



سایت ویژه ریاضیات [www.riazisara.ir](http://www.riazisara.ir)

**درسنامه ها و جزوه های ریاضی**

**سوالات و پاسخنامه تشریحی کنکور**

**نمونه سوالات امتحانات ریاضی**

**نرم افزارهای ریاضیات**

و...

کانال سایت ریاضی سرا در تلگرام:

<https://t.me/riazisara>



(@riazisara)

برابر است آن قرینه یک خط است به خط  $x = y$  کامنت خارج  $y$  را عوض کنیم  
 $3y - 2x = 4 \xrightarrow{قرینه است \ y=x} 3x - 2y = 4 \xrightarrow{عوض کنیم \ x=0} -2y = 4 \rightarrow y = -2$   
 قرینه  $1$  درست است.

$-x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{9}{r} > 2x + |x|$   
 $\Rightarrow$  if  $x \geq 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{9}{r} > 2x + x \rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{9}{r} > 3x$   
 $\xRightarrow{x(-r)} 2x^2 + x - 9 < -2x \rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 9 < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$   

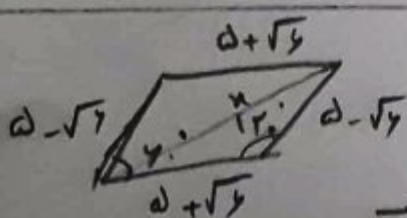
$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -\frac{9}{2} & & 1 \\ \hline 2x^2+3x-9 & + & - & + \end{array} \quad (-\frac{9}{2}, 1) \cap [0, +\infty) = (-\frac{9}{2}, 1)$$

if  $x < 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{9}{r} > 2x + (-x) \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{9}{r} > x$   
 $\xRightarrow{x(-r)} 2x^2 + x - 9 < -2x \rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 9 < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$   

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -3 & & \frac{3}{2} \\ \hline 2x^2+3x-9 & + & - & + \end{array} \quad (-3, \frac{3}{2}) \cap (-\infty, 0) = (-3, 0)$$

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

طول تقاطع  $= \frac{-3+1}{2} = -1$



قضیه کسینوسها  
 $x^2 = (5-\sqrt{2})^2 + (5+\sqrt{2})^2 - 2(5-\sqrt{2})(5+\sqrt{2}) \cos 120^\circ$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 25 - 10\sqrt{2} + 7 + 25 + 10\sqrt{2} + 7 - 2(25-2) \times (-\frac{1}{2})$

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



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \quad (139)$$

$$\text{مجموع اعداد} = 7 + 6 + 9 + 22 = 44$$

$$x_i: -1, -5, 0, 5, 1 \quad f_i: 2, 8, 1, a, 4 \quad (140)$$

$$\text{میان صریح} = \frac{-1 \times 2 + (-5) \times 8 + 0 \times 1 + 5 \times a + 1 \times 4}{2 + 8 + 1 + a + 4} = \frac{-2 - 40 + 0 + 5a + 4}{19 + a}$$

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

$$\text{میان صریح} = \text{میان صریح}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 4a = 24 \rightarrow a = 6$$

$$\text{میان وزنی} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{7}{25} \times 100 = 28$$

$$\text{اصلاح} \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = 25 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \rightarrow \sigma = 45, 2 = 1, 5 \\ CV = 1, 7 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (1, 5)^2 = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} - (25)^2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} = 2, 25 + 2, 25 = 4, 5$$

$$n(S) = 47$$

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

$$n(A) = 9$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{47} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{m-7} > 0 \rightarrow m-7 < 0 \rightarrow m < 7 \quad (I) \\ S < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{-rm}{m-7} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{rm}{m-7} < 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(-rm)^2 - 4(m-7)(-r) > 0$$

$$4m^2 + 12m - 7r > 0$$

$$r(m^2 + 3m - 18) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} m & -7 & 3 & \\ \hline & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} m & 0 & 7 & \\ \hline r_m & - & + & + \\ m-7 & - & - & + \\ & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$0 < m < 7 \quad (II)$$

$$(III)$$

$$(-\infty, -7) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\text{اترک} \quad (I), (II), (III) \Rightarrow (3, 7) \Rightarrow 3 < m < 7$$

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

$$\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} \tan x - 1 = 2 \rightarrow \tan x - 1 = 2 \tan x + 2 \rightarrow \tan x = -3$$



$$r_n - r = t \rightarrow n = \frac{t+r}{r}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = n - n + 1$$

$$\text{Hop: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}}}} = \frac{2(\infty)-1}{\frac{1}{\infty\sqrt{\infty-\sqrt{\infty}}}} = \frac{1}{\infty\sqrt{\infty-\sqrt{\infty}}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} \times -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}} = -112$$

$$\text{حد: } \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} f(n) = a \log_r^{1+r} = a \log_r^e = a \cdot (r) = ra$$

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

$$\text{مقدار } f(r) = ra$$

$$\Rightarrow ra + 1 = ra \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$p = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$n = 5$$

$$k = 4 \leq 5$$

$$\binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0$$

$$= 5 \left(\frac{11}{256}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{243}{1.28}$$

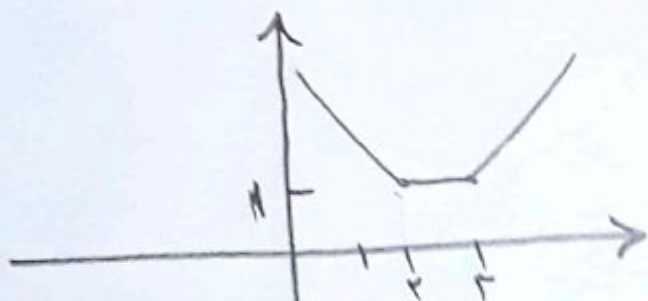
$$= \frac{5.5}{1.28} + \frac{243}{1.28} = \frac{748}{1.28} = \frac{322}{512}$$

$$= \frac{172}{256} = \frac{11}{128}$$

(139)

مقدار تابع  $f(x) = |x-2| + |x-3|$  را در بازه  $(-\infty, 2)$  بررسی کنید

(140)



این مقدار در بازه  $(-\infty, 2)$  را بررسی کنید

$$x < 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = -(x-2) + (-(x-3)) = -2x + 5$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 10 = -2x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

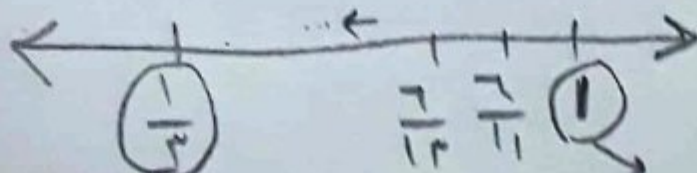
برای  $x = -3$  و  $x = \frac{5}{2}$  بررسی کنید

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

$$n=1 \rightarrow u_1 = 1$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow u_2 = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$n=3 \rightarrow u_3 = \frac{7}{13}$$



تفاوت بین  $u_n$  و  $u_{n+1}$

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

تفاوت بین  $u_n$  و  $u_{n+1}$

(141)



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

(151)

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

$$\Rightarrow -\ln \frac{y_0}{\delta} = -\gamma_0 t \rightarrow t = \frac{\ln \frac{\delta}{y_0}}{\gamma_0} = 2,72$$

نیم سال و ۲۷۲ روز پس از شروع ماه و نوزده روز

$$\tan x, \tan r_n = 1 \rightarrow \tan r_n = \frac{1}{\tan x} \rightarrow \tan r_n = \cot x$$

(152)

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

$$\Rightarrow r_n = k\pi + \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

بررسی

$$\begin{cases} -r^+ : f_a - r_b + \varepsilon \\ -r^- : -\lambda - (-r) = -\lambda + r = -1 \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon a - r_b + \varepsilon = -1$$

$$f(r) = f_a - r_b + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\varepsilon a - r_b = -1}$$

مشتق پذیر

$$\begin{cases} r_a x + b \rightarrow f'(-\frac{1}{r}) = -\varepsilon a + b \\ r_a^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(-\bar{r}) = 11$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{-\varepsilon a + b = 11}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon a - r_b = -1 \\ -\varepsilon a + b = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{-\varepsilon a + b = 11}$$

$$-b = 1 \rightarrow b = -1, a = -3$$

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

$$\frac{14x - 2y'}{2\sqrt{y^2 - 2y}} + 2yy' = 0 \xrightarrow{(1,3)} \frac{14 - 2y'}{2} + 2y' = 0$$

(153)

$$\xrightarrow{x=1} 14 - 2y' + 4y' = 0 \rightarrow 14 = 2y' \rightarrow y' = 7$$

$$y' = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt[3]{x}}{3} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{4\sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \quad (144)$$

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

حدار مثبت صدم نزده

باز مندر  $(-\infty, 1)$

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

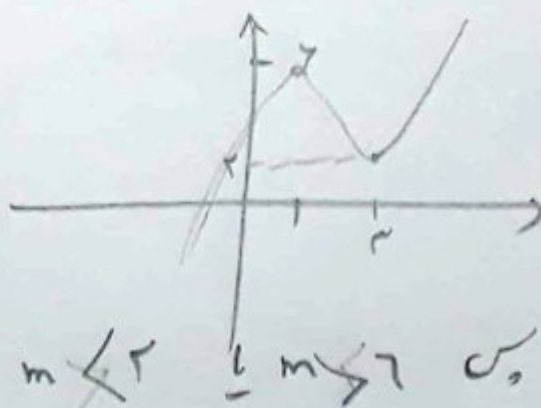
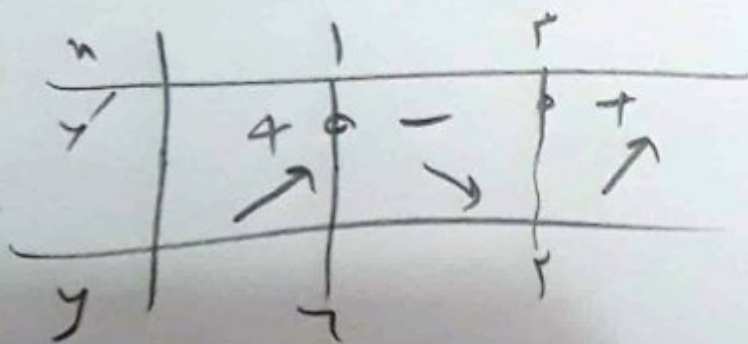
$$= \frac{-2x + 4}{9\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

حدار مثبت

در بازه  $(-\infty, 2)$  همواره منفرد و در  $(2, \infty)$  همواره مثبت

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

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 3(x-1)(x-3) \quad 145$$





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

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$$

$$-3x^2 - 6x + 9 - 3y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$-3x^2 - 6x - 3y^2 - 2y + 10 = 0$$

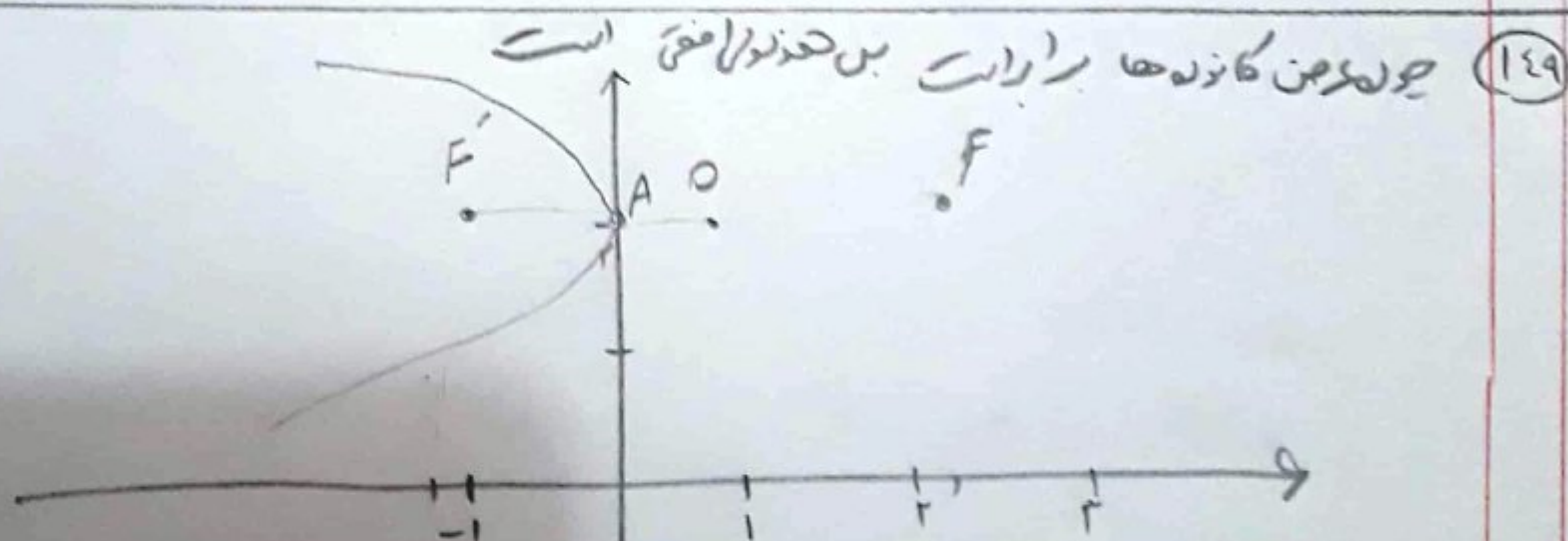
چون فایب  $x^2$  و  $y^2$  برابر است پس یک دایره داریم، بزرگترین دایره قطر است

$$\xrightarrow{\div (-3)} x^2 + 2x + y^2 + \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{10}{3} = 0$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 4c} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 + 14 - 4\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{80}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{قطر} = 2r = 2 \times 2\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$$



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

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

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

$$5 = 1 + b^2 \rightarrow b^2 = 4$$

معادله هذلولی افقی

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

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

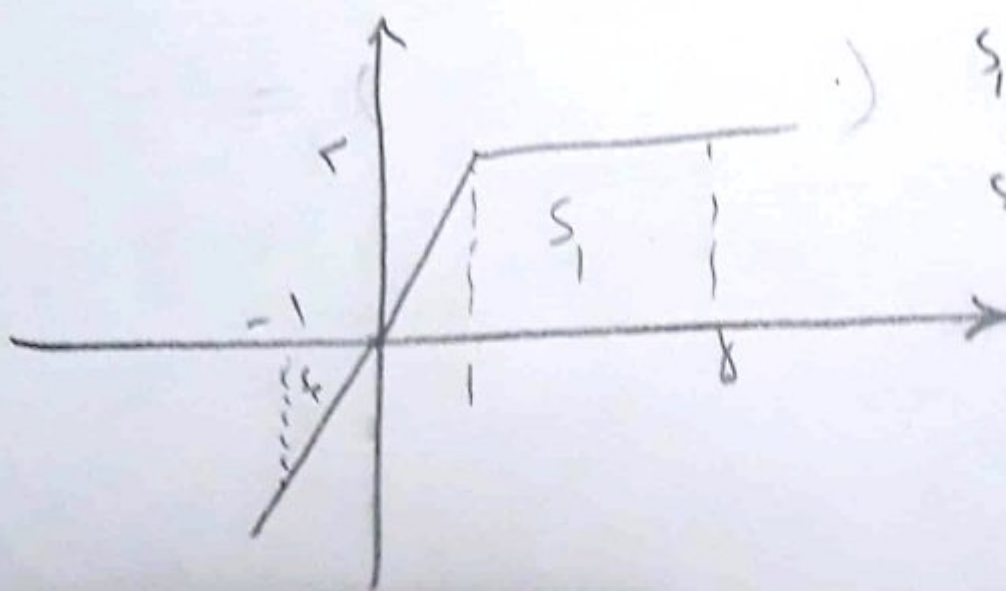
شیب مماس بر هذلول افقی  $\pm \frac{b}{a}$  است پس

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

مرکز هذلول همگن نقطه؛ مماس است  $O(1, 2)$

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

(۱۵) (مجموع مساحت زیر منحنی) - (مجموع مساحت منحنی ها) = حاصل انتگرال



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

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

حاصل انتگرال =  $12,5 - 1 = 11,5$

(۱۶)  $\int_1^4 \frac{2x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int_1^4 \frac{2x^2}{x^2} dx - \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int_1^4 2 dx - \int_1^4 x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$

$$= \left[ 2x - \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^4 = \left[ 2x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right]_1^4 = (8 + 1) - (2 + 2) = 14$$