

حسابان کلا، ۱۴۰۵، ریاضی

$$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{4x^2+x+a}$$

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با $x = \frac{1}{4}$ به ازای $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + a = 0$ $(a = -1)$

مخرج صفر شود

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}} \frac{4x+1}{|4x+1|} \times f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}} \frac{4x+1}{|4x+1|} \times \frac{1-x}{4x^2+x-1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\text{Hoplim} \frac{3(1-x)}{|4x+1|(4x^2+x-1)} = \frac{V}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}x - V} = -\frac{3}{\epsilon}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = a(1-x)(x+1) - bx^2$$

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$$f(x) = a(1-x^2) - bx^2 \Rightarrow f(x) = (a-b)x^2 + a$$

$$-a-b=0 \Rightarrow b=-a$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{x f(x)}{x+b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{ax}{x-a} = \frac{a^2}{0^-} = -\infty$$

کنترل ۵-۱.۴، ریاضی صابان

$$f_{n-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2 + an}{n^2 + b} & n > 0 \\ \frac{n^2 - a}{n^2 - b} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$n > 0$

$n < 0$

$b=0$

چون

$$f_{n-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2 + a}{n^2} & n > 0 \\ \frac{n^2 - a}{n^2} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_{n-1} = +\infty$$

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$$f_{n-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{n+b} & n > 0 \\ \frac{n+1}{n-b} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

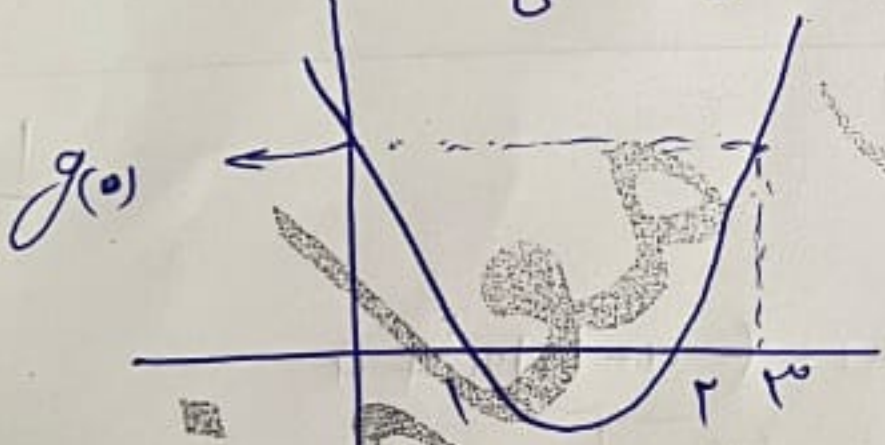
$n > 0$

$n < 0$

باید متوجه
شود

محدود
نمی باشد

$$f(a) = f(a) = g(0)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(n) - f(a)}{n - a} = \frac{f(a^+) - g(0)}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$n \rightarrow a^+$$

$$g(a) - g(0) < 0$$

$$g(a) < g(0) \Rightarrow$$

نقطه
دارد

$$0 < a < \infty$$

$$(0, \infty)$$

حسابان کسر ۱۴۰۵ ریاضی

$$f(x) = x^{-1/2} \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \quad f'(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

موجب

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$A = 3 \sin \alpha + 5 \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \geq 1 \\ x^2+1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x=1, b=1$$

$$f'_+(1) = 1$$

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2+1-\varepsilon}{x-1} = \frac{-2}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow f'_-(1) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - 8$$

$$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$a+b+c-8=0$$

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c=0}$$

$$f'(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{3a-2b=0} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}b$$

$$f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$f''(-1/2) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{-3a+2b=0}$$

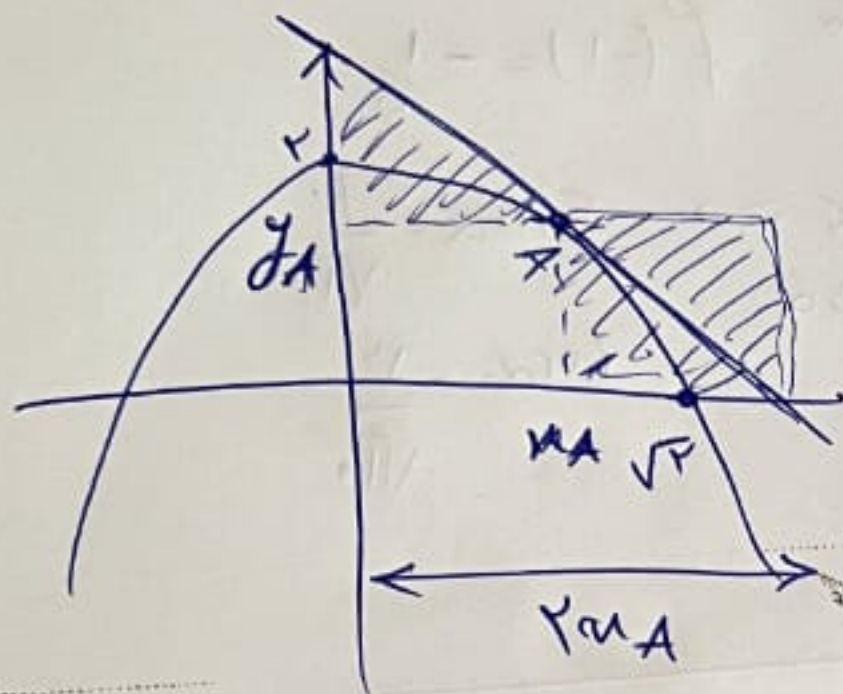
$$\boxed{f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8}$$

$$\boxed{f(-1) = -8}$$

$$\boxed{b=3}$$

$$\boxed{a=2}$$

کنکور ریاضی ۱۴۰۵ حسابان



$$S = r \cos \alpha \cdot y_A \Rightarrow S = r \cos \alpha (r - r \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$S = -r \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + \varepsilon \cos \alpha$$

$$S' = -2r \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2r}}$$

$$y_A = r - \left(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2r}}\right)^2 = \boxed{\frac{\varepsilon}{2r}} \quad \text{عرض نقطه}$$

حسابان کنکور ریاضی ۱۴۰۸

$$g(u) = [1-u] = 1 + [-u] \rightarrow g(u) = \sqrt{1-u} - 1$$

درجهت صدمه نیز غرض صبح

$$g(u) = -[u]$$

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$$\lim_{u \rightarrow a^+} f \circ g = 1+a \Rightarrow f(g(a^+)) = 1+a \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-a} = 1+a$$

$$\begin{matrix} a=0 \\ a=-1 \end{matrix}$$

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$$\lim_{u \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cos \pi u - 1}{u + 2\sqrt{-u} - 1} = 0$$

$$\text{Hoplim}_{u \rightarrow -1} \frac{-\pi \sin \pi u}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{-u}}} = 0 \quad \text{Hoplim}_{u \rightarrow -1} \frac{-\pi \cos \pi u}{-\frac{1}{2}(-u)^{-\frac{3}{2}}} = \boxed{8\pi^2}$$

حسابان / لنکدر ریاضی ۱۴۰۵

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{e}{\rho} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{v}{\rho}$$

$$\cos \beta = -\frac{12}{12} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \times \frac{-12}{12} - \frac{12}{\delta} \times \frac{\delta}{12} = \frac{-90}{48}$$

[Signature]

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{9}{\delta} x - \frac{12}{12} + \frac{\delta}{12} x \frac{\Sigma}{\delta} = \frac{-12}{98}$$

$$\cos \gamma B = r \cos^r B - 1 = r \times \frac{155}{149} - 1 = \frac{119}{149}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v} + \tan u}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{v}}{\tan u}} = \tan \varepsilon u \Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{v}} + \tan u}{\cancel{\tan u} + \sqrt{v}} = \tan \varepsilon u \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan u = \tan \xi u \Rightarrow \xi u = k\pi + u \Rightarrow u = \frac{k\pi}{c}$$

$n = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{27}{4}, \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{37}{4}, \frac{87}{4}, \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}$

۱ جواب = ۲ جواب مثبت و ۳ جواب منفی

لنکور ۱۴۰۵، ریاضی حسابان

معادله: $\alpha^2 - \alpha - 3 = 0$

$S = 1$

$P = -3$

$-\alpha\beta(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$

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$$\alpha^5 + \beta^5 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^4 - \alpha^3\beta + \alpha^2\beta^2 - \alpha\beta^3 + \beta^4)$$

$$\alpha^5 + \beta^5 = S((S^2 - 2P)^2 - 2P^2 + P^2 - P(S^2 - 2P))$$

$$\alpha^5 + \beta^5 = V^2 - 9 + 3(V) = \boxed{41}$$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 16m > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m < \frac{9}{16}}$

$\boxed{m > 0}$

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افتداف، زیجا $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{9-16m}}{|m|} > 2 \Rightarrow$

$\boxed{\frac{9}{4} < m < \frac{1}{4}}$

$\boxed{0 < m < \frac{1}{4}}$

$(a, b) \rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{4})$

$\rightarrow a + 2b = \boxed{1}$

f^{-1} الیہ "نزول" $\Rightarrow$ تابع الیہ "نزول" $f(n) = \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^n$

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f^{-1} الیہ "نزول" $f^{-1}(4-2n) \leq f^{-1}(2-n)$

بہت فرض مہاورد

$4-2n \geq 2-n \Rightarrow \boxed{n \leq 2}$

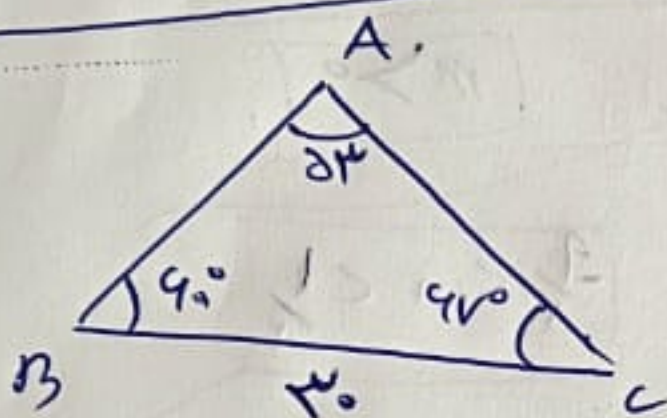
ع د صیریب

کنکور ۱۴۰۵ ریاضی صیال

$$v\delta^n = r v^y \Rightarrow r^n \times \delta^n = r^y \Rightarrow \delta^n = r^{y-n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta^{\frac{r^n}{r^{y-n}}} = r$$

$$(۱۲۵) \frac{n}{r^{y-n}} = \delta^{\frac{r^n}{r^{y-n}}} = \left(\sqrt[n]{\delta^{\frac{r^n}{r^{y-n}}}} \right)^n = \left(\sqrt[n]{\delta} \right)^n = \boxed{\delta}$$



$$\cos \delta \alpha = 1/4 \Rightarrow \sin \delta \alpha = 1/4$$

$$\frac{r_0}{\sin \delta \alpha} = \frac{AC}{\sin 40} \Rightarrow \frac{r_0}{1/4} = \frac{AC}{\sqrt{15}/4}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = \frac{r_0 \sqrt{15}}{\epsilon}$$

~~مطلوبه AB و AC را بیابیم~~

$$\sin 40 = \sin(40 + \delta \alpha) \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin 40 = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \times \frac{r_0}{\delta} + \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{r_0 \sqrt{15} + \epsilon}{10}$$

$$\frac{r_0}{\epsilon/10} = \frac{AB}{\frac{r_0 \sqrt{15} + \epsilon}{10}} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{\epsilon \delta \sqrt{15} + 4}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{مطلوبه} = \frac{\epsilon \delta \sqrt{15} + 4}{\epsilon} + \frac{r_0 \sqrt{15}}{\epsilon} + r_0 = \boxed{r_0 \sqrt{15} + \epsilon \delta}$$