

(۱۲۶)

$a_1 = 1$

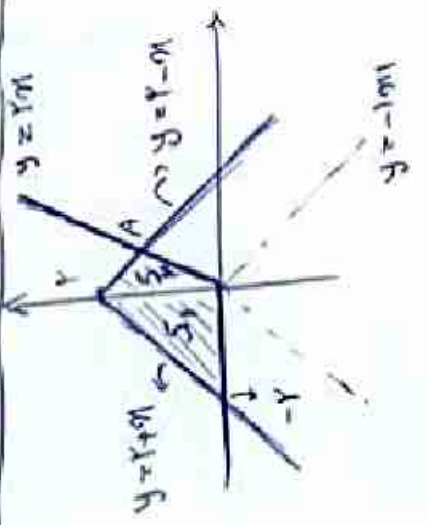
$a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 1$

۱۳۷ و ۱۳۸، ۱۳۹ و ۱۴۰، ۱۴۱ و ۱۴۲

$a_{18} = 285$

حیون بعد حستم را خواست اند معتراسیت به کدوزاری عمل نمود نه بر روی ریاضی

نویسند  $\frac{1}{2}$



(۱۲۷)  $y = x + |m| = \begin{cases} 2m & m > 0 \\ 0 & m < 0 \end{cases}$

$y = 2 - |m|$

$S_1 = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = 2$

$\begin{cases} y = x - m \\ y = 2m \end{cases} \rightarrow 2m = 2 - m \rightarrow m = \frac{2}{3}$

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

$S_n = 2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$

مطلوبه  $\frac{8}{3}$

نویسند  $\frac{8}{3}$

(۱۲۸)  $\log \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{m + 2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{m + 2} = 2 \rightarrow m^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 2m + 4$

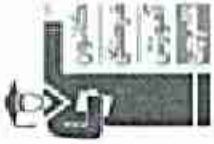
$2m^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow \log \frac{2m - 1}{m} = \log \frac{2 - 1}{1} = \log \frac{1}{1} = \log 1$

$= \log \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$

(۱۲۹)  $A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A \times B| = 2$

$(A \times B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

نویسند  $\frac{1}{2}$



۱۳۰)  $\alpha + 70 + 70 + 100 + 35 = 240$

$\alpha = 70 \rightarrow$   $70 \rightarrow 80 \rightarrow$   $\alpha = \frac{32 \times 75}{80} = 30$

فرضیه ۲

۱۳۱)  $\frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} = 110 \rightarrow \frac{\sum x_i^2}{8} = 110 \rightarrow \sum x_i^2 = 880$

$\sum x_i^2 = 880$  ,  $\sum x_i = 240 \rightarrow \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n^2} = 228$

فرضیه ۳

$\frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} = 228 \rightarrow$   $\frac{311}{n} = 228$

- ۳۳۸
- ۲۳۶
- ۲۳۱
- ۳۳۸
- ۳۳۸
- ۳۳۱
- ۳۳۱
- ۳۳۱
- ۳۳۱
- ۳۳۱

۱۳۲)  $n(S) = \binom{3}{0} = 1511$

$3 = n(A) \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{3}{1511}$

از اصل جدول دور  
فقط از جدول دور  
مجموع آنرا بر ۲  
فرضیه اول است  
فرضیه ۲

۱۳۳)  $\frac{12-91}{12n-31} > 1 \rightarrow 12n-31 < 12n-91 \Rightarrow (12n-31) > (12n-91)$

$(9-2)^2 - (2n-5)^2 > 0$   $\rightarrow$   $(2n-5)(-2n+1) > 0$

$\frac{1}{-0+0} \rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{1} < \frac{2}{2} < \frac{3}{3}$

پس جمع که شانس در فرضیه ها بر دینار

$$(۱۳۴) \quad \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - 2\alpha \right) = -\sin 2\alpha$$

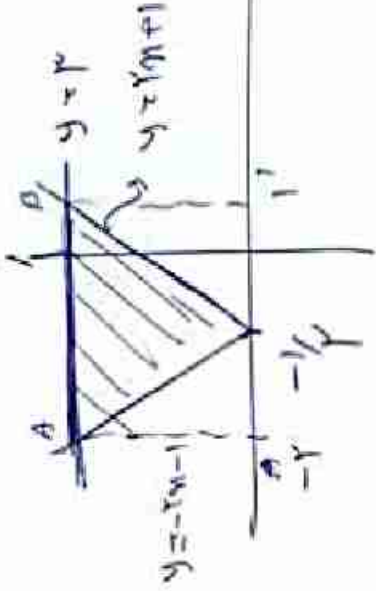
$$-\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$$

فریب! ✓

$$(۱۳۵) \quad f(x) = x^2 + x \quad g \circ f = g(x^2 + x) = \sqrt{\varepsilon x^2 + \varepsilon x + 1}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{\varepsilon x + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{\varepsilon(x+1)} = |2x+1|$$



$$|2x+1| = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1=2 \rightarrow x=1 \\ 2x+1=-2 \rightarrow x=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \frac{3 \times 3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

فریب! ✓

$$(۱۳۶) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{an + |2n|}{2n} = \frac{(a+2)n}{2n} = \frac{a+2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=2 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{2n + \sqrt{\varepsilon n^2 + \varepsilon}}{2n+2} = \frac{2 + \frac{19}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon n^2 + \varepsilon}}}{2} \quad n \rightarrow -1$$

$$= \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{11-1}{12} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

فریب! ✓



$$(137) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos n - \sqrt{\cos n}}{\sin n} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\cos n \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2} n^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(138) f(n) = \left( \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{2n-3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \Leftrightarrow y = \left( \frac{n-2}{2n-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{n-2}{2n-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \times \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\left( \frac{n-2}{2n-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}} \right) \Rightarrow f'(n) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{16}$$

نسبت =

$$(139) \begin{matrix} A \rightarrow 1/4 \\ B \rightarrow 1/8 \end{matrix}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

مستقلند

$$\text{نسبت} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{32} = \frac{8}{32} + \frac{4}{32} - \frac{1}{32} = \frac{11}{32}$$

$$(140) \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{3}{4}}{\left( \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

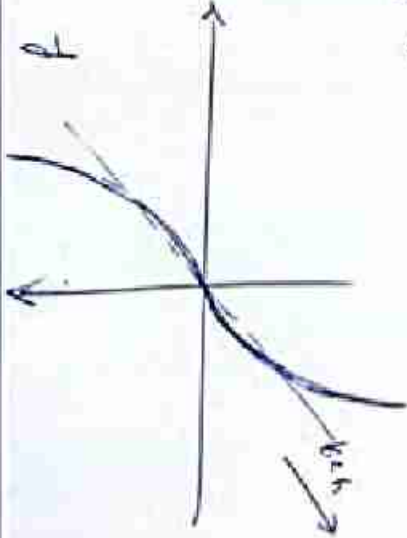
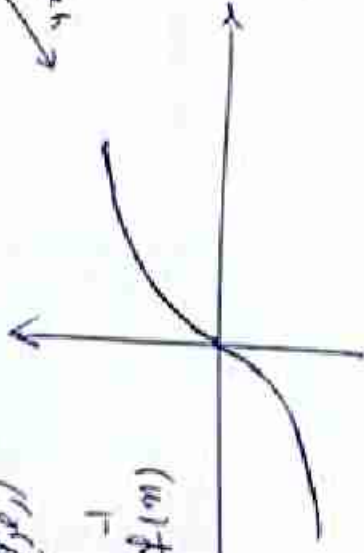
$$\text{نسبت} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(۱۳۱)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x > 0 \\ -x^2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

اربعانی

$$y = f(x)$$



نقطه ۲ ✓

(۱۳۲)

$$a_1, a_2q, a_3q^2, \dots$$

$$a_1 = 1/r (a_1q + a_2q^2 + \dots) \Rightarrow a_1 = 1/r \times \frac{a_1q}{1-q}$$

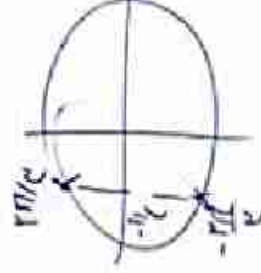
$$\frac{q}{r-rq} = 1 \Rightarrow q = r-rq \Rightarrow q = \frac{r}{2}$$

نقطه ۳ ✓

(۱۳۳)

$$rS_n + rC_n = 0 \rightarrow r(1 - C_n) + rC_n = 0$$

$$-rC_n + rC_n + r = 0 \rightarrow C_n = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{-2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1/r \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

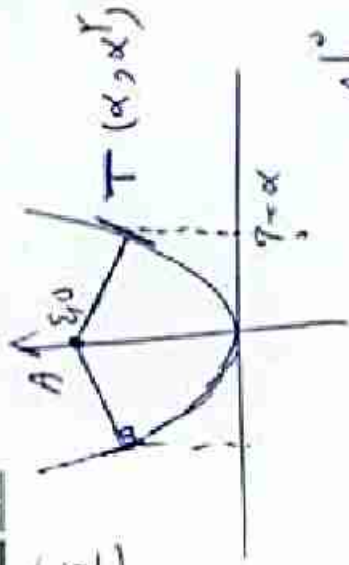


$$C_n = -1/r \rightarrow$$

$$q = \frac{2K\pi \pm 110^\circ}{2}$$

نقطه ۴ ✓

۱۶۴



$y = x^2 \rightarrow y' = 2x \rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 2\alpha$   
 مماس در آن نقطه  
 $y - \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha}(x - \alpha)$

$A \left( \frac{1}{3}, \alpha \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} - \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha}(\alpha - \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{3}$   
 از اینجا  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

۱۶۵)  $x + \sqrt{xy} + y = 12$

$y = x \rightarrow m = 1 \rightarrow m' = -1 \rightarrow y' = -1 \rightarrow -\frac{f'_x}{f'_y} = -1 \rightarrow f'_x = f'_y$

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

$2x + |x| = 12 \rightarrow x = 3$

زیرا اگر  $x$  و  $y$  حدودی باشند در جواب  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  صدق نمی کند زیرا همواره  $|x+y| > \sqrt{xy}$

$x^2 + y^2 + xy > \sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + xy > \sqrt{xy}$





عین

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x^2 - 15x \rightarrow y' = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

نقطه

$$\begin{cases} f(-3) = (3-3) = \frac{3}{2}(-3) = -\frac{27}{2} \\ f(5) = 9 - 25 - 75 = -91 \\ f(-5) = 125 - 25 + 75 = 175 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \min \\ \max \end{matrix}$$

۱۳۱

$$y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(0) = 0 \\ f'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2ax + b = 0 \\ 3x^2 + 2a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f'(1) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 0}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + (a+1)x^2 + b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 2}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 + 2a + b = 0 \\ 12 + 4a + b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 9x \rightarrow f'(x) = x^2 - 2x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \min \\ \max \end{matrix}$$

چون  $9 > 0$  مختلف است  $\rightarrow$   $\boxed{b = 0}$

$$y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 2ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 + 2a + b = 0 \\ 12 + 4a + b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$y = x^3 + 9x^2 - 10x \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{دیسگر} \\ \text{عمل} \end{matrix}$$

(۱۴۸)

مربع مساوی  $x - y - 1 = 0$  مرکز  $(1, 1)$

•  $w$

$$R = \frac{|1 \cdot 1 - 1|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 = r^2 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 1$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2 = 1 \\ x-2 = -1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=3 \\ x=1 \end{array} \right.$  نقطه ۱

(۱۴۹)  $Kx^2 - 2xy + 2y = 4 \Rightarrow Kx^2 - 2(y-x)(y) = 4$

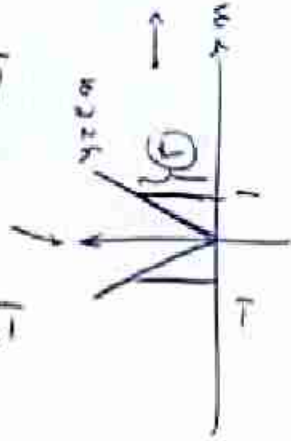
$Kx^2 - 2(y-x)y = 2 \rightarrow \frac{9x^2}{K} - \frac{1}{K}(1-x)^2 = 1$

نقطه ۲

$e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{K}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{K}{K}} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow K = 4$

نقطه ۳

(۱۵۰)  $\int_{-1}^1 |x \sin x| dx = \int_{-1}^1 [x] e^{\sin x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 - (-1) = 4$



$\int_{-a}^a [x] dx = -a$

$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 [x] dx = -1$

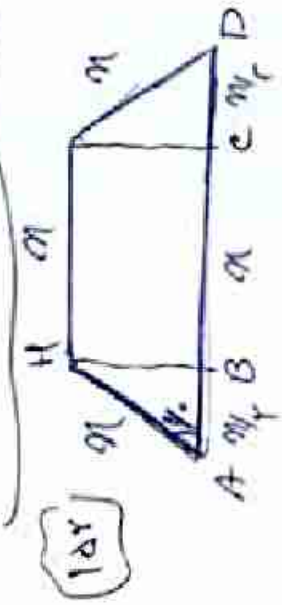


بایک حاجی اکبری  
تعلیل و پاسخ درس ریاضی کنکور تجربی ۹۵

$$(151) \int \frac{m\sqrt{m} - \sqrt{m}}{m^2} dm = \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} - \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}} \right) dm = 2\sqrt{m} + 2\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$$

درست است

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} = (2m+2) + c \Rightarrow f(m) = 2m+2$$



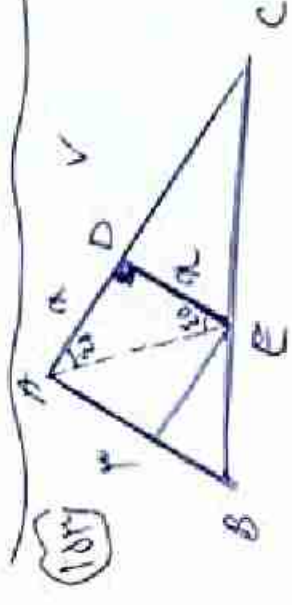
$$AB = h \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\text{خط } \rightarrow \Delta \alpha = 40 \rightarrow \alpha = 7$$

$$S = \frac{m+2m}{2} \times BH = \frac{3m}{2} \times 91 \sin 70$$

$$S = \frac{6 \times 7}{2} \times 7 \times \frac{11}{4} = 27 \sqrt{4}$$

درست است

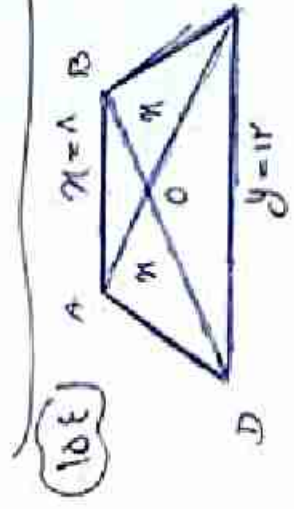


$\Delta CDE \sim \Delta ABC$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{V-91}{V}$$

$$V\alpha = 91 - 91\alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 91/1$$

$$\Rightarrow AE = 91/2 = 45.5$$



$$S_{OAB} = S_{OBC}$$

$$\frac{S_{OAB}}{S_{OBC}} = \left(\frac{AO}{OC}\right)^2 = \frac{r}{9}$$

$$\frac{S_{OAB}}{S_{ODC}} = \left(\frac{AB}{DC}\right)^2$$

$$S_{OAB} \times S_{ODC} = S_{OBC}^2$$

$$S_{OAB} = 4S$$

$$S_{ODC} = 9S$$

$$\rightarrow 19S \times 4S = 91 \rightarrow \alpha = 75$$

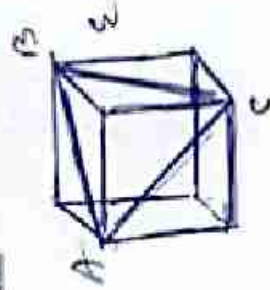
$$\Rightarrow \text{جواب } S = 75 + 75 + 4S + 9S = 28S = \frac{11 \times 11}{2} \times 10 = 100$$

$$S = 4$$

$$\alpha = 74$$



۵۵



$S_{ABC} = 9$   $AB = 4\sqrt{2}$   $\rightarrow$   $AB = 4\sqrt{2}$   $\rightarrow$   $AB = 4\sqrt{2}$

$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} \times (4\sqrt{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$

نیز  $\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow S_{ABC} = 16\sqrt{2}$