

سوال دوم در آزمون

تک

تاریخ ۱۹/۲۵ آزمون

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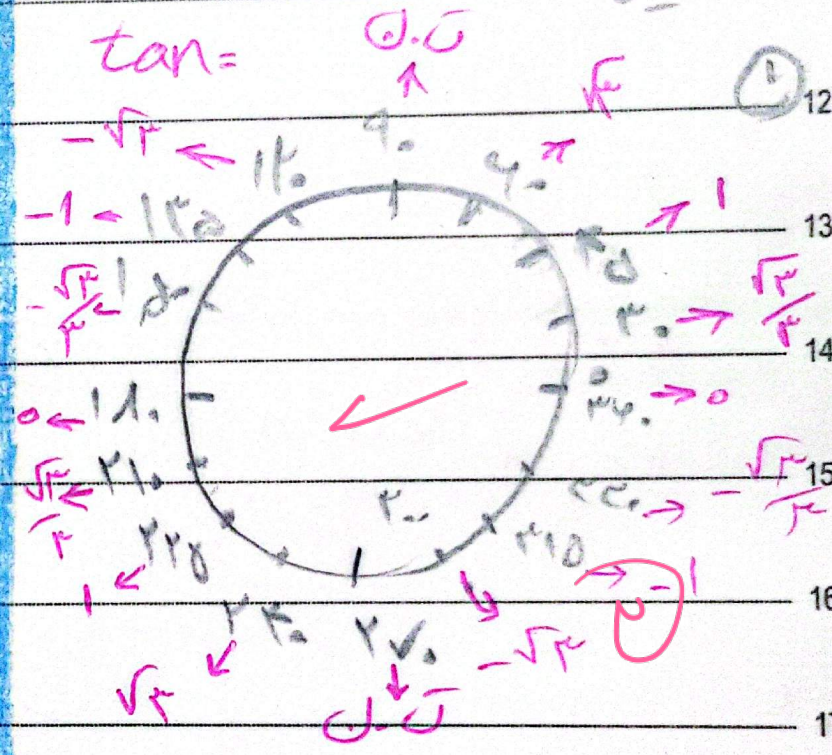
20

ان) $\frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

ب) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$

ج) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

د) $\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$



صفحه دست نزن سوال غلط نباشد

Subject:

Date:

$$a=12 \quad 4a > a \quad (V)$$

$$b=7 \quad \checkmark \quad b \quad (P)$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{r}$$

و)

$$(a-r)(n+r)$$

$$(a-r)(n+r)(a-r)(n+r)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & -r & -r & & & \\ & & + & + & & & \\ & & + & - & - & + & + \end{array}$$

$$\{(-\infty - r) \cup (r + \infty) - \{r\}\}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{a^2 - r a^2 - 8a + 9}{a^2 - ar} \quad \frac{a-1}{n^2 - n - 4}$$

$$-a^2 - 8a + 9$$

$$-a^2 + a$$

$$-4a + 9$$

$$-4a + 9$$

$$\frac{a^2 + r a^2 - 8a - 9}{a^2 + ar} \quad \frac{a+1}{n^2 + n - 4} \quad (P)$$

$$a^2 - 8a - 9 - r - r - 1 \quad | \quad r \quad r$$

$$a^2 + a$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & + & - & - & + & + \\ & & + & - & - & + & + \end{array}$$

$$-4a - 9$$

$$(a-1)(a-r)(n+r) \quad (r+\infty)$$

$$(a+1)(n+r)(n-r) \quad \text{PASARGAD}$$

$$a^2 + r a = r a + a^2 \quad (P)$$

$$a^2 + a - r = - \quad (1, r, 2)$$

$$a = -r + 1 \quad 3$$

$$9 = r(1) + r + r \quad 4$$

$$r \times 9 - b = a - 9 \quad (P)$$

$$r = a + b$$

$$a^2 (a-r)$$

$$1R - \{r\}$$

$$b) \quad r a^2 (a+r) + r (a+r) =$$

$$r (n+r) (a^2 + r)$$

$$1R - \{r\}$$

$$a > r$$

$$(n-1)(n+1) \quad (P)$$

$$+ \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad + \quad D_f = r + \infty$$

$$b) \quad 9 > r a \quad 4a > 4$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}, 1\right]$$

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(10)

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ \hline - \quad + \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ \hline + \quad + \quad - \end{array}$$

$(-1 \ 9) - 13$

ب) $[m] \geq 4$

$[m] \leq 2$

ϕ

(9)

$$\sqrt{2[m] - \varepsilon}$$

$$2[m] \geq \varepsilon$$

$$[m] \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$[r + \infty)$$

ب) $2[m] \geq \delta$

$[m] \geq \frac{\delta}{2}$

$[r + \infty)$

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

۳- $x = a$ در هر دو ضابطه مشترک است پس باید صدها آنها نیز با هم برابر باشد

$$a^2 + 4(a) = 2(a) + a + 2 \leadsto a^2 + 2a = 3a + 2 \leadsto$$

$$a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (a+2)(a-1) = 0 \xrightarrow{a>0} a = 1$$

$$\leadsto f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 + 4n & n \geq 1 \\ 2n + 3 & n \leq 1 \end{cases} \leadsto \boxed{f(1) = 5}$$