

(۱) اگر $\tan \alpha - \cot \alpha$ کدام است؟

$$-\frac{5}{2} \quad (۴)$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \quad (۳)$$

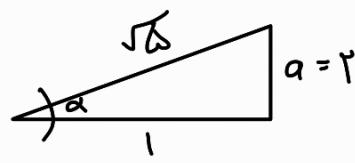
$$\frac{5}{2} \quad (۲)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \quad (۱)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

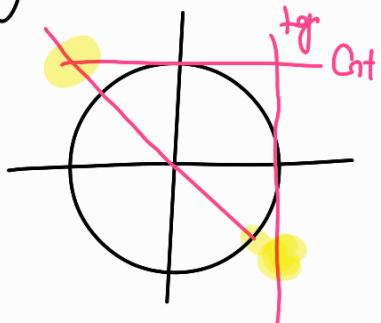
$$\frac{\sin}{\cos} = \sqrt{5} \quad \cancel{\sin}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos} = \sqrt{5} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{مقدار} \quad \sqrt{5}$$



$$\delta = 1 + \alpha^2 \quad \alpha^2 = 4 \quad \alpha = 2$$

$$\operatorname{tg} = -2 \quad \operatorname{ctg} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad -2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$



$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} \text{ کدام است؟} \quad \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \cot x} = \textcircled{1} \quad (2)$$

و (۱) ✓

۴ (۳)

۳ (۲)

۲ (۱)

$$\frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} = \frac{\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x}} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = r \quad (\tan^2 x = r)$$

$$\frac{\frac{r \sin x + \cos x}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x}} = \frac{r \tan x + 1}{\tan x - 1} = \frac{r + 1}{r - 1} = \frac{1}{1} = \alpha$$

٢/٥ (٤)

٢ (٣)

٣/٥ (٢)

٣ (١)

$$\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cot x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \tan x}$$

کدام است؟ باشد، $\sin x + \cos x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$ اگر

$$\left[\frac{\sin}{1 + \frac{\cos}{\sin}} + \frac{\cos}{1 + \frac{\sin}{\cos}} \right] = \frac{\sin^2}{\sin + \cos} + \frac{\cos^2}{\sin + \cos} = \frac{\sin^2 + \cos^2}{\sin + \cos} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sin + \cos}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\rho^2}$$

کدام است؟ ~~$\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\rho^2}$~~ اگر $\cot^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\rho^2}$ (۴)

F (F)

$\frac{3}{4}$ (۳)

$\frac{1}{4}$ (۲)

$\frac{1}{2}$ (۱) ✓

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = (\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) (\cancel{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}) = \underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}_{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\rho^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{1}{\rho^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - 1 + \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \quad \cancel{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \quad \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\rho^2}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \quad 1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2 - 1} \quad \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{\rho^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\rho^2 - 1}$$

2

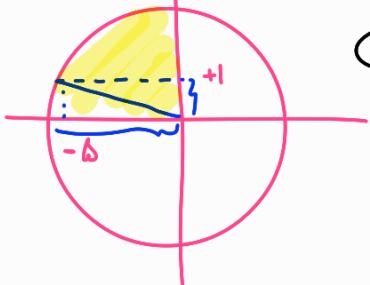
$$(135^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ) |\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha| - |\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha| \text{ باشد، حاصل} \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad (\Delta)$$

$$1 + \sqrt{2} \quad (4)$$

$$1 + \sqrt{3} \quad (3)$$

$$-1 + \sqrt{2} \quad (2)$$

$$-1 + \sqrt{3} \quad (1)$$



$\sin \alpha$
 $\cos \alpha$

$$|\cos| > |\sin|$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha - (-\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\sin - \cancel{\cos} + \sin + \cancel{\cos} =$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}\right)} = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin}{\cos} = \cancel{\cos}$$

$$\sin = \cancel{\cos}$$

$$\sin = 1 - \sin^2$$

$$\sin^2 + \sin - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \cancel{1} \cancel{(-1)} = 6 \quad \Delta = 6$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\sin = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$\tan \alpha - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = b$, $\tan \alpha + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = a$ اگر برقرار است؟

$$ab = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$ab = -1 \quad (3) \checkmark$$

$$a+b = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$a+b = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\tan \alpha + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \right) \left(\tan \alpha - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \right) = \tan^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = -1$$

$$ab = -1$$

$$\frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\cos^r \alpha}$$

كدام است؟

$$\frac{\tan^r \alpha - \sin^r \alpha}{\cot^r \alpha - \cos^r \alpha}$$

(٧)

$$\cot^r \alpha (٤)$$

$$\tan^r \alpha (٣)$$

$$\cot^r \alpha (٢)$$

$$\tan^r \alpha (١)$$

$$\frac{\cos^r \alpha}{\sin^r \alpha}$$

حاصل

$$\frac{\sin^r \alpha \left(\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^r}{\operatorname{tg}^r} - 1 \right)}{\cos^r \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\sin^r \alpha} - 1 \right)} = \frac{\sin^r \alpha \times \operatorname{tg}^r}{\cos^r \alpha \times \operatorname{tg}^r} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^r \times \operatorname{tg}^r}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^r}} = \operatorname{tg}^r \times \operatorname{tg}^r = \operatorname{tg}^q$$

$\frac{2}{3}$ (٤)

کدام است؟

$$\frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + \cot^2 x} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

باشد، $\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cos x}$ اگر (٨)

$\frac{1}{2}$ (٣)

$\frac{1}{3}$ (٢)

$\frac{1}{6}$ (٢)

$\frac{1}{6}$ (١)

$$\sin Cg = 1$$

$$\sin Cg = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = ?$$

$$1 - 3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^4 = 1 - 3 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\sqrt{-a} \quad (4)$$

$$-\sqrt[3]{a} \quad (3)$$

اگر $a < 0$ باشد، حاصل کدام است؟

$$-a \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{-a} \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{-a \sqrt[6]{(-a)^4 (-a)}} = \sqrt{-a \sqrt[6]{(-a)^5}} = \sqrt{\cancel{(-a)} \cancel{(-a)}} = \sqrt[6]{a^5} = |a|^{\frac{5}{6}} = -a$$

$$(m > n) \text{ کدام است؟} \quad \frac{x^m + x^n}{2x^m - x^n} \quad \text{باشد،} \quad (\sqrt[m-n]{2}) = (x)^{\frac{m-n}{m+n}}$$

۳ (۴

۱ (۳

$\frac{1}{2}$ (۲

$\frac{1}{4}$ (۱

$$y = x^{\frac{m-n}{m+n}}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{m-n}{m+n}} + 1}{x^{\frac{m-n}{m+n}} - 1} = \frac{\frac{m+n}{m-n}}{\frac{m-n}{m+n}} = 1$$

۱) مقدار $\sqrt{\sqrt{۲}-۱} \sqrt{۳+\sqrt{۲}}$ بیشتر است؟

۴ (۴)

۳ (۳)

۲ (۲)

۴ (۱)

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{۲}-۱} > \sqrt{(\sqrt{۲}+۱)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{۲}-۱} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{۲}+۱} = \sqrt{۲-۱} = \sqrt{۱} = ۱$$

$$\sqrt[۳]{\sqrt{۳}\sqrt{۲}} = \sqrt[۳]{۲\sqrt{۳}} = \sqrt[۳]{۲^{\frac{۳}{۲}}} = \sqrt{۳}$$

$$\sqrt[۴]{۲^{\frac{۳}{۲}}\sqrt{۳}} = \sqrt[۴]{(۲^{\frac{۳}{۲}})^{\frac{۱}{۲}}\sqrt{۳}} = \sqrt{۳}$$

$$\sqrt[۴]{۲\sqrt{۳}} = \sqrt{۳}$$

$$(\sqrt{۲}-\sqrt{۳})(\sqrt{۲}+\sqrt{۳}) = ۲-۳ = -۱$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$

-1 (۴) ✓

کدام است؟ $A = \sqrt[3]{(2-\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{48})}$ اگر (۱۲)
 ۱ (۳) -۳ (۲) ۳ (۱)

$$\sqrt{144 \times 10} = \pm \sqrt{144}$$

$$A = \sqrt[3]{(2-\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{48})} = \sqrt[3]{(2-\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{48})^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2-\sqrt{3})^3} = 2-\sqrt{3} = A$$

$$(2-\sqrt{3})^2 + (2-\sqrt{3}) = \cancel{4+4\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}-1+\cancel{4\sqrt{3}} = -1$$

$\sqrt{x-2m} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{m+1}{2}$ و $\sqrt{x-2m} + \sqrt{x} = 2$ اگر (۱۳) باشد، m کدام است؟

$\frac{1}{2}$ (۴)

$-\frac{1}{2}$ (۳)

$\frac{1}{4}$ (۲)

$-\frac{1}{4}$ (۱) ✓

$$(\sqrt{x-2m} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x-2m} + \sqrt{x}) = \left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)(2)$$

$$\cancel{\sqrt{x-2m}} - \cancel{\sqrt{x}} = -\sqrt{x} = m+1$$

$$-\sqrt{x} = 1 \quad m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

اگر $\sqrt{a-b}$ کدام است؟

$$b^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{53}{3a-b} \quad a^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{11}{a-3b}$$

۱ (۲) ۳ (۳) ۴ (۱)

$$4ab^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}} = 53$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4a^{\frac{1}{3}}b = 11$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4ab^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4a^{\frac{1}{3}}b = 44$$

$$(a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{44}$$

$$\sqrt{a-b} = \sqrt[3]{44} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A = ? \\
 -\frac{2}{3} \quad (4) \\
 \sqrt[3]{x-1} - \sqrt[3]{x+1} \quad \text{کدام است؟} \\
 -1) \cancel{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad (3) \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 B \\
 -\frac{3}{2} \quad (2) \\
 \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1} = 3 \quad (15) \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$A \times B = 3 - 1 - (3 + 1) = \cancel{3} - 1 \cancel{+ 3} = -1$$

$$A \times 1 = -1 \quad A = \frac{-1}{1}$$

-1 (4) ✓

(16) ساده شده عبارت
کدام است؟

$$\frac{(x+2)(x^2+3x+3)}{x^3+4x^2+7x+6} \div \frac{x^2+2x+3}{2-x}$$
$$= \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{-x(2)}$$

x (1)

$$x = -2 \rightsquigarrow (x+2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 4x^2 + 7x + 6 \\ \underline{- (x^3 + 2x^2)} \\ x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ \underline{- (x^2 + 2x)} \\ 3x + 6 \\ \underline{- (3x + 6)} \\ . \end{array}$$

$\frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+3}$

$$\frac{\cancel{x^3+4x^2+7x+6}}{\cancel{x^3+2x^2}} \times \frac{-\cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{x^2+2x+3}} = -1$$

$$17) \text{ حاصل} \quad \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{195}+\sqrt{196}}$$

15 (٤)

14 (٣)

13 (٢)

12 (١)

کدام است؟

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{1+2}} = \sqrt{2}-1$$

$$\sqrt{2}-1 + \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2} - \dots + \sqrt{194}-\sqrt{195}$$

$$-1 + \underbrace{\sqrt{195}}_{13} = -1 + 13 = 12$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2-3}} = \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{195}+\sqrt{196}} \times \frac{\sqrt{195}-\sqrt{196}}{\sqrt{195}-\sqrt{196}} = \frac{\sqrt{198}-\sqrt{194}}{\cancel{195+196}-1} = \sqrt{199}-\sqrt{196}$$

اگر α و β جواب‌های معادله $x^3 - x - 3 = 0$ باشند، $(\alpha^2 - \alpha - 1)(\beta^2 - \beta + 1)$ کدام است؟

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha - 1 = 0 \quad \alpha^2 - \alpha = 1$$

$$(\alpha^2 - \alpha + 1) = (\alpha + 1)^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\beta^2 - \beta - 1 = 0 \quad \beta^2 - \beta = 1$$

$$(\beta^2 - \beta + 1) = (\beta + 1)^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

۱۹) معادلات $x^3 + 3x + m = 0$ و $x^3 + 3x + m = 0$ دارای یک جواب مشترک غیر صفر هستند. مجموع مربعات جواب‌های غیر مشترک کدام است؟

۸ (۴)

۱۰ (۳) ✓

۱۲ (۲)

۱۵ (۱)

$$x^3 + mx = x^3 + nx + m$$

$$nx = -m$$

$$n = -m$$

$$(-m)^3 + m(-m) + m = 0$$

$$m^3 - 4m + m = 0$$

$$m^3 - 3m = 0$$

$$m(m-2)(m+2) = 0 \quad m = 0 \quad m = 2 \quad m = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^3 + mx + n = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{n = -1} \quad m = -1$$

$$m^3 + bn + q = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{m = -2} \quad (-1)^3 + (-3)^3 = 1 + 9 = 10$$

$$m = -2 \quad \xrightarrow{m = -3}$$

۲۰) اگر a و b اعدادی صحیح و $x = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ جواب معادله $2x^2 + ax + b = 0$ باشد، کدام است؟

$a+b$

۱ (۳)

۳ (۱)

-۱ (۴)

-۳ (۲)

$$y_1 = 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$y_2 = -1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$y_1^2 + L y_2 = 3$$

$$y_1^2 - y_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1^2 - y_2 &= 0 \\ y_1^2 + ay + b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -2 \\ b &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(-1) + (-2) = -3$$