

پاسخنامه سوالات شبه نهایی ریاضی ۳ دوازدهم تجربی

۱-الف) نادرست (ب) نادرست (ج) درست (د) درست

۲-الف) ۶ (ب)  $[-4, 12)$  (ج)  $\frac{2}{3}$

۳- الف)  $D_f = (-\infty, 2]$  ,  $D_g = R - \{0\}$

$D_{f \circ g} = \left\{ x \mid x \in R - \{0\}, \frac{x-1}{x} \leq 2 \right\} \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x-1}{x} \leq 0$

$x$	$-1$	$0$	
$-x-1$	+	-	-
$x$	-	-	+
$\frac{-x-1}{x}$	-	+	-

$D_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$

(ب)  $(g \circ f)^{-1}(3) = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}(3) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(3))$

$g^{-1}(3) \rightarrow 3 = \sqrt{x+7} \rightarrow 9 = x+7 \rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow g^{-1}(3) = 2$

$f^{-1}(2) \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}x - 3 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}x = 5 \rightarrow x = 25 \rightarrow f^{-1}(g^{-1}(3)) = 25$

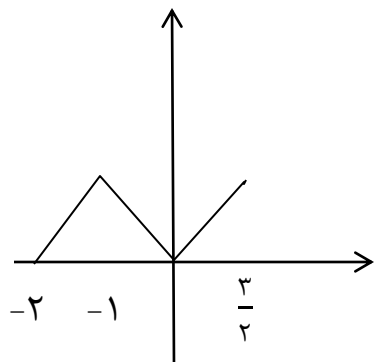
۴- الف)  $max = |a| + c = |-1| + \sqrt{3} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$

$min = -|a| + c = -|-1| + \sqrt{3} = -1 + \sqrt{3}$

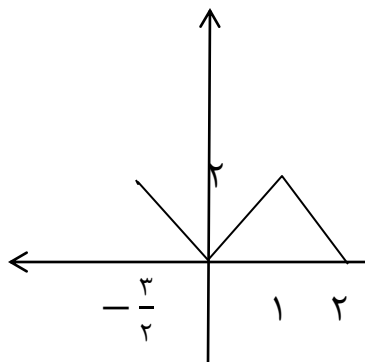
(ب)  $4 \sin x \cos x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2(2 \sin x \cos x) = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\begin{cases} 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 2x = (2k+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$

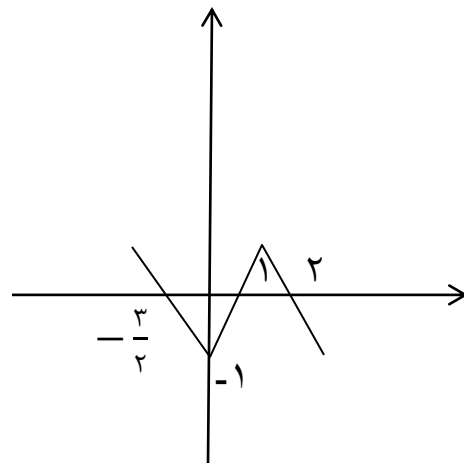
-۵



$y = f(2x)$



$y = f(-2x)$



$y = f(-2x) - 1$

الف)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{[x]}{1 - |x|} = \frac{[1^+]}{1 - 1^+} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$

ب)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x + \sqrt{3-x}}{x^2 + x} \times \frac{2x - \sqrt{3-x}}{2x - \sqrt{3-x}} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x^2 - 3 + x}{x(x+1)(2x - \sqrt{3-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-1)(4x-3)}{x(x+1)(2x - \sqrt{3-x})} = -\frac{7}{4}$

ج)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{4x+1}{x^2+1} - \frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2}{3x^2} = 0 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$

الف)  $y' = \Delta \left( \frac{x-1}{2x-1} \right)^4 \times \frac{1(2x-1) - 2(x)}{(2x-1)^2}$

ب)  $y' = \frac{\Delta}{2\sqrt{\Delta x + 2}} (-x + 3) - 1(\sqrt{\Delta x + 2})$

$v' = 8 \cdot \left( 0 - \frac{1}{100} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{t}{100} \right) = -\frac{8}{100} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{100} \right)$

۸- آهنگ تغییر لحظه‌ای

$[0, 100]$  در بازه آهنگ متوسط  $= \frac{4 \cdot (1-1)^2 - 4 \cdot (1-0)^2}{100 - 0} = -\frac{4}{100}$   
 $1 - \frac{t}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t = 50$

$(1, 1) \rightarrow 1 = 2(1)^2 + a(1) + b \rightarrow a + b = -1$

$y' = 6x^2 + a \rightarrow f'(1) = 0 \rightarrow 6 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -6, b = 5$

$y = 2x^3 - 6x + 5, y' = 6x^2 - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$f(-1) = 9 \rightarrow (-1, 9)$  ماکزیمم نسبی

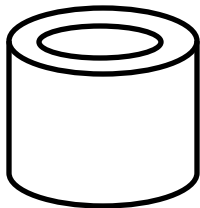
۱۰- مینیمم مطلق  $y = 3x^2 - 3x + 1 \rightarrow y' = 6x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$

$x = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = 1, x = 4 \rightarrow f(4) = 37$  ماکزیمم مطلق

۱۱-  $2a = 12 \rightarrow a = 6, FF' = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (-5-3)^2} = 8, 2c = 8 \rightarrow c = 4$

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \rightarrow 36 = b^2 + 16 \rightarrow b^2 = 20 \rightarrow b = 2\sqrt{5} \rightarrow BB' = 4\sqrt{5}$

۱۲-  $v = \pi(3)^2 \times 4 = 36\pi$  استوانه بزرگ



استوانه داخل  $v = \pi(1)^2 \times 4 = 4\pi$

حجم بین دو استوانه  $v = 36\pi - 4\pi = 32\pi$

۱۳-  $o\left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = (1, -2), r = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 4c} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + 16 - (-4)} = 3$

$o(-1, 2), r' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + 16 + 36} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{56} = \sqrt{14}$

$$oo = \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (2-(-2))^2} = \sqrt{4+16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

دو دایره متقاطعند  $|r - \hat{r}| < oo < r + r \rightarrow \sqrt{14} - 3 < 2\sqrt{5} < \sqrt{14} + 3$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \quad -14$$

$x$	$-2$	$2$
$x^2 - 4$	+	-

$$y = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 & x < -2, x > 2 \\ -x^2 + 4 & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad \dot{y} = \begin{cases} 2x & x < -2, x > 2 \\ -2x & -2 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(2) = 4 \neq f'_-(2) = -4$$

$$x - y = 10 \rightarrow y = x - 10 \quad -15$$

$$f(x) = xy = x(x - 10) = x^2 - 10x \rightarrow \dot{f}(x) = 2x - 10 = 0 \rightarrow x = 5$$

$$y = 5 - 10 = -5$$

$$p(\text{فرزند سالم}) = p(\text{پسر}) \times p(\text{پسر}|\text{سالم}) + p(\text{دختر}) \times p(\text{دختر}|\text{سالم}) \quad -16$$

$$p(\text{فرزند سالم}) = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - 0.08) + \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - 0.03) = 0.46 + 0.485 = 0.945$$

پیروز و سربلند باشید.