

نام و نام خانوادگی رتبه آزمون پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس (۵۵) B

تابع است ✓ $y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 = y_2^3 \\ y_1^3 = y_2^3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ (الف)

تابع است ✓ $y_1^3 + y_2^3 = y_1^3 + y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1^3 + y_2^3 = y_1^3 + y_2^3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 + y_2^3 = y_1^3 + y_2^3 \\ y_1^3 + y_2^3 = y_1^3 + y_2^3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y_1^3 + y_2^3 = y_1^3 + y_2^3$ (ب)

تابع است ✓ $y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 = y_2^3 \\ y_1^3 = y_2^3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ (الف)

تابع نیست ✗ $y = \pm 1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \pm 1 \\ y = \pm 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$ (ب)

تابع است ✓ $y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 = y_2^3 \\ y_1^3 = y_2^3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ (ب)

تابع است ✓ $y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 = y_2^3 \\ y_1^3 = y_2^3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3$ (ب)

(الف) $\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$

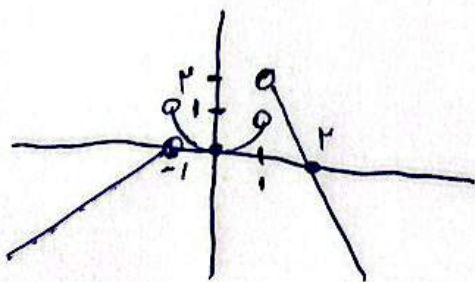
$\cot \frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$

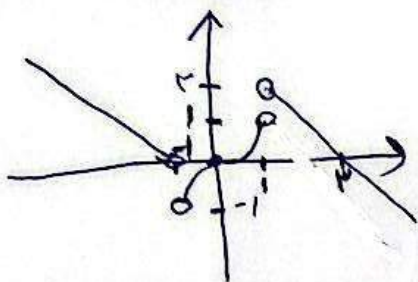
$\tan 120^\circ = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$

$\cot 110^\circ = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ صفر در خیز تعریف نمی شود $\rightarrow \frac{1}{0} \times$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ یا } \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ یا } \frac{7\pi}{4}$

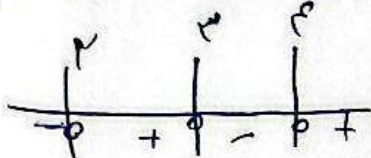




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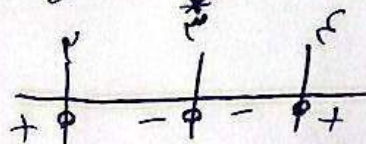
الف)

$$(m-2)(m-3)(m-4)$$



ب)

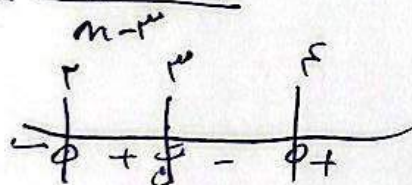
$$(m-2)(m-3)^2(m-4)$$



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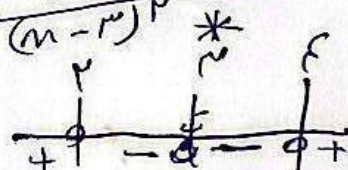
الف)

$$\frac{(m-2)(m-4)}{m-3}$$



ب)

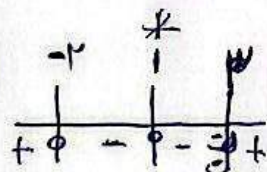
$$\frac{(m-2)(m-4)}{(m-3)^2}$$



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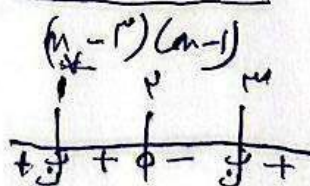
الف)

$$\frac{(m-1)^2(m+2)}{m-3}$$



ب)

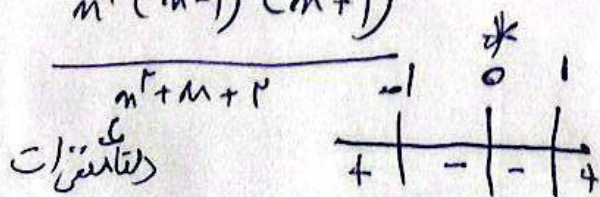
$$\frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{(m-3)(m-1)}$$



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الف)

$$\frac{m^2(m-1)(m+1)}{m^2+m+2}$$



دائمی مثبت است

ب)

$$m^2+3m+2$$

$$m^2+2m+1 \rightarrow$$

همیشه دلتا
مستقرات و ریشه ای ندارد و این
عبارت همواره مثبت است

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