

حل تشریحی یوس ۲۰۱۸

دانشگاه چوکوروا



Cukurova University

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' EXAM

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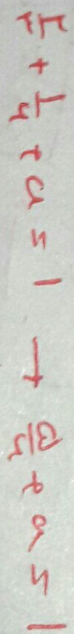
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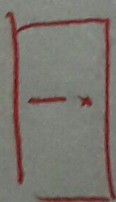
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11-5

-10-

→ 0.75

72



$$\frac{x-y+z}{n} = \frac{-n+y+z}{y} = \frac{x+y-z}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{x-y+z}{n+y+z} = 1$$

$$\frac{n^r + y^r + z^r}{ny + yz + nz}$$

$$\frac{x-y+z}{n} = 1 \quad x-y+z = n$$

$$z=y$$

$$\frac{y+z-n}{y} = 1$$

$$y+z-n = y$$

$$z=n$$

$$\frac{n+y-z}{z} = 1$$

$$n+y-z = z$$

$$n=z$$

$$\frac{n^r + n^r + n^r}{n^r + n^r + n^r} \rightarrow 1$$

$$n=y=z$$

$$y = x^r \quad y = m^r - (x-n)^r$$

$$\rightarrow y' = rm$$

$$\rightarrow y' = -r(x-n)$$

$$\rightarrow rm = -r(x-n)$$

$$\rightarrow xm = x(n-n)$$

$$n = rm$$

$$n = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{r}\right)^r = m^r - \left(-\frac{n}{r}\right)^r \rightarrow \frac{n^r}{r^r} = m^r - \frac{n^r}{r^r} \rightarrow \frac{n^r}{r^r} = m^r \quad n = \pm \sqrt[r]{r} m$$

$$h(m) = \ln \left(\frac{x^r - rm + r}{n^r - n + r} \right)$$

$$F'(r) = ?$$

$$\int \frac{u}{\sqrt{x^2+u}} dx \quad \sqrt{x^2+u} = u$$

$$m^r + v \sqrt{x^2+u} \rightarrow rm dx = du$$

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{x}{x} \frac{du}{x} \int du \rightarrow u + C \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+u} + C$$

$$h(n-1) = \frac{r h(n) + r}{r} \quad h(r) + h(0) = r^4 \quad h(0) = ?$$

$$h(n-1) = h(n) + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow h(n) - h(n-1) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$h(1) - h(0) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$h(1) - h(0) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$h(1) - h(0) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

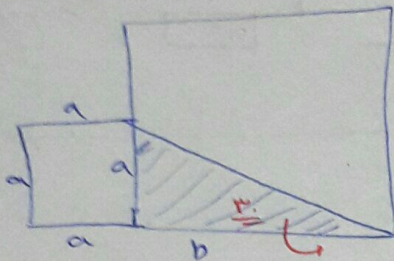
$$h(r) - h(0) = r^4 - \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow h(r) - h(0) = r^4 - 1 \rightarrow h(r) + h(0) = r^4 \rightarrow h(0) = -r^4$$

$$\rightarrow -r h(0) = -2 \cdot h(0) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &\rightarrow r & a &\rightarrow \frac{r}{11} \\
 b &\rightarrow r & y &\rightarrow \frac{r}{11} \\
 z &= \frac{r}{11} & & \rightarrow y > x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\rightarrow a = \frac{14}{11} \\
 &\rightarrow y = \frac{r}{11} \rightarrow \underline{y > x > z} \\
 &\rightarrow z = \frac{14}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.



$$\frac{a \times b}{2} = r \quad ab = 4$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 149 \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a+b)^2$$

$$149 + 12 = (a+b)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{161} = (a+b)^2 \rightarrow \underline{a+b=14}$$

$$r(a+b) = ? \rightarrow 14 \times 2 \rightarrow \boxed{28}$$

2.

	Kakir	Zengin
yaşlı	x	y
genç	z	m

$$x+y=21$$

$$z+m=21$$

$$\begin{cases}
 x+z=22 \\
 y+m=22 \\
 x+m=21
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m-z &= 2 \\
 m+z &= 21 \\
 \hline
 2m &= 23
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= 12 \\
 z &= 1 \\
 x &= 14 \\
 y &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = ? \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{12}}$$

3.

$$h(n) = 3^n - 2$$

$$r(\log(x)) = h(n) - 2 \rightarrow r(3^{\log(x)} - 2) = 3^n - 2 - 2 \rightarrow 3^{\log(x)+1} = 3^n$$

$$\log(x) + 1 = n$$

$$\log(x) = n - 1$$

$$x = r^{\log(x)} = r^{n-1}$$

$$h(1) \times g(r) = ?$$

$$r^1 - 2 = 1 \times (r) \rightarrow \boxed{r}$$

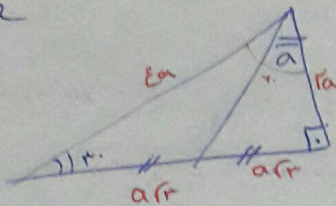
$$xy = \frac{r}{9} \quad xz = \frac{1}{4} \quad yz = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$xy = \frac{r}{14} \quad xz = \frac{r}{14} \quad yz = \frac{4}{14}$$

$$z > x$$

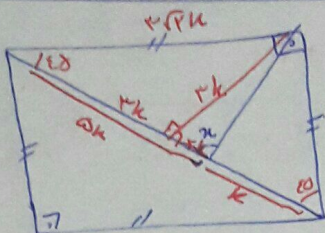
$$y > x \quad y > z \rightarrow \underline{\underline{y > z > x}}$$

12



$$\cot \alpha = ? \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}$$

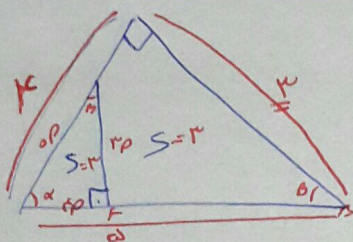
13



$$\tan \alpha = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}$$

14



$$h_B = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \textcircled{4}$$

$$\frac{r \times r}{r} = r \quad r \times r = 1 \quad r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r \rightarrow \boxed{r(r)} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha - r\sqrt{r}}$$

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$$(n-1)r + (1-n)n - rn = 0$$

$$n_1 r + n_2 r = -4 \quad n = ?$$

$$\rightarrow n_1 r + n_2 r = -4 \rightarrow \left(\frac{-rn}{n-1} \right) \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) = -4 \rightarrow \frac{-rn}{n-1} = -4$$

$$-rn = -4n + 4 \rightarrow rn = 4 \quad \underline{n=r}$$

$$1 \wedge n \leq 0 \quad y=r$$

$$x^a - \alpha n^2 y + 1 \cdot n^2 y^r - 1 \cdot n^2 y^r + \alpha n y^2 = y^a = ?$$

$$(x-y)^a \rightarrow r^a \rightarrow \boxed{r(r)}$$

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$$h(n+r) = n^r - rn^r + rn - 1 \rightarrow h(n+r) = (n-1)^r$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = ?$$

$$\rightarrow n+r = t \rightarrow n = t - r$$

$$\rightarrow h(n) = (x-y)^r \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{h(n)} + \varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{\varepsilon + \sqrt[r]{n}}$$

$$r. \frac{p(n)}{r} \mid n-1 \quad \frac{p(n)}{r} \mid n+r \quad \frac{p(n)}{r} \mid n+r-1 \rightarrow n^r + n - r \rightarrow (n+r)(n-1)$$

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

$$p(-r) = v \rightarrow a+b = \varepsilon$$

$$-a+b = v$$

$$\rightarrow -ra = r \frac{a-1}{b-a}$$

$$\boxed{-n + \delta}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{Solve } p(1)=\varepsilon, p(-r)=v}$$

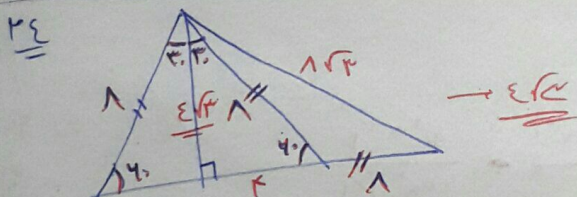
$$\frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{y^{n-y}}{y^{n-1}} \right)^{x-1} \times \left(\frac{y^{y-n+1}}{y^{n-y}} \right)^{y-n} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$y^{1-y} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{y^n - x^{-n}}{y^n + y^{-n}} \right)$$

$$y^n \rightarrow + \rightarrow \frac{+ - \frac{1}{+}}{+ + \frac{1}{+}} \rightarrow \frac{+ - 1}{+ + 1} \rightarrow \frac{y^n + 1}{y^n - 1} \rightarrow \frac{y^n}{y^n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^{n-2} \sqrt{y^{n-2}}}{y^n + 1} = ? \quad \frac{y^{n+1} + 1}{y^n} \rightarrow \frac{y^{n-n}}{y^n} \rightarrow \frac{y^n}{y^n} = 1$$



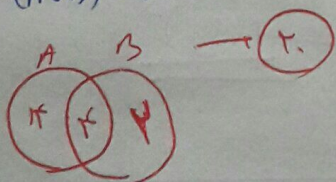
$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{xy}{2} = 0 \quad \frac{yz}{y} = 1 \quad \frac{yz}{2} = 2 \quad x \cdot y \cdot z = ?$$

$$\frac{xy}{2} \times \frac{yz}{y} \times \frac{yz}{2} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \rightarrow xyz = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{1} n(A) = 4n(B) \quad n(A/B) = 12 \quad A \cap B \rightarrow \text{at least one} \rightarrow 14$$

$$n(A \cup B) = 9$$

$$\rightarrow 12 \leq 14 \quad n \leq 2$$



$$\frac{(n+1)(1-n)}{-n^2 + 2n + 1} \leq 0 \rightarrow 1, -2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \leq 2$$

$$[1, 2)$$

$$\rightarrow [1, 2)$$

میدان از مرتبه نام
جایگاه اول و دوم

$$r_n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^n \times \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r^n} \quad r \sum \frac{1}{r^n}$$

$$\text{Joke} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{a}{1-q} \rightarrow r \times \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{1-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow \textcircled{r}$$

$$\frac{r_n}{1} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan u}{\cos^r u} du \rightarrow$$

$$1 + \tan^2 u = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \rightarrow \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan u \times (1 + \tan^2 u) \rightarrow \tan u = u$$

$$\tan u = u$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 u du \rightarrow \frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \rightarrow \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$r_n \frac{x^{rn}}{x^n - 1} - \frac{x^{rn}}{x^n + 1} - \frac{1}{x^n - 1} + \frac{1}{x^n + 1} = ?$$

$$\frac{x^{rn} - 1}{x^n - 1} + \frac{1 - x^{rn}}{x^n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{(x^n - 1)(x^{rn} + 1 + x^n)}{(x^n - 1)(x^n + 1)} \rightarrow \frac{x^{rn} - 1}{x^n + 1}$$

$$(x^{rn} + x^n + 1) - (x^n - 1) \rightarrow x^{rn} + x^n + 1 - x^n + 1 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{x^{rn} + 2}}$$

$$r_1 \quad 1 + \frac{1r}{1 + \frac{1r}{1 + \frac{1r}{\ddots}}} = ? \quad 1 + \frac{1r}{n} = x \quad \underline{a=2}$$

$$r_1 \quad e^{r - \ln \sin u} = r e^r$$

$$\xrightarrow{d} \frac{e^r}{e^{\ln \sin u}} = r e^r \quad \frac{1}{\sin u} = r \quad \sin u = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \textcircled{r}$$

$$r_1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{y}\right)\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{y}\right) + \left(\frac{r}{n} + \frac{r}{y}\right)\left(\frac{r}{n} - \frac{r}{y}\right) = 0$$

$$n \cdot y = -r \quad \hookrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}\right) + \left(\frac{r^2}{n^2} - \frac{r^2}{y^2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} = -1 \quad \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} = -1$$

$$n^2 - y^2 = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y^2 - n^2}{n^2 y^2} = r \quad y^2 - n^2 = 1 \quad \textcircled{-1 = -1}$$

