

$$x^r + \alpha - r = 0 \rightarrow x^r = r - \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{x^r}{\alpha - r} - (x^r + \alpha)^r = \frac{r - \alpha}{\alpha - r} - (r)^r = -1 - \alpha = -\alpha \quad \square 1$$

نورینه ۲

$$[x^r] + [r] = x + r \xrightarrow{x \in \mathbb{Z}} x^r + \epsilon n = x + r \rightarrow x^r + r n - \epsilon z \rightarrow (n + \epsilon)(n - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 1 \\ n = -\epsilon \end{cases} \quad \square 2$$

نورینه ۲

$$x \sqrt{-x} \times \sqrt{x} = (-x) \sqrt{-x} \sqrt{-x} = (-x)^1 (-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (-x)^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{-x} = \sqrt{-x^{11}} \quad \square 3$$

نورینه ۳

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(a+b) &= r \\ \tan(a-b) &= r \end{aligned} \rightarrow \tan(r) = \tan((a+b) - (a-b)) = \frac{\tan(a+b) - \tan(a-b)}{1 + \tan(a+b)\tan(a-b)} = \frac{r - r}{1 + r \times r} = \frac{0}{1+r^2} = 0 \quad \square 4$$

نورینه ۱

$$\begin{aligned} f(f(r + \epsilon\sqrt{r})) &= f(-r - \sqrt{r}) = -r - \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r} = -r \\ f(r + \epsilon\sqrt{r}) &= -(r + \epsilon\sqrt{r}) + \sqrt{r + \epsilon\sqrt{r}} = -(1 + \sqrt{r})^r + \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{r})^r} = -r - r\sqrt{r} + 1 + \sqrt{r} = -r - \sqrt{r} \end{aligned} \quad \square 5$$

نورینه ۴

$$\begin{aligned} [\sqrt{\epsilon n^r + r n + 1}] &= \epsilon n \\ [\sqrt{\epsilon n^r + r n + 1}] &= \epsilon n \quad ; n \in \mathbb{W} \end{aligned} \quad \square 6$$

$$\epsilon n^r < \epsilon n^r + r n + 1 < \epsilon n^r + r n + 1 \rightarrow (\epsilon n)^r < \epsilon n^r + r n + 1 < (\epsilon n + 1)^r \rightarrow \epsilon n < \sqrt{\epsilon n^r + r n + 1} < \epsilon n + 1$$

نورینه ۳

$$\begin{aligned} f_m &= r x + r \\ g(f_m) &= \lambda x^r + r x + r \end{aligned} \rightarrow g(r n + r) = \lambda n^r + r n + r$$

$$r n + r = r \rightarrow n = \frac{r - r}{r} \Rightarrow g(r) = \lambda \left(\frac{r - r}{r}\right)^r + r \left(\frac{r - r}{r}\right) + r$$

$$\Rightarrow g(r) = \lambda (r - r)^r + r (r - r) + r \rightarrow f(g(r)) = r g(r) + r = r (r - r)^r + r (r - r) + \epsilon r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(g(r)) = r^r + r r + \epsilon r \quad \text{نورینه ۳} \quad \square 7$$

$$(r, r) : g(f_m) = \lambda n^r + r n + r \xrightarrow{n=0} g(f_0) = r \xrightarrow{f_0=r} g(r) = r \rightarrow f(g(r)) = f(r) \quad \square 8$$

نورینه ۱ که این برابر دارد و صحت است.

$$f(r) = \epsilon r \rightarrow \epsilon n^r - r n + r \Big|_{n=r} = \epsilon r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cdot / a \bar{7} = \frac{a \bar{7} - a}{a} = \frac{a + 1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{10a + 7 - a}{a} = \frac{a + 1}{r} \Rightarrow 9a + 7 = r a + r \Rightarrow 7a = 1 \quad \square 9$$

→ a = 1/7
نورینه ۱

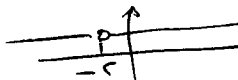
$$y = \text{Sgn}(a n^r + \epsilon n + \epsilon)$$

$$\rightarrow a n^r + \epsilon n + \epsilon \Big|_{n=r} = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon a - 1 + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad \square 10$$

که در صورت

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 &\leftarrow n = -r \leftarrow (n+r)^r = \dots \\ 1 &\leftarrow (n+r)^r \end{aligned} \right\} = \text{Sgn}((n+r)^r) = \text{Sgn}(x^r + \epsilon n + \epsilon)$$

نورینه ۱



$$\frac{n}{10n+1} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \rho = \frac{1}{10} \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{11} \end{array} \right\} \times \quad \left. \frac{n+1}{10n+11} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \rho = \frac{1}{10} \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{11} \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} < \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right\} \text{درست} \quad \boxed{I} \text{ نرسیده}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \rho = \text{صفر} \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{12} \end{array} \right\} \times \quad \left. \frac{n}{n+1} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \rho = 1 \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{12} \end{array} \right\} \text{درست}$$

$$\frac{1}{11} < \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{11n} < \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{11n+10} < \frac{1}{10} < \frac{n}{10n} \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{10n+10} < \frac{n}{10n+10}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = 1 + \cos x \Big|_{x=0} = 2 \rightarrow f(0) = 2 \quad \boxed{II} \text{ نرسیده}$$

$$\frac{r+x}{ax^2 - bx} \rightarrow x(ax-b) = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=\frac{b}{a} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left| \frac{b}{a} - 0 \right| = r \rightarrow \left| \frac{b}{a} \right| = r \rightarrow b = ar \text{ یا } b = -ar$$

$$\text{فرض } y = r^{x+1} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = r \\ f'(1) = r \end{array} \right\} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(x-1)}{x-1} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(f(x)+r)(f(x)-r)}{x-1} = (f(1)+r) f'(1) = (r+1)r = 1r$$

$$y = |x^2 - x^3| = |x^2(x^2 - 1)| \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 0 \\ f'(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{درست}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax+1} \quad [1, a] \rightarrow \frac{f(a) - f(1)}{a-1} = \frac{\sqrt{a+1} - 1}{a-1} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a+1} - 1}{a-1} = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow a = 21$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ax+1}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$y = (x^2+1)(x^2+r)(x^2+c) = x^6 + 4x^4 + \dots \rightarrow y^{(6)} = \frac{7!}{(7-6)!} x^{7-6} + 7 \times 6! = 5040 + 10080 = 15120$$

$$(f^{-1})'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = \sqrt{a+4x^2} \rightarrow 0 = \sqrt{a+4x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = 14$$

$$x^m + y^m = rxy = 0 \rightarrow y'_x = - \frac{mx^{m-1} - r}{my^{m-1} - rx} \Big|_{(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2})} = - \frac{m \times \frac{r}{2} - r}{m \times \frac{r}{2} - r} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2} = \frac{\ominus \oplus - \oplus \oplus}{\oplus} = \frac{\ominus + \ominus}{\oplus} = \ominus \rightarrow \text{گزینه ۱}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{d}{a} \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{c} \times \frac{c}{d} \times \frac{d}{a}} = r$$

$$y = x^r e^{-x} \rightarrow y' = rx e^{-x} - x^r e^{-x} = (r - x) e^{-x}$$


$$y'' = (r - r)x e^{-x} - (r - x) e^{-x} = e^{-x} (r - 2x + x^2) = 0$$

$r \pm \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x > r + \sqrt{r} \\ x < r - \sqrt{r} \end{matrix}$

$$\int \frac{x}{(x+1)^r} dx = \int \frac{x+1-1}{(x+1)^r} dx = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^{r-1}} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^r} = -\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{r(x+1)^r}$$

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

$$e^x - x^r \rightarrow e - e^r = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \rightarrow y = r$$



$$\int_0^1 (e^x - x^r) dx = r - \left(\frac{e^x}{r} - \frac{x^r}{r} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= r - \left[\frac{e}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right] = r - \frac{e-1}{r} = \frac{r^2 - e + 1}{r}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^r x}{\cos^r x} dx = \int \tan^r x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^r x} dx = \int \tan^r x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$\int u^r du = \frac{u^{r+1}}{r+1} = \frac{\tan^{r+1} x}{r+1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{r+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{10} (-1)^n = \underbrace{(-1)^1}_{-1} + \underbrace{(-1)^2}_{1} + \underbrace{(-1)^3}_{-1} + \dots + \underbrace{(-1)^{10}}_{1} = 4$$

$$x = \sqrt{r} + i\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x^r = \omega + r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x^r - \omega = r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x^r - 1 - \omega x^r + r\omega = r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x^r - \omega x^r + 1 = 0$$

2 مرتبه □

$$d = -\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{r}) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{(n-1)}{r}$$

1 مرتبه □

$$a_n < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{n-1}{r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{r} < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n-1 < 1 \rightarrow n < 2 \rightarrow n=1$$

$$x = 1 - \sqrt{r}$$

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

$$\left\{ \rightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = (1 - \sqrt{r} - 1 - \sqrt{r})^{\frac{1}{r}} = (-2\sqrt{r})^{\frac{1}{r}} = (-\sqrt{r})^{\frac{1}{r}} = -(\sqrt{r})^{\frac{1}{r}} = -\sqrt{r}$$

1 مرتبه □

$$A = (9\sin^2 x - 4\sin^4 x + 14\sin^6 x) \cos^2 x$$

$$= (3\sin^2 x - 4\sin^4 x) \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = (\sin x \cos x)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

3 مرتبه □

$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \sin \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{r} [\cos \alpha - \cos \beta]$$

1 مرتبه □

$$x^r - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r = \alpha + 1$$

1 مرتبه □

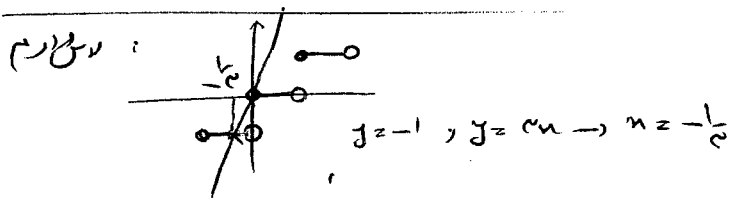
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r\alpha^r + \beta^r = r\alpha + r + \beta + 1 = r + \alpha + \beta + r\alpha = \omega + r\alpha \\ \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{r} \rightarrow \alpha > \beta \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \omega + r\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{r}\right) = \omega + 1 + \sqrt{5} = 2 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$[x] = r_n \rightarrow r_n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow r_n = k \rightarrow x = \frac{k}{r}$$

4 مرتبه □

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{k}{r}\right] = k \rightarrow k \leq \frac{k}{r} < k+1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \leq \frac{k}{r} \rightarrow k - \frac{k}{r} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{r-k}{r} \leq 0 \rightarrow k \geq r \\ \frac{k}{r} < k+1 \rightarrow \frac{r-k}{r} > -1 \rightarrow k > -r \end{array} \right.$$

$$-r < k \leq r \rightarrow k = -1, 0 \rightarrow x = 0, -\frac{1}{r} \oplus -\frac{1}{r}$$



$$a = -1, b = r, c = r, d = -1$$

1 مرتبه □

$$x > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{rx^2 + rx + \varepsilon x + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -x} \sqrt{x^2 - rx - \varepsilon x + 1} = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + cx + d}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 = \frac{d}{a} = \frac{-1}{-1}$$

4 مرتبه □

$$[-x^2] [-x^2] = [-(x+1)^2] [-(x+1)^2] = [-(x+1)] [-(x+1)] \xrightarrow{\text{عوض}} [(-x-1)] [(-x-1)] \xrightarrow{\text{نقشہ ۱}} \boxed{10}$$

-5 x -9 = 25

$$\frac{n}{c} - \frac{2n^2 + n + 1}{\varepsilon n} = \frac{\cancel{2n^2} - \cancel{2n^2} - n - 1}{\varepsilon n} = \frac{-n-1}{\varepsilon n} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \boxed{11} \text{ نقشہ ۳}$$


$$\frac{\alpha_H^-}{c} \rightarrow \text{نقشہ ۱}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_H^+}{c} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_H(\alpha_H^+)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^+}} = +\infty \quad \boxed{12} \text{ نقشہ ۴}$$

$$\triangle \alpha \quad A = \frac{\alpha^2}{c} \rightarrow A' = \alpha \quad |_{\alpha=1} = 1 \quad \boxed{13} \text{ نقشہ ۴}$$

$$y = x^2 + x \xrightarrow{x=0} y=0 \rightarrow (-1, 0)$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=2} y=4 \rightarrow (2, 4) \rightarrow \text{شیب} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4-0}{2-(-1)} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow y' = 2x + 1 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 2x + 1 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$


$\boxed{14} \text{ نقشہ ۴}$

$$[f(x)] \begin{matrix} x=0 & \text{نقشہ ۱} \\ x=1 & \text{نقشہ ۲} \\ x=2 & \text{نقشہ ۳} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x=\frac{1}{\lambda} & \text{نقشہ ۲} \\ x=\sqrt{c} & \text{نقشہ ۳} \end{matrix}$$

$\boxed{15} \text{ نقشہ ۲}$

$$f'(x) + x f(x) = 1 \xrightarrow{x=2} f'(2) = -3$$

$$(r, \infty) \in f^{-1} \rightarrow (\infty, r) \in f \rightarrow f(x) = r$$

$$(f^{-1})'(r) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{-3}$$

$\boxed{16} \text{ نقشہ ۳}$

$$x^7 + x^2 + 2x^2 y^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=2} x^7 + 14 + 8y^2 = 0 \rightarrow x^7 + 8y^2 + 14 = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 4)^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = -2$$

$$y'_{x=2} = \frac{f'_x + f'_y y^2}{2xy^2 + 7x^2 y} \Big|_{(2, \sqrt{-2})} = -\frac{-14 + 8^2}{2} = \frac{50}{2} = 25 \quad \times$$

$$x^7 + x^2 + 2x^2 y^2 = 0 \rightarrow (x^2 + 2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

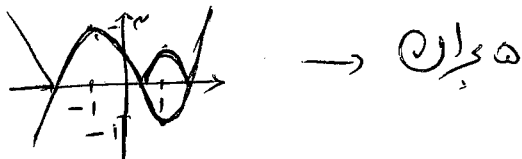
$\boxed{17} \text{ نقشہ ۲}$

$$y = \frac{x}{x+1} \rightarrow y' = -\frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \quad \boxed{18} \text{ نقشہ ۴}$$

مدرس کے سبق درج ذیل مشورہ شدہ مدت نزلہ بہترین ملے گا۔

$$x^k - kx^{k-1} = 0$$

$$(x^k - kx^{k-1})' = 0 \rightarrow kx^{k-1} - k = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$



→ $\frac{1}{2}\pi$

مربع

مربع

$$\int \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{7 \sin 7x - 7 \sin^3 7x}{\sin x} dx$$

مربع

$$= \int 7 - 7 \sin^2 7x = 7x - 7 \int \frac{1 - \cos 14x}{2} dx = 7x - 7 \left(x - \frac{1}{14} \sin 14x \right)$$

$$= 7x + \sin 14x = Ax + \sin Bx \rightarrow A=7, B=14$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^2 x \tan x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \times \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

مربع

$$u = \cos x \rightarrow du = -\sin x dx \Rightarrow -\int \frac{du}{u^3} = (-1) \int u^{-3} = \frac{1}{-2} \times \frac{1}{u^{-2}} = \frac{1}{2u^2} = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 0} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{0} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{S_A}{S_B} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow S_A = \frac{\pi}{2} S_B$$

مربع

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \rightarrow -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} (-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(\cos \pi - \cos 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} (\cos \pi - \cos 0) \rightarrow \cos \pi - 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} (-1 - \cos \pi)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = \cos \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi \rightarrow \cos \pi = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} n^2 \cos n\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{100} (-1)^n n^2 = -1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - 5 + 6 + \dots = 100^2$$

مربع

$$-1^2 + 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2 - 5^2 + 6^2 + \dots - 99^2 + 100^2$$

$$1^2 - 1^2 + 3^2 - 3^2 + 5^2 - 5^2 + \dots + 100^2 - 99^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 199 = \frac{100}{2} (1 + 199) = \frac{100}{2} (200) = 100 \times 100 = 10000$$

$$\text{المجموع} = \frac{199 \times 100}{2} + 1 = \frac{199}{2} + 1 = 100$$

$$y = r^n + (m+1)x + m + y \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y = r^n \\ y = x \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow r^n + (m+1)x + m + y = x \quad \text{المقسوم} \quad \boxed{1} \text{ مرتبة}$$

$$r^n + mx + m + y = 0 \xrightarrow{a=0} m^n - \lambda(m+y) = 0 \rightarrow m^n - \lambda m - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow (m-y)(m+y) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} m = y \\ m = -y \end{cases}$$

$$m = y \rightarrow r^n + rx + 1 = r(x+y) \rightarrow x = -r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{m = -y} \rightarrow r^n - \lambda x + r = r(x-1) \rightarrow x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= r + \sqrt{r} \\ a_2 &= 0 + \sqrt{r} \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow d = a_2 - a_1 = r \rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{r} (r(r + \sqrt{r}) + r \times r) = r(7 + 2\sqrt{r} + 1) = 2r + 4\sqrt{r} \quad \boxed{2} \text{ مرتبة}$$

$$\hookrightarrow a_3 = r + 2\sqrt{r} + r \times r = 11 + 5\sqrt{r}$$

$$S'_n = \frac{n}{r} (r(11 + 5\sqrt{r}) + r \times r) = 57 + 5\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \text{المقسوم} = 3r$$

$$r^{x-1} = r^{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{r^x}{r} = r^x \times r \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x = r \rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{r}{r} = \log_{\frac{r}{r}} r \quad \boxed{3} \text{ مرتبة}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \log_{\frac{r}{r}} r = \log_{\frac{r}{r}} r + 1 = \log_{\frac{r}{r}} r$$

$$\frac{r - r \tan^2 \alpha}{r - 7 \tan^2 \alpha} \times \cot \alpha = \frac{r(1 - \tan^2 \alpha)}{r(1 - 7 \tan^2 \alpha)} \times \cot \alpha$$

$$\frac{r - r \tan^2 \alpha}{r - 7 \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \times \tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha \times \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f = (a^r - 0)x^r + 2x + b - 1 \xrightarrow{f(0) = (1,0)} a^r - 0 < 0 \rightarrow |a| < \sqrt{0}$$

$$x = 1, r \rightarrow \omega_0 \rightarrow S = r \rightarrow X^r - 5X + p = 0 \rightarrow X^r + rX - r = 0$$

$$p = r \rightarrow (a^r - 0)x^r + rx + b - 1 = 0$$

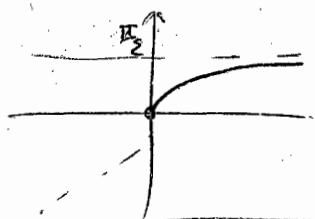
$$a^r - 0 = -1 \rightarrow a = \pm r$$

$$\rightarrow b - 1 = -r \rightarrow \boxed{b = -r}$$

$$C_{2n} \times C_n \times 2 = \frac{1}{r} C_{2n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (C_{2n} \times n + C_{2n}) = \frac{1}{r} C_{2n} \times n$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} C_{2n} \times n = 0 \rightarrow C_{2n} \times n = 0 \rightarrow r = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow n = \frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k=0 &\rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ k=1 &\rightarrow n = \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$



$a > 0$

المركبة 7

$$y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}}{e^x - \frac{1}{e^x}} = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1} \rightarrow ye^{2x} - y = e^{2x} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow ye^{2x} - e^{2x} = y + 1 \rightarrow e^{2x} = \frac{y+1}{y-1}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = \ln\left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right) \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right) \rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)$$

$$\frac{A}{n+\sqrt{c}} + \frac{B}{n-\sqrt{c}} = C \rightarrow \frac{cA - A\sqrt{c} + cB + B\sqrt{c}}{n^2 - c} = \frac{c(A+B) + (B-A)\sqrt{c}}{n^2 - c} = EQ$$

$$\rightarrow B-A=0 \rightarrow A=B \rightarrow \frac{2c(A)}{n^2 - c} = C \rightarrow \frac{2A}{n^2 - c} = C \rightarrow \frac{c}{A} = \frac{2}{n^2 - c}$$

$$\frac{C_n(\sin n) - C_m}{n^k} = \frac{r \sin\left(\frac{n+S_{2n}}{c}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n-S_{2n}}{c}\right)}{n^k}$$

$$\sim \frac{r \sin\left(\frac{rn}{c}\right) \sin\left(\frac{rn}{c}\right)}{n^k} = \frac{rn \times \frac{rn}{c}}{n^k} = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\ln(x-1)} \rightarrow \ln(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \{0\} \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{n}{1 - \cos x} \rightarrow 1 - \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi$$

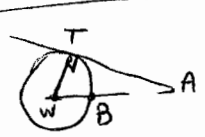
$$y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \rightarrow \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi$$

$$y = \frac{\ln x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = +\infty$$

$$L \frac{f^{(n)}(1+h) - f^{(n)}(1)}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} L \frac{f^{(n)}(1+h) - f^{(n)}(1)}{h} = f^{(n+1)}(1) = f^{(n)}(1) \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$f = \sqrt[n]{x^r} \rightarrow f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{r}{n \sqrt[n]{x^{n-r}}} = \frac{r}{n}$$



$$AT^r + TW^r = A\omega^r$$

$$AT^r = A\omega^r - TW^r \rightarrow AT = \sqrt{x^r - r} \Rightarrow (AT)' = \frac{r}{\sqrt{x^r - r}} \Big|_{x=r} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^r - r}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^r - r}} = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r^r - r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r^2}$$

$$f(x) = [C_n \pi x] \xrightarrow{x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}} f = [C_n \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{v}}] = [0 < < 1] = 0 \rightarrow f'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}) = 0 \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{15}$$

$$\left(x = -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{v}} \right) f = [C_n (-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{v}})] = [0 < < 1] = 0 \rightarrow f'(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{v}}) = 0$$

$$f = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{16}$$

$$f = (n-1) |x^r + n - c| \rightarrow ((n-1)^r (n+r))' = r(n-1)(n+r) + (n-1)^r$$

⑤ \downarrow
 $\downarrow, n=1 \rightarrow f'(c) = 0 \rightarrow f'(-r) = 0$

$$(n-1)(r + \epsilon + n - 1) = (n-1)(n+r)$$

$n = 1, -r, -1$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{17}$

$$\max \{ (r \sin^2 x + r)(r \cos^2 x + r) \} = 17 \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{18}$$

$$r \sin^2 x + r + r \cos^2 x + r = r(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + 2r = r + 2r = 3r = 17 \rightarrow r \sin^2 x + r = \epsilon = r \cos^2 x + r$$

$$y = x |x^2 - \epsilon n| \rightarrow x = 0, n = \epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow (x^2 - \epsilon n)^2 \rightarrow 2x - \epsilon n = 0 \rightarrow x(rn - \epsilon) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$n = \frac{\epsilon}{c}$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{19}$

$$y = x |x^2 - \epsilon n| \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x^2 - \epsilon n)^2 = (2x - \epsilon n) \geq 2x - \epsilon n = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{\epsilon}{c}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{20}$$

$$\int f' dx = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \sqrt{u} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + C \rightarrow F(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} + C \xrightarrow{x=0} F(0) = C+1 = C \quad \boxed{C=0}$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} + 0 \xrightarrow{x=1} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x - \sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2 - 1} = x \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \boxed{21}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x - \sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-c)} = r \int \frac{du}{u} = r \ln|u| = r \ln|\sqrt{x}-c| \Big|_0^1 = r(\ln 1 - \ln c) = r(0 - \ln c) = -r \ln c$$

$u = \sqrt{x}-c \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$$A = \alpha\sqrt{\beta} + \beta\sqrt{\alpha} \rightarrow A^2 = \alpha^2\beta + \beta^2\alpha + 2\alpha\beta\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + 2\alpha\beta\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \times 0 + 2 = 2 \rightarrow A = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = 5$$

$$P = 1$$

1. الزمن 4

$$S_n = r^n - r_0 \rightarrow d = r$$

$$a_v = S_v - S_{v-1} = \left(\frac{r(v)^r - r_0(v)}{r^2 - 1} \right) - \left(\frac{r(v-1)^r - r_0(v-1)}{r^2 - 1} \right) = vv - 5v = 2v$$

2. الزمن 4

$$(b_{g_{10}^0})^r + b_{g_{10}^0} b_{g_{10}^0} + b_{g_{10}^0}$$

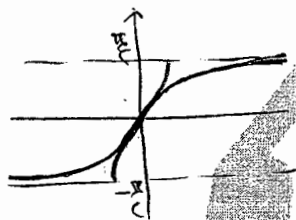
$$b_{g_{10}^0} (b_{g_{10}^0} + b_{g_{10}^0}) + b_{g_{10}^0} = 1$$

3. الزمن 9

$$(\sqrt{v})^2 = v^2 + 1^2 - 2(v)(1) \cos \theta \rightarrow v = 1 - 2 \cos \theta \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1-v}{2} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

4. الزمن 1

$$\cos^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} x$$



$$\cos^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\sin(\cos^{-1} x) = \sin(\sin^{-1} x) \rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

5. الزمن 3

$$y = x^r + [x^r] \rightarrow [y] = [x^r + [x^r]] \rightarrow [y] = r[x^r] \rightarrow [x^r] = \frac{[y]}{r}$$

6. الزمن 2

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{[y]}{r} + x^r \rightarrow x^r = y - \frac{[y]}{r} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[r]{y - \frac{[y]}{r}} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = \sqrt[r]{y - \frac{[y]}{r}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{n \rightarrow \infty} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{x} > 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} < 1 \end{matrix} \quad \left| \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt \\ \sqrt \end{matrix} \right|$$

7. الزمن 4

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{c})}{\sqrt{c-x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos^{-1}(\frac{x}{c})}{\sqrt{c-x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{c})^2}}{\sqrt{c-x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{c^2}}}{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{c}}} = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^r}{r^n} = 0 \rightarrow \text{كاف}$$

8. الزمن 1

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{c}$$

متناهي

$$f = \left[\cot \frac{1}{x} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{x}{\pi}} \left[\cot \frac{\pi}{x} \right] = [1] = 0$$

الترتيب 1

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{x}{\pi}} \left[\cot \frac{\pi}{x} \right] = [1^+] = 1 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) \rightarrow \text{الترتيب 2}$$

$$y = x - \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{x+1}} \xrightarrow{+\infty} x - 1 = x^+ \text{ ---}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\infty} x - 1^+ = x^- \text{ ---}$$

الترتيب 2

$$y = \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad x = \pi, \quad y = 0 + 1 = 1 \rightarrow (\pi, 1)$$

$$\rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{x=\pi} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - \pi) \rightarrow y - 1 = \frac{\pi - x}{2} \rightarrow 2y - 2 = \pi - x \rightarrow 2y + x = \pi + 2$$

الترتيب 3

$$f = x \cos x - \sin x \rightarrow f' = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x$$

الترتيب 3

x	$-\pi$	0	π	2π
f'	$+$	$-$	$-$	$+$
f				

$$f' = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x) = c \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{c}{x}$$

الترتيب 4

$$y = f(x^r) \rightarrow y' = r x^{r-1} f'(x) = r x^{r-1} \frac{c}{x} = r x^{r-2} c = r c x^{r-2}$$

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

الترتيب 3

$$(x, 0) \in f^{-1} \rightarrow (0, x) \in f \Rightarrow x^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \checkmark \\ x = -1 \times \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} = x \rightarrow x-1 = x^2 \rightarrow x = 2 \times$$

الترتيب 3

$$y = \frac{x^r}{n-1} = \frac{x^{r-1} + 1}{n-1} = n+1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{n-1} \xrightarrow{(b)} y^{(b)} = 0 + \frac{(-1) \times b!}{(n-1)^{b+1}} = \frac{b!}{(n-1)^{b+1}}$$

الترتيب 4

$$x^r - \epsilon n^r + \epsilon = n^{r+1} - \epsilon n^r + \epsilon = (n^{r+1}) - \epsilon(n-1)(n+1) = (n+1)(n^r - \epsilon(n-1)) \xrightarrow{f}$$

الترتيب 4

$$= (n+1)(n^r - \epsilon(n-1)) = (n+1)(n-c)^r$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = -1, 2$$

$$\times \times$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x^r - \epsilon n^r = - \rightarrow x = 0, 2 \\ \checkmark \quad \times \end{array} \right.$$

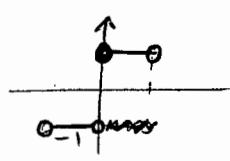
$$B_z(b_{g_r x})(b_{g_r y}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

۲۰. برتسه ۳

$$xy = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow b_{g_r xy} = b_{g_r \sqrt{x}} \rightarrow b_{g_r x} + b_{g_r y} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-1 < x < 0 \rightarrow (-1)^{[- < < 0]} = (-1)^{(-1)} = -1$$

$$0 < x < 1 \rightarrow (-1)^{[< < 1]} = 1$$



۲۱. برتسه ۱

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin^{-1}x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1+\sin^{-1}x)^3} + C$$

Ecos = 1

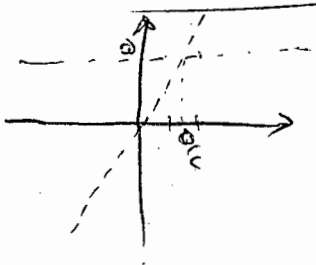
۲۲. برتسه ۴

$$\int_0^2 x^{[x]} dx = \int_0^1 x^0 dx + \int_1^2 x^1 dx = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^2 = 1 + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

۲۳. برتسه ۴

$$a_n = \text{Sgn}(n^2 - 5n) = (-1) + (-1) + (-1) + (-1) + 0 + 1 + 1 + \dots = 9$$

۲۴. برتسه ۱



$$[0, 7] \rightarrow [1, 2] [2, 3] [3, 4] \rightarrow \Delta x = 1$$

۲۵. برتسه ۳

$$L_e = 2(2 + 0 + 0) = 4$$

$$U_e = 2(0 + 1 + 2) = 6$$

$$\rightarrow U_e - L_e = 2$$

$r < \epsilon n^r + \epsilon n \leq v \rightarrow \epsilon n^r + \epsilon n - v \leq 0 \rightarrow (n-1)(\epsilon n + v) \leq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{v}{\epsilon} < n < 1$ [1] تمرین 1

$r n^r + \epsilon n > \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon n^r + \epsilon n - \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow (\epsilon n - 1)(\epsilon n + 1) > 0 \rightarrow n < -r \leq n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

$r S_p - r S_r = 9 \rightarrow r S_p - r S_r - S_p = r(S_p - S_r) - S_p = r a_p - a_1 - a_2 = 9$ [2] تمرین 2

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(a_p - a_r)}_d + \underbrace{(a_r - a_1)}_{rd} = 9 \rightarrow r d = 9 \rightarrow d = \frac{9}{r} \rightarrow a_p - a_r = \frac{9}{r}$

$e^x + x^r = f \rightarrow e^x = f - x^r$ [3] تمرین 3

$(\sqrt{r})^r = (1 + \sqrt{r})^r + r^r - r(1 + \sqrt{r})^r \cos \theta \rightarrow r = r + r\sqrt{r} + r - (r + \epsilon\sqrt{r}) \cos \theta$ [4] تمرین 4

$\cos \theta = \frac{r + r\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon + \epsilon\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r(1 + \sqrt{r})}{\epsilon(1 + \sqrt{r})} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \times \frac{(1 + \sqrt{r})}{1 + \sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$

$x^r + a n^r + b x + c$ [5] تمرین 5

$\frac{x^r - n - c}{(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + (a + 2b + c) = 0 \rightarrow a + b = -1$

$f(-1) = 0 \rightarrow -1 + a - b + c = 0 \rightarrow a - b = -1 - c$

$\begin{cases} a + b = -1 \\ a - b = -1 - c \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$ a+b=c

$A = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{r}}) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{1 + r^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 + r^{-1}} \approx \frac{1}{1} = 1$ [6] تمرین 6

$\frac{2\pi - \pi n}{\epsilon} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$ [7] تمرین 7

$r < a^r - |a| < r + \epsilon \rightarrow 0 < |a|^r - |a| - r < \epsilon \rightarrow 0 < (|a| - r)(|a| + 1) < \epsilon$ [8] تمرین 8

$|a| - r = 0 \rightarrow a = \pm r \rightarrow \max\{r, -r\} = r$

$|a| + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{no solution}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1 + \log x} = \frac{1}{1 + \log(1^+)} = \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^+} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$ [9] تمرین 9

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cos \frac{1}{n}) + 1 = 2 \neq 1$ [10] تمرین 10

$y = \begin{cases} x^r & x^r \geq r|n| \\ r|n| & x^r < r|n| \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \max\{x^r, r|n|\}$ [11] تمرین 11

$$y = x \cot^{-1} x \rightarrow m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cot^{-1} x}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot^{-1} n \xrightarrow{\substack{+\infty \\ (-\infty) \pi}} \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{نیزه ۱۳}$$

نیزه ۱۳

$$y = \sin(x^\circ) \rightarrow y' = \frac{\pi}{180} \cos x^\circ \Big|_{x^\circ=45^\circ} = \frac{\pi}{180} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

نیزه ۱۴

~~$$y = \sin^p x = p \sin^{p-1} x \cdot \cos x$$~~

$$\sin^p x = p \sin^{p-1} x \cdot \cos x \rightarrow \sin^p x = \frac{1}{p} (p \sin^{p-1} x \cdot \cos x) \quad \text{نیزه ۱۵}$$

$$(y = \sin^p x)^{(p)} = \frac{1}{p} (p \sin^{p-1} x \cdot \cos x)^{(p)} = \frac{1}{p} (p \sin^{p-1} x \cdot \cos x)^{(p)} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{p} (p \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \cdot 1) = \frac{p\sqrt{2}}{p}$$

$$S_{MBH} = \frac{1}{14} S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{14} a^2 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\frac{1}{14} (40)^2 - \frac{1}{14} (2)^2}{40-2} = \frac{10}{14} \times (2 \cdot 40 - 2) = \frac{10}{14} \times 78 = 54.28 \quad \text{نیزه ۱۶}$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{2 \cos x}{3 \sqrt[3]{\sin x}} = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{نیزه ۱۷}$$

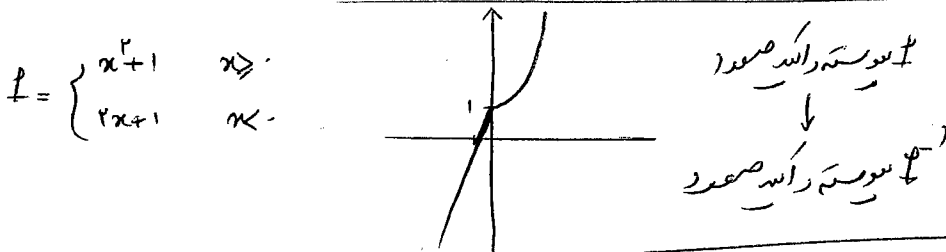
در $x=0$ نیزه است \rightarrow min

Ext = 0 + 1 = 1

$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

$$1x^3 \geq 1x^2 - 5x^2 \rightarrow 2x \geq \sqrt{1x^3 - 5x^2} \rightarrow 2x - \sqrt{1x^3 - 5x^2} \geq 0 \quad \text{نیزه ۱۸}$$

نیزه ۱۹



$$e^{y-2x} + x^p - y = 0 \rightarrow y'_x = - \frac{-2e^{y-2x} + p x^{p-1}}{e^{y-2x} - 1} \Big|_{(1,2)} = - \frac{-2 + p}{1-p} = - \frac{1}{-p} = \frac{1}{p} \quad \text{نیزه ۲۰}$$

$$P = \frac{en}{en+1} \Big|_{n=2}^{n=11}, \Delta n = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow U_6(P) = \frac{1}{2} (f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(\frac{2}{2}) + f(\frac{3}{2}) + f(1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1+2+3+4}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$\hookrightarrow f' = \frac{e}{(en+1)^2} \rightarrow$ صعود

نیزه ۲۱

$$\int \sqrt{en^2 + n^4} dn = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2en^2 + 2n^4} dn = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\frac{2}{3} (2n^2)^{3/2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (2n^2)^{3/2} \quad \text{نیزه ۲۲}$$

$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2en^2} \rightarrow n^2 = 2 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{2}$
 $n = -\sqrt{2}$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (C \cos x + B \sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} C \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi} B \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} C \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi} C \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi} S \sin x dx = 2 + 2 = 4$$



۲۳

$$\sum_{i=a+1}^{\pi} (b+i)^r = \sum_{i=1}^{\pi-a} (a+b+i)^r$$

$$f(i) \rightarrow f(i) = (a+b+i)^r \Rightarrow f(b-a) = (a+b+b-a)^r = Ab^r$$

۲۴

~~۲۵~~

1. $\sqrt{x^2+2x-15} + \sqrt{x^2-n^2+m} + \sqrt{x^2+n-12} = 0 \rightarrow$ $x=3$ حل واحد

$(x+5)(x-3)$ $(x+2)(x-n)$

$m - 3 + m = 0 \rightarrow m = -1.5$

2. $\frac{2,5\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{5}$

3. $y = a \sin b\pi x \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{|b\pi|} = \frac{2}{|b|} = 2 \rightarrow |b| = \frac{1}{\mu}$

$|a| = 2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}, a = 2$
 $b = -\frac{1}{2}, a = -2$

$y' = ab\pi \cos b\pi x |_{x=0} = ab\pi \rightarrow a, b$ constants

4. $f(x) = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = (x-\pi)Q(x) + R$

$f(x^2) = (x^2+\pi+2)Q(x) + R \xrightarrow{x=2} f(4) = 0$

5. $f(1-x) = 2x - x^2 \xrightarrow{x=1} f(0) = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{نقطة}} f(\sin x) = \cos^2 x$

$f(1-x) = -(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) = -(1-x)^2 + 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x^2 \rightarrow f(\sin x) = 1 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$

6. $y = [\sin x] + [-\sin x] = \begin{cases} 0 & \sin x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{c} \\ -1 & \sin x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x \neq \frac{k\pi}{c} \end{cases}$

7. $y = \frac{f(x) + |f(x)|}{2} \rightarrow y = f(x) \text{ if } f(x) \geq 0$
 $y = 0 \text{ if } f(x) < 0$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4x+1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4x+1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{2x}} = \frac{c}{c}$

9. $y = [\sin x] \xrightarrow{[-\pi, \pi]} \{-2\pi, -\frac{5\pi}{2}, -\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\}$

minima: $-\pi, \pi$
 maxima: $-\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

10. $y = \sqrt{\frac{kx^2 - 2x + 2}{n-1}} - 2x = \sqrt{\frac{kx^2(n-1) + 2}{n-1}} - 2x = \sqrt{kx^2 + \frac{2}{n-1}} - 2x \rightarrow |x| = 2x$

$\begin{cases} 0 & x=0 \\ -\infty & x \rightarrow +\infty \\ +\infty & x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$
 $n \geq 2$

$$g'(n) = f'(n) + e^x \quad x=1 \rightarrow g'(1) = f'(1) + e \quad \frac{d}{dx} \rightarrow g'(-1) = -f'(-1) + e \quad \textcircled{I} \quad \text{ترتیب ۱} \quad \boxed{12}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=-1} g'(-1) = f'(-1) + \frac{1}{e} \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$\textcircled{I}, \textcircled{II} \rightarrow 2f'(-1) = e - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(f+g)'(-1) = f'(-1) + g'(-1) = f'(-1) + f'(-1) + \frac{1}{e} = 2f'(-1) + \frac{1}{e} = e - \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e} = e$$

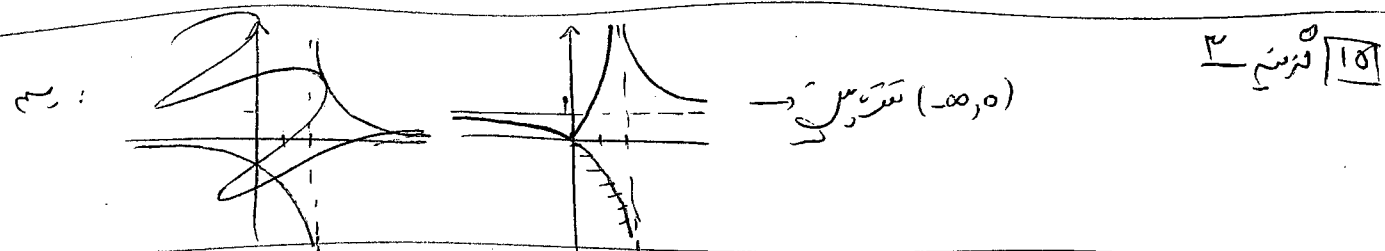
$$f = 12x^{\frac{1}{2}} + e^{\ln x} = x^{12} + x^2 \rightarrow f' = 12x^{11} + 2x \quad \ln x = 1 \quad \text{ترتیب ۳} \quad \boxed{13}$$

$$\text{حل: } \tan\left(\frac{e^{-1}x+1}{x-1} + \frac{e^{-1}x}{x}\right) = \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} + x}{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - x} = -1 \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ترتیب ۴} \quad \boxed{14}$$

$$f(1) + f(-1) = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} + \tan^{-1} 1 + \tan^{-1} \frac{-1}{-1} + \tan^{-1} (-1) = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{حل: } \tan^{-1} A + \tan^{-1} B = \tan^{-1} \frac{A+B}{1-AB} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \frac{1+x}{x-1} = -\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = -(\tan^{-1} 1 + \tan^{-1} x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \tan^{-1} \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \tan^{-1} x = -(\tan^{-1} 1 + \tan^{-1} x) + \tan^{-1} x = -\tan^{-1} 1 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\int \tan^2 x = \int \tan(x) \tan(x) = \int \tan(x) (1 + \tan^2 x - 1) = \int \tan(x) (1 + \tan^2 x) \tan(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + \ln | \cos x |$$

ترتیب ۵ 14

$$\int_{\ln \frac{1}{e}}^{\ln e} (x^5 + [x^5]) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^5 dx + \int_{-1}^1 [x^5] = -\ln e = \ln \frac{1}{e}$$

ترتیب ۵ 17

$$\sum \frac{nh(n+1)}{h^2(n+1)^2} = \sum \frac{nh^2 + h}{h^2(n+1)^2} = \sum \frac{(h+1)^2 - h^2}{h^2(n+1)^2} = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{(h+1)^2}$$

$$= 1 - 0 = 1$$

ترتیب ۱ 18

الف: $rx + y = a \rightarrow rx = y = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{c}, y = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow \max(xy) = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \times 1$ ترتیب ۱۹

ب: $A = xy = x(a - rx) = ax - rx^2 \rightarrow A' = a - 2rx = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow A(\frac{a}{2}) = \frac{a}{2}(a - \frac{a}{2}) = \frac{a^2}{4}$

الف: $y = \frac{x^r + rx + 1}{x^{r+1}} \rightarrow x^r + rx + 1 = yx^{r+1} \rightarrow (1-y)x^r + rx + 1 - y = 0$ ترتیب ۲۰

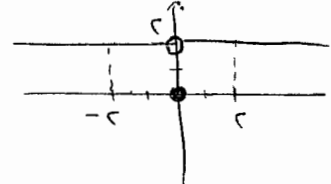
$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4(1-y)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1$ صورت

ب: $y = \frac{x^r + rx + 1}{x^{r+1}} = 1 + \frac{rx}{x^{r+1}} \Rightarrow R_f = 1 + y = 1 + [-\frac{r}{c}, \frac{r}{c}] = [-\frac{1}{c}, \frac{r}{c}]$

$y = \frac{ax}{x^{r+1}} \rightarrow y = [-\frac{a}{c}, \frac{a}{c}]$


$y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + r} \rightarrow y' = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + r}} > 0 \rightarrow$ ترتیب ۲۱

الف: $I = \begin{cases} r & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{[-r, r]}{n \geq \lambda} \quad \Delta x = \frac{1}{c}$ ترتیب ۲۲



$U_n(b) = \frac{1}{c} (r + r + \dots + r) = n$

ب: $f = \begin{cases} r & x = 0 \\ 0 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ ترتیب ۲۳



$\frac{1}{c} (0 + 0 + \dots + r + r + 0 + \dots + 0) = r$

الف: $f(c) = \frac{c^{r+1}}{c^r} = 1 + \frac{1}{c^r} = \frac{1}{r} \int_r^{\infty} (\frac{r+1}{x^r}) dx \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{c^r} = \frac{1}{r} \times (r + \frac{r}{\lambda})$ ترتیب ۲۴

$\int_r^{\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x^r}) dx = x - \frac{1}{r-1} \Big|_r^{\infty} = (\infty - \frac{1}{r-1}) - (r - \frac{1}{r-1}) = \infty - \frac{1}{r-1} + \frac{1}{r-1} = \infty$

$1 + \frac{1}{c^r} = 1 + \frac{1}{1^r} \rightarrow c = r$

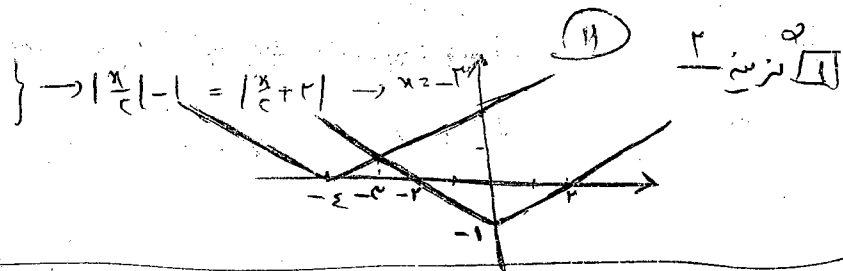
$y = \sqrt{x^2 + \lambda} \rightarrow M(x, \sqrt{x^2 + \lambda}) \rightarrow T = OM = \sqrt{x^2 + x + \lambda}$ ترتیب ۲۵

$O(0, 0)$

$\Rightarrow T' = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+\lambda}} \Big|_{x=7} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{49+7+\lambda}} = \frac{15}{14}$

$$d = \left| \frac{x}{c} \right| - 1$$

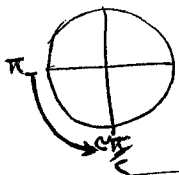
$$d = \left| \frac{x+r}{r} \right| - 1 + 1 = \left| \frac{x+r}{c} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{c} + r \right|$$



۱۱) $\frac{2}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$\frac{(x+1)(x^r - x^{r-1} + \dots - x^r + n^r - x + 1)}{x+1} = \frac{x^{r+1}}{x+1}$$

۱۲) $\frac{2}{\infty}$ مرتبه



$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow -1 < \sin \alpha < 0 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{r \sin \alpha}{r} < 0$$

۱۳) $\frac{2}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$\rightarrow 0 < \frac{r \cos \alpha}{r} < 1 \rightarrow 0 < r \cos \alpha < r \rightarrow 0 < m < \frac{r}{r}$$

$$f = \frac{x^r + \epsilon n + \delta}{x^r + \epsilon n + \nu} = 1 - \frac{\nu}{x^r + (\epsilon n + \nu)} = 1 - \frac{\nu}{(n+r)^r + \nu} \xrightarrow{x=\sqrt[n]{\epsilon} - r} 1 - \frac{\nu}{(\sqrt[n]{\epsilon} - r + r)^r + \nu} = \frac{\nu}{\epsilon^r}$$

۱۴) $\frac{3}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$\frac{x^r + n^r + n}{-x^r + n^r - n}$$

$$\frac{x^r + n}{-x^r + n^r - n}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{-x^r + n - 1}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{x^r - n + 1}{x^r + n + 1} \Rightarrow n^r + n^r + n \quad \frac{n^r + 1}{n+1} \Rightarrow (x) x + n^r + n = n^r$$

$$\frac{x^r - n + 1}{-x^r + n - 1} \quad \frac{n^r - n + 1}{n-1}$$

۱۵) $\frac{4}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$x + \sqrt{y+r} = r \xrightarrow{x=r-y} \sqrt{y+r} = y+r \rightarrow y = -r, y = -1 \quad x$$

۱۶) $\frac{4}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$x = y^r - \epsilon y + 1 \xrightarrow{x=1} y^r - \epsilon y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0, \pm r \quad x$$

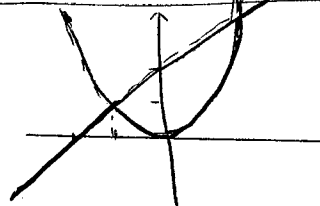
$$x = |ry+1| + y \xrightarrow{x=c} |ry+1| = -y \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r} \text{ و } -1 \quad x$$

$$y = \tan x + (\tan x)^{\tan x} \rightarrow y = r \tan x \quad (\text{برج اول سوم})$$

۱۷) $\frac{4}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$(\tan x)^{\tan x} \rightarrow y = 0 \quad (\text{برج دوم})$$

$$y = \min\{x^r, n+r\}$$



$$y = \mathbb{R}$$

۱۸) $\frac{4}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$y = \max\{n^r, n+r\} \rightarrow y = [1, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x - \ln x) = (-\infty - (-\infty)) = (\infty - \infty) \quad r = \rightarrow -\infty$$

۱۹) $\frac{1}{\infty}$ مرتبه

$$x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x - \frac{\ln x}{\ln x}) = \frac{\ln x \cdot \ln x - \ln x}{\ln x}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$b_n = \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+4} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+4}}$$

(11) 10 ترتیب 4

$n > 2 \rightarrow n+2 > 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{n+4} > 2$

$\rightarrow n+2 > 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{n+2} > 1 \quad \oplus$

$\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+4} > 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+4}} < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 0 < b_n < \frac{1}{2}$

n=0

11 ترتیب 2

$$y = \frac{x\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{x\sqrt{x+1} + x + 1 - x}{\sqrt{x+1}} = x + \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x+1}} \rightarrow x = -1 \quad \text{مقادیر}$$

سوی تبار

$f(x) = \ln|x^2-1| \xrightarrow{n=1/2} f = \ln(1-x^2) \rightarrow f' = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} \Big|_{n=1/2} = \frac{-1}{1-1/4} = \frac{-4}{3}$ 12 ترتیب 1

$f(x) = |x-1| + [x] \xrightarrow{x < 1} f = x+1+0 \Rightarrow f' = -1$
 $\xrightarrow{1 < x < 2} f = x-1+1 \Rightarrow f' = 1$

13 ترتیب 1

در $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ نوسه در a اولیه با n برابر

$f = \begin{cases} x < 1 : -x+1+c \rightarrow f' = -1 \\ x > 1 : x-1+c \rightarrow f' = 1 \end{cases}$ در $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ سوی تبار x ∈ Z

$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln x + b & x \geq 1 \\ e^{x-1} + cx & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f' : b \rightarrow b=c+1 \rightarrow \boxed{b=d} \\ f' : 1+c \end{matrix}$

15 ترتیب 4

$f' = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{x} & x \geq 1 \\ e^{x-1} + c & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (f')' : a \rightarrow a=c+1 \\ (f')' : 1+c \end{matrix} \quad b = \begin{cases} -\frac{a}{x^2} & x > 1 \\ e^{x-1} & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (f'')' : -a \\ (f'')' : 1 \end{matrix} = \sqrt{a^2-1}$

$S_p = \frac{S'_x}{P'_x} = \frac{(x^r)'}{(rx)'} = \frac{rx}{r} = \frac{x}{1} \Big|_{n=1} = 2$

17 ترتیب 1

$y = \frac{C_m}{r + rC_m} \rightarrow ry + ryC_m = C_m \rightarrow ry = C_m(1-ry) \rightarrow C_m r = \frac{ry}{1-ry}$ 14 ترتیب 1

$-1 < C_m < 1 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{ry}{1-ry} < 1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 < \frac{ry}{1-ry} \rightarrow \frac{ry}{1-ry} + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{ry+1-ry}{1-ry} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-ry} > 0 \rightarrow 1-ry < 1 \rightarrow ry > 0 \rightarrow y > 0 \\ \frac{ry}{1-ry} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{ry}{1-ry} - 1 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{ry-1+ry}{1-ry} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2ry-1}{1-ry} < 0 \rightarrow 2ry-1 < 0 \rightarrow 2ry < 1 \rightarrow y < \frac{1}{2r} \end{array} \right.$

$C_m \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow C_m \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \rightarrow \sin x \rightarrow x = k\pi \rightarrow y(k\pi) = \frac{1}{2}$

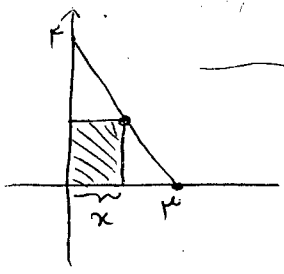
در $x=0$

$y_1 = \frac{r + rC_m}{C_m} = \frac{r}{C_m} + r$

$-1 < C_m < 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < C_m < 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{C_m} > r \rightarrow r + \frac{r}{C_m} > 2 \rightarrow y < \frac{1}{r} \\ -1 < C_m < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{C_m} < -r \rightarrow r + \frac{r}{C_m} < -r \rightarrow y > -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$

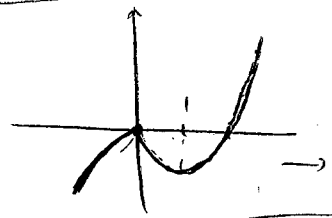
18) فرض کن $f(x) = -x^2 + 3x + m$ در $x=0$ عرض توکل m و در $x=2$ عرض توکل $m+2$ باشد.

$(-x^2 + 3x + m)' = -2x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = m = \text{عرض توکل}$
 $x=2 \rightarrow f(2) = -4 + 6 + m = m+2 = \text{عرض توکل} = m+2$
 \downarrow
 $n-m=2$



19) $\frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$
 $S = (x)(f(x)) = x \times (f - \frac{fx}{c}) = fx - \frac{fx^2}{c} \rightarrow S' = f - \frac{2fx}{c} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{c}{2}$
 $\max(S) = S(\frac{c}{2}) = \frac{c}{2} (f - \frac{f \times \frac{c}{2}}{c}) = \frac{c}{2} (f - \frac{fc}{2c}) = \frac{c}{2} (f - \frac{fc}{2}) = \frac{c}{2} (\frac{2f - fc}{2}) = \frac{c}{4} (2f - fc)$

$y = \ln|x(x-c)|$

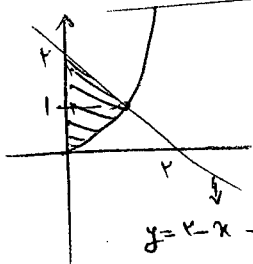


$y = \ln|x(x-c)| = \begin{cases} x^2 - cx & x > c \\ cx - x^2 & x < c \end{cases}$
 نقطه نعل $(0, 1)$

20) $\sum_{k=1}^{91} (k+1)(k+1)! = \sum_{k=1}^{91} (k+1+1-1)(k+1)! = \sum_{k=1}^{91} (k+2)! - (k+1)! = (91+2)! - (1+1)! = 93! - 2!$

21) $\int_{-2}^2 x([x] + [-x]) dx = \int_{-2}^0 x([x] + [-x]) dx - \int_0^2 x([x] + [-x]) dx$
 $= -\int_0^2 x(-1) dx = \int_0^2 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{2} - 0 = 2$

22) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ از $[1, 2]$ $\Delta x = \frac{2-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow U_n(b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i-1}{n}}$
 $x_i = 1 + \frac{i-1}{n}$
 $x_{i-1} = 1 + \frac{i-2}{n} \rightarrow U_n(b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{i-1}) = \dots = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$



23) $S_{\text{منطقه}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dy + \int_1^2 (2-y) dy = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 + (2y - \frac{y^2}{2}) \Big|_1^2$
 $= \frac{2}{3} + (4 - 2) - (2 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{3} + 2 - \frac{3}{2} = 2 + \frac{4-3}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$
 $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4+3}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$

24) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx - \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 - (2x - \frac{x^2}{2}) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} - (4 - \frac{4}{2}) + (2 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2-3}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}$