrow A/\mu$

$$\sin; \text{ cosec}^{\circ} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \mu\beta \\ P = \alpha \cdot \beta &= \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mu\beta^r = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{\varepsilon}{qr} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \beta = \frac{r}{\mu}, \alpha = r \\ \beta = -\frac{r}{\mu}, \alpha = -r \end{array} \right] \\ S = \alpha + \beta &= \frac{a}{\mu} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \frac{r}{\mu} + r = \frac{a}{\mu} \rightarrow a = 1 \\ -\frac{r}{\mu} - r = \frac{a}{\mu} \rightarrow a = -1 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\mu + \sqrt{x-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\mu - \sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1} \left( x - \sqrt{x-1} - \cancel{1 - \sqrt{x-1}} \right)}{\cancel{x-1}} = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{-\cancel{1} \sqrt{x+1} \times \sqrt{x-1}}{\cancel{x-1}} = \cancel{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$x^2 - 13x + 9y = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 4y}}{2} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{161}}{2}$$

$$x = 14 \pm \sqrt{14} = 14 \pm \varepsilon(1, v) = 14 \pm \varepsilon \wedge \text{جواب مطلوب}$$

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

$$\mu_{\text{res}}) A^{\mu} \rightarrow l = \lambda - \mu + 1 \quad x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |A'|^{-\mu} = -1 = -1 + \mu + 1 \quad x$$

$$\text{Minor } A' \Big|_{\alpha_k}^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\tau} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{\lambda} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \omega x^r + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \omega x^r + 11 \quad \text{Kمك} (110)$$

$$x=t \rightarrow x=\frac{t}{\mu} \Rightarrow g(t) = \frac{\omega t^r}{\mu} + 11 \rightarrow g(x-v) = \frac{\omega}{\mu} (x-v)^r + 11$$

لذلك فإن المقدار المطلوب هو  $\frac{\omega}{\mu}$

$$f(x) = (-q+k^r)x^m + \omega \xrightarrow{\text{يسار}} -q+k^r < 0 \quad \text{Lمك} (111)$$

$$k^r < q \rightarrow -1 < k < 1 \rightarrow k \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$\sum \text{مجموع معايير} = 0$

$$-\frac{\pi}{r} < x < \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{r} < x - \frac{\pi}{r} < 0 \xrightarrow{\text{يسار}} 0 < \frac{\pi}{r} - x < \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \text{Lمك} (112)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - x\right) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-m}{r+m} > 0 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1$$

$$\sin^r x + \underbrace{\sin^r x + \cos^r x}_{1} = \frac{\Sigma}{r} \rightarrow \sin^r x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \cos^r x = \frac{r}{r} \quad \text{Lمك} (113)$$

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

$$\text{إذا Max} = \omega \Rightarrow C = \frac{\max + \min}{r} = \mu \quad \text{Lمك} (114)$$

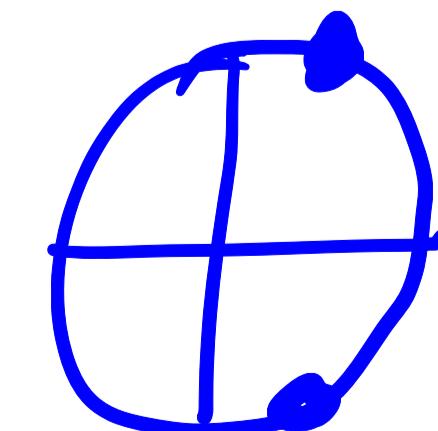
$$\min = 1$$

$$\text{إذا } \frac{r\pi}{|b|} = \Sigma \pi \rightarrow |b| = \frac{1}{r} \quad y = C + a \cos \frac{x}{r} \quad 1 = C + a \frac{\cos \pi}{-1} \rightarrow 1 = C - a \quad +$$

$$\omega = C + a \cos r\pi \rightarrow \omega = C + a \quad \frac{\omega - C}{a} = rC$$

$$\lambda \cos x = 1 + \tan^r x \rightarrow \lambda \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos^r x} \rightarrow \cos^r x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Lمك} (115)$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \cos \frac{\pi}{\mu} \rightarrow x = \mu k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{\mu}$$



$$\log_{\lambda}^{\mu \times \nu} = m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} (\log_{\lambda}^{\mu \times \nu}) = m$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \left( \log^{\mu} r + 1 \right) = m \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} \log^{\mu} r = m - \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \log^{\mu} r = \frac{\mu m - 1}{\mu}$$

$$\log_r^m = \log_{r^m} r = \frac{1}{m} (\log_r r + \log_r r) = \frac{1}{m} (1 + \frac{m-1}{r}) = \frac{m}{r} (m+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) = -1 &\rightarrow f(-1) = -1 \rightarrow -1 = a + b \\ \text{min } (-1) & \\ o_1, o_2 \in f &\Rightarrow o = a + b \\ a - b = \nu & \\ a = 1, b = -1 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

وَقَدْ أَرَادَهُ (١١٩) مُرْسَلًا

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \mu^+} \frac{x^\nu - \varepsilon}{x^\nu} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \mu^+} \frac{x^\nu - \varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^\nu x^\nu}}{x^\nu} = \frac{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^\nu x^\nu}}{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^\nu x^\nu}} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

Right side

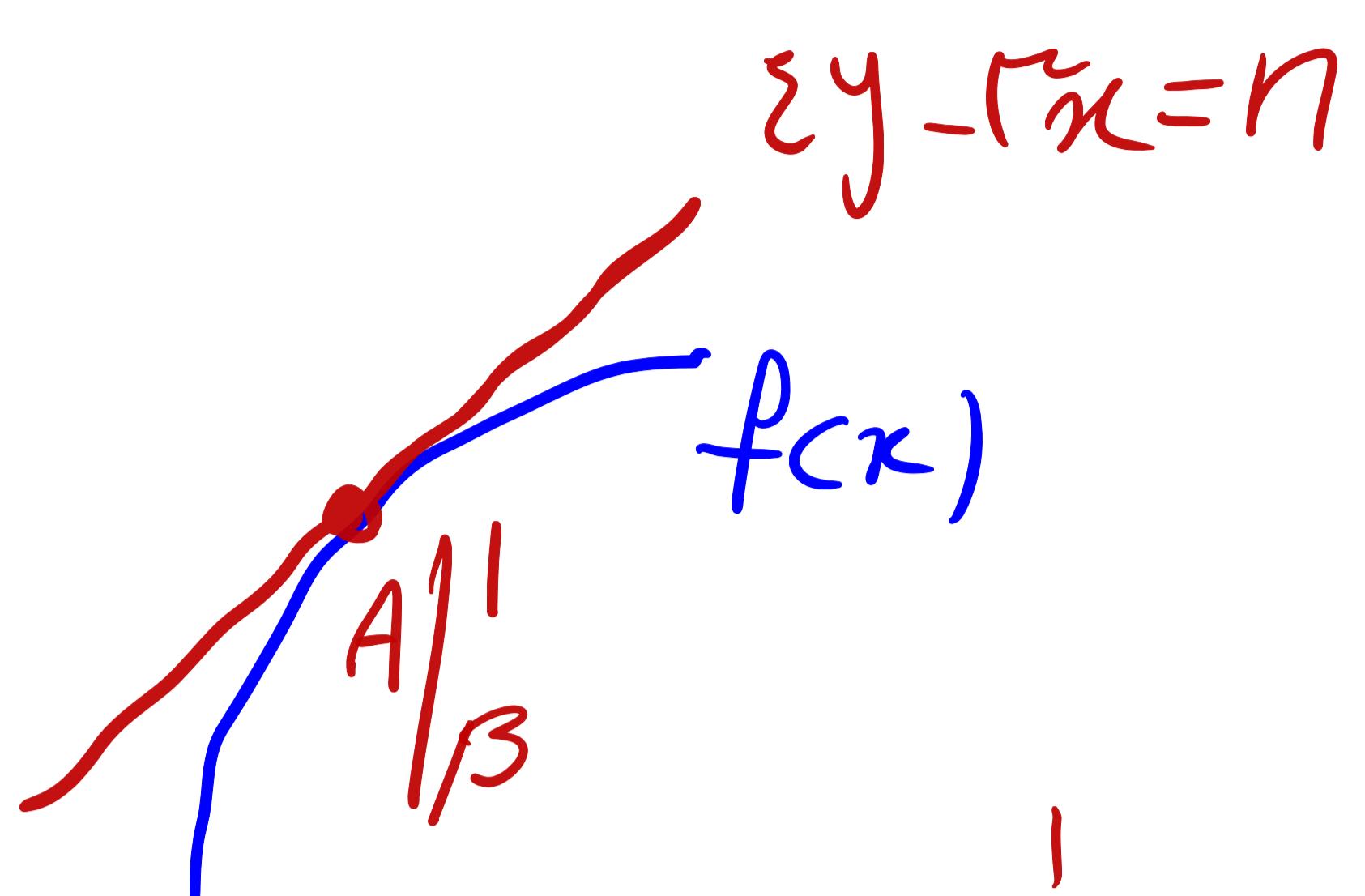
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{\varepsilon - [1^+]}{r} \right) \cdot g(x) = y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}{|x-1|} = r$$

(1^+)

$$ax^r + bx + c = \sum (x-1)^r = ex^r - nx + \sum$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{ex^2 - nx + e}}{|x-1|} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{\frac{rx+1}{qx+q}} \right)^r = \frac{1}{rV}$$



$$\textcircled{1} f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(1) = b + m$$

$$\textcircled{1} b \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(rx+m)(x+m) - (x+mx+1)}{(x+m)^r} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum(r+m) - (r+m)}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$r+m = \sum \rightarrow \underline{m=r}$

$$\textcircled{2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1+r+1}{1+r} = \frac{n+r}{r} \rightarrow \underline{n=1} \Rightarrow \underline{m+n=r}$$

$$A/r \in \mathbb{Z}^* \rightarrow \underline{c=r}$$

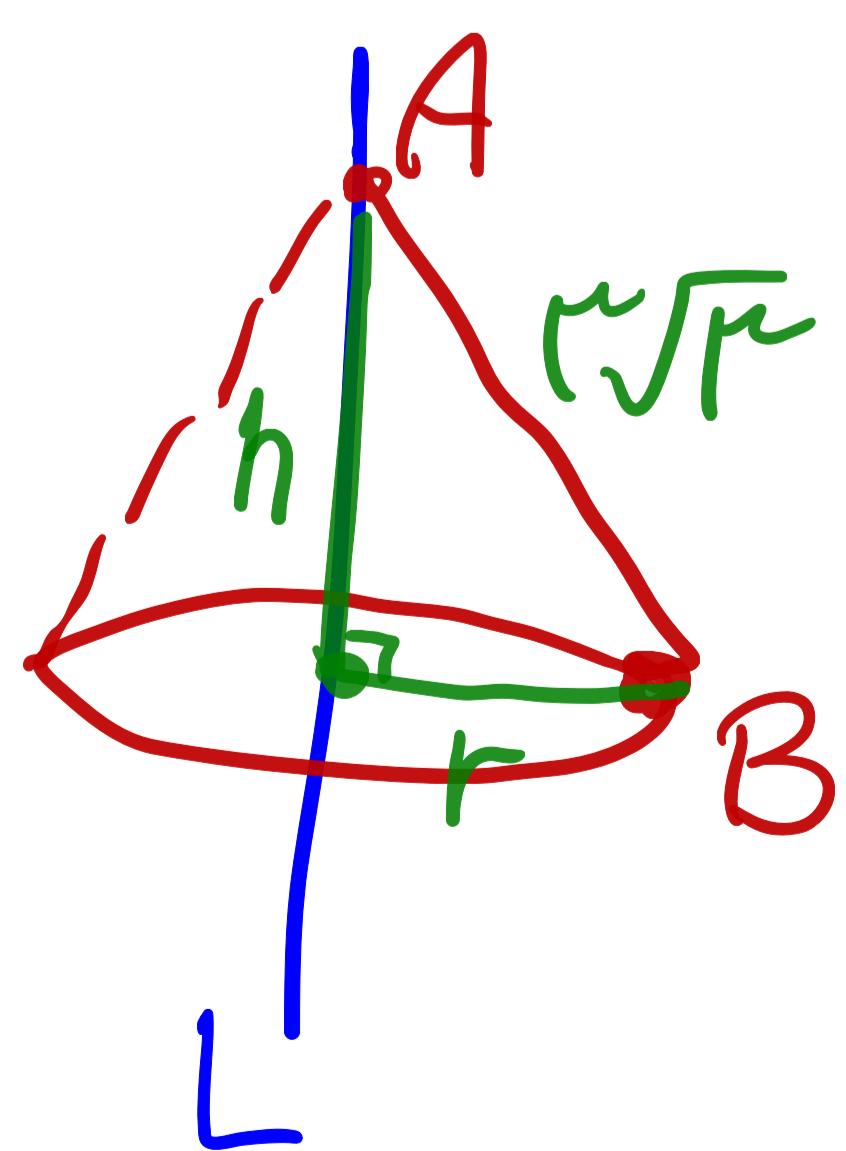
$$f'(x) = rx^r + rax + b = 0 \quad \text{for } x=0 \rightarrow \underline{b=0}$$

$$f'(x) = rx^r + rax = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = -\frac{ra}{r} \end{cases} \quad \text{min}$$

Since  $x = -\frac{ra}{r} > 0$ ,  $\underline{r < 0}$

$$-\frac{ra}{r} + \frac{ra}{q} + \sum = 0 \rightarrow \frac{ra}{r} = -\sum \rightarrow a^r = -rV \rightarrow \underline{a = -r^r}$$

$$\text{min } f(x) = -\frac{ra}{r} = \underline{a = -r^r}$$



$$\begin{cases} V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \\ r^2 + h^2 = rV \rightarrow r = rV - h^2 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi (rV - h^2) h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi (rVh - h^3) \rightarrow V = 0 \Rightarrow rV - r^2 h^2 = 0 \rightarrow \underline{h = r}$$

مرين (١٢٩ ج)

$$\frac{(\mu)}{r} + \frac{(\varepsilon)}{r} + \frac{(\alpha)}{r} = 1\omega$$

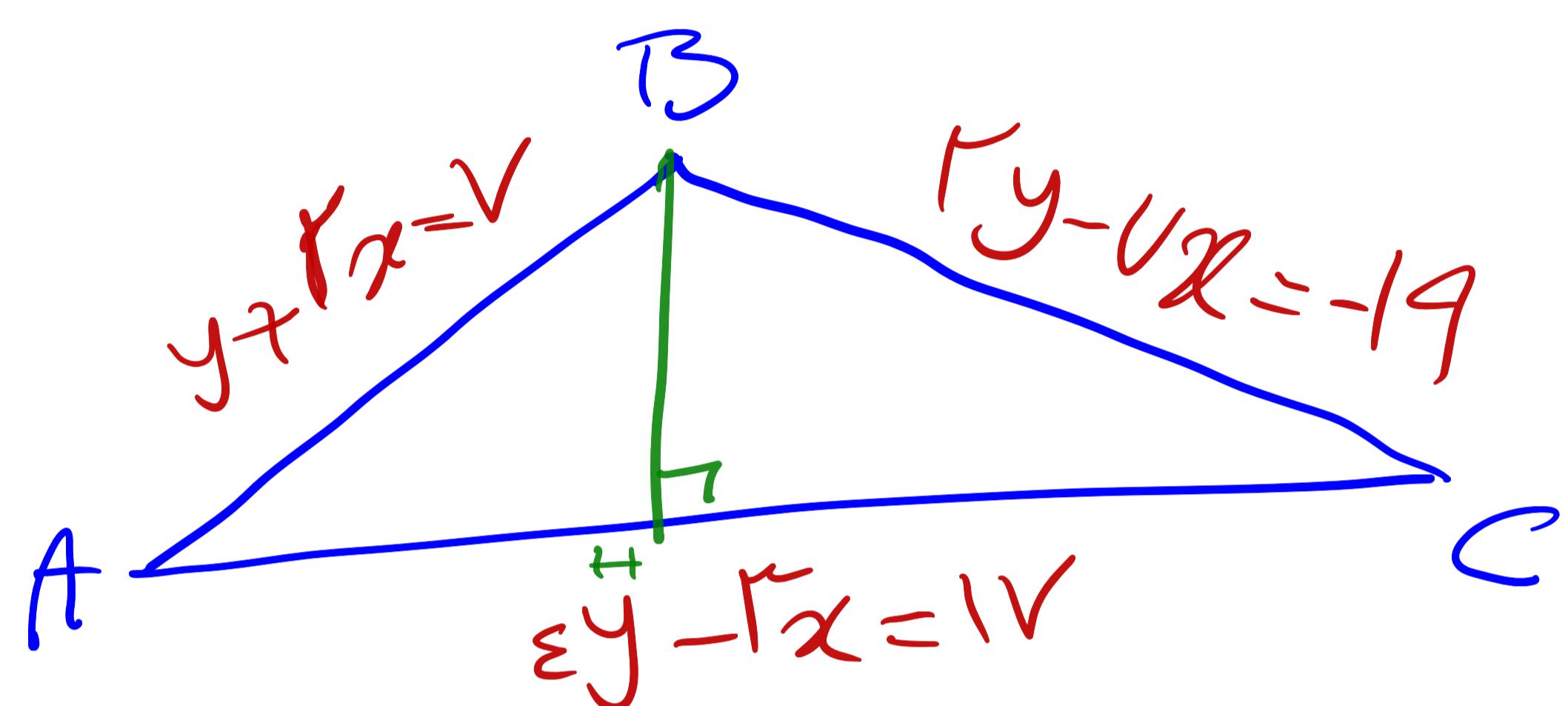
$$P(\text{للو}) = 0,01$$

$$P(\text{ يوجد | ميل}) = 0,02$$

مرين (١٢٧ ج)

$$P(\text{ يوجد} \cap \text{للو}) = x = ?$$

$$0,02 = \frac{x}{0,01} \rightarrow x = \frac{0,02}{0,01} \times \frac{1}{100} = 0,0002$$

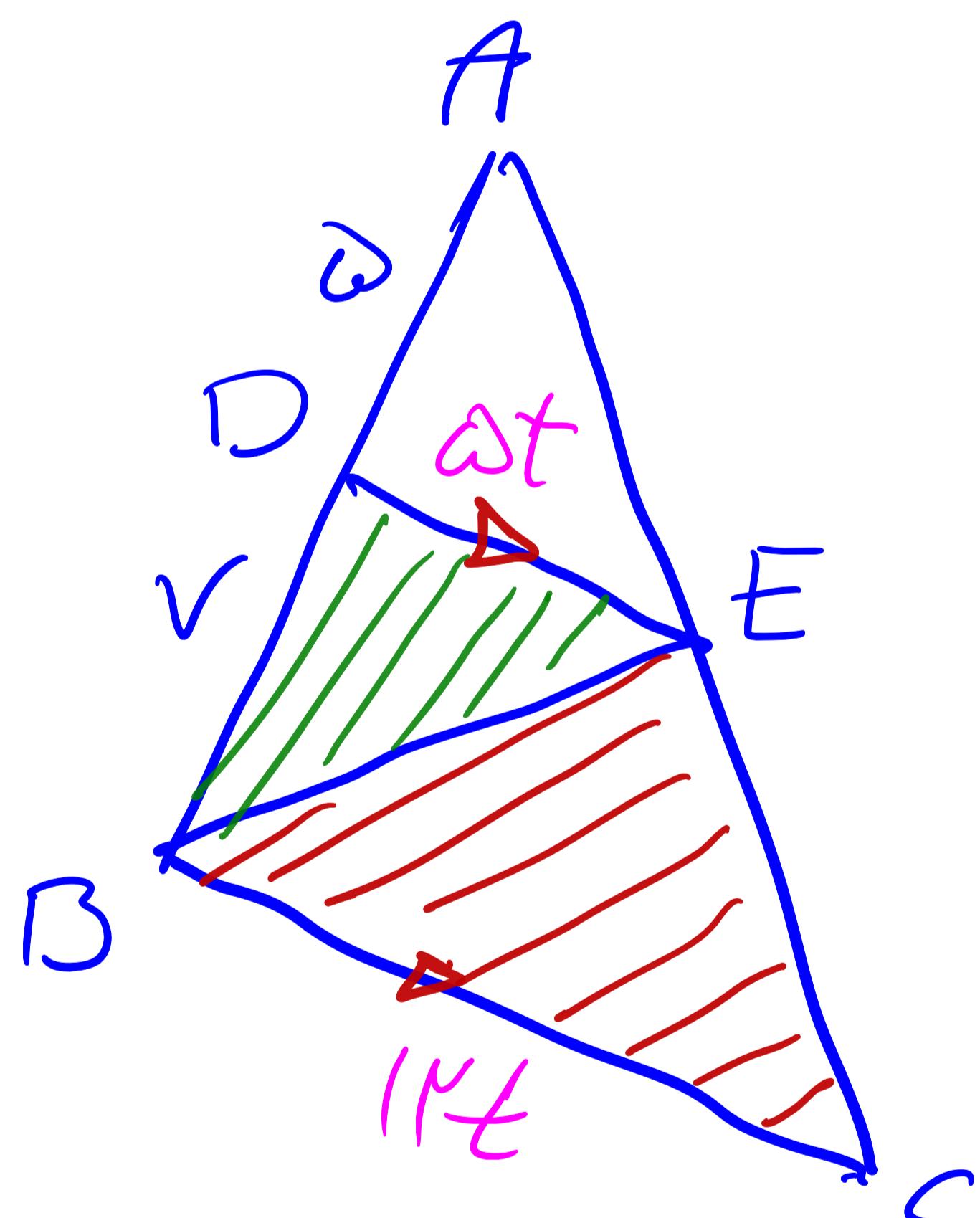


$$\begin{aligned} B: & \begin{cases} y + x = v \\ vx - vy = -19 \\ vy - vx = 1v \end{cases} \\ & \frac{-1}{-1} \begin{cases} y + x = v \\ vx - vy = -19 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \mu}, \boxed{y = l} \end{aligned}$$

مرين (١٢٨ ج)

$$BH = \frac{|l - q - 1v|}{\sqrt{14+9}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{14}{5} = 2,8$$

مرين (١٢٩ ج) حل



$$\frac{S_{\text{green}}}{S_{\text{red}}} = \frac{14t}{at} = \frac{14}{a} = r,8$$

مرين (١٢٩ ج)

مرين (١٢٩ ج)

$$rb = 1\omega \rightarrow b = 9$$

$$Q = 1\omega$$

مرين (١٢٩ ج)

$$Q = F = 1\omega \rightarrow C = OF = 1\omega$$

$$e = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{1\omega}{1\omega} = \frac{\omega}{\omega} = 0,1$$

