

(31) $L\{y\} = y$, $L\{y'\} = sy - y(0) = sy$, $L\{y''\} = s^2y - sy(0) - y'(0)$
 $L\{y'''\} = s^2y - 1$

$L\{ty'\} = -F' = -y'(s) = -[y + sy']$, $L\{ty''\} = +(s^2y - 1)''$

$L\{t^2y''\} = [s^2y' + 2sy]'' = [s^2y'' + 2sy' + 2sy' + 2y'']$

$(1-t^2)y'' - 2ty' + 2y = 0 \rightarrow y'' - [t^2y']' + 2y = 0$

$y'' - t^2y'' - 2ty' + 2y = 0$ تبدیل لاپلاس

$(s^2y - 1) - [s^2y'' + 4sy' + 2y] + 2[y + sy'] + 2y = 0$

$s^2y'' + 2sy' - (s^2 + 2)y = -1$ نیز

(32) $Li(x) = \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\ln t}$ $t = e^{2u-2} \rightarrow dt = 2e^{2u-2} du$

$Li(e^{2u-2}) = \int \frac{2e^{2u-2}}{2u-2} du = \int \frac{e^{2u-2}}{u-1} du = \frac{1}{e^2} \int \frac{e^{2u}}{u-1} du$

$\int \frac{e^{2u}}{u-1} du = e^2 Li(e^{2u-2})$

نیز

33) $\frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+1-t}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=t \rightarrow dx=dt \\ y=t+1 \rightarrow dy=dt \\ z=2t-1 \rightarrow dz=2dt \end{cases}$

$$\int y dx + z dy - x dz = \int_0^1 (t+1) dt + (2t-1) 2 dt - t 2 dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 + t \right]_0^1 + 2 \left[t^2 - t \right]_0^1 - 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{3}{2} + 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right] = 1$$

= 2 نرسد

34) $x^3 - y^3 = 1 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 3y^2 y' = 0 \rightarrow y' = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$

$$y'' = \frac{2xy^2 - 2yy'x^2}{y^4} = \frac{2xy^2 - 2yx \frac{x^2}{y^2} x x^2}{y^4} = \frac{2xy^2 - 2x^4/y}{y^4}$$

$$= \frac{2xy^3 - 2x^4}{y^4} = \frac{2x(y^3 - x^3)}{y^5} = \frac{2x(-1)}{y^5} = -\frac{2x}{y^5}$$

= 3 نرسد

35) $L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$ $y' = \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{(-8x)}{16x^4}$

$$y' = \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^3}$$

$$y'^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} + 2 \right]$$

$$L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} x^6 + \frac{1}{4x^6} + \frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_1^2 \sqrt{\frac{x^{12} + 1 + 2x^6}{4x^6}} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{(x^6 + 1)^2}}{2x^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[4 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{32 - 1 + 2 - 4}{8} \right]$$

(36) $(D^2 + 4)y = 3 \sin 2x + 2 \sin 4x$

$$y = \frac{1}{D^2 + 4} \left[\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{D^2 + 4} [3 \sin 2x] = \frac{1}{5} [e^x + e^{-x}] + g(x)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \sin 4x + g(x) \quad \text{باتوجه به نسبتها، نسبتها 1}$$

$$Ax = \lambda x \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(37) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ a+b+1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda = 3$
 $a+b+1 = \lambda = 3 \rightarrow a+b = 2$

فقط دو نسبت 1 مجموع 2 و ربط برابر 1, 2
 نسبت 1

(38) \leftarrow نسبت 1

(39) $y' y'' = 2 \rightarrow \int y' y'' = 2x + c \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} y'^2 = 2x + c$

$y'(0) = 2 \rightarrow 2 = c \rightarrow c = 2$

$\frac{1}{2} y'^2 = 2x + 2 \rightarrow y'^2 = 4x + 4 \rightarrow y' = 2\sqrt{x+1}$

$y = 2 \int \sqrt{x+1} dx = 2 \times \left[\frac{2}{3} (x+1) \sqrt{x+1} \right] + C \rightarrow y(0) = 1$

$1 = \frac{4}{3} + C \rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{3}$

$y = \frac{4}{3} (x+1) \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{3}$

$y(3) = \frac{4}{3} \times 4 \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$

نسبت 3

44) تغییر در $\iint (3x^2 + 3y^2) dy dx = 3 \iint r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta$
 $= 3 \left[\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^a \times [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6\pi a^4}{16} = \frac{3\pi a^4}{8}$
 نزنند ←

45) $A = \iint du dy \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{y}{x^2} = u \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{x^4} = \frac{-2y}{x^3} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

$u = y^2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y^2} = v \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2yx}{y^4} = \frac{-2x}{y^3} \end{array} \right.$
 $J = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{2y}{x^3} & \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \frac{1}{y^2} & -\frac{2x}{y^3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{4}{x^2 y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} = \frac{3}{x^2 y^2}$

$A = \int \int \frac{u^2 v^2}{J} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int \int \frac{du dv}{u^2 v^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{u} \right]_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{v} \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{9}$
 نزنند ←

47) اگر $x=0 \rightarrow$ حاصل $= 0$
 فقط نزنند 2 و 4 صحت است

$\sum \frac{(-1)^n (n+1) x^{n+1}}{n!} = x \sum \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!} - x \sum \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!}$
 $= x \sum \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} - x \sum \frac{n(-1)^n (x)^{n-1}}{n!}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{x e^{-x}}$

نزنند 2 ← صحت است و وجود دارد ← نزنند 2 ← صحت است

$$(48) A = \int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{t+1} dt \rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{e^{-t}}{t-3} dt$$

$$t = -u + 2 \rightarrow dt = -du$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t=0 \rightarrow u=2 \\ t=1 \rightarrow u=1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow A = \int_2^1 \frac{e^{-u+2}}{-u+3} (-du) = e^2 \int_2^1 \frac{e^{-u}}{-(u-3)} (-du)$$

$$A = -e^2 \int_1^2 \frac{e^{-u}}{u-3} du \rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{e^{-u}}{u-3} = -\frac{A}{e^2} = -Ae^{-2}$$

تکم کنید وقتی حدود انتگرال عوض شود حاصل انتگرال قرینه شود

$$(49) \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}} - \frac{e}{x+1} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}} dx - \left[\ln(x+1) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \alpha$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}} - \ln(x+1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} d\alpha - \ln(x+1)$$

حاصل عبارت سمت چپ به شکل $\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$ خواهد بود زیرا $\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sec \alpha$

زاویه $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ را می‌تواند

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

سپس نتیجه $\frac{4}{2}$

$$\textcircled{50} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5inx}{n^3} + \frac{a}{n^2} + b \right) = 0 \quad \text{Siha } \underline{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{a}{n^2} + b \right] = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a+3+bn^2}{n^2} = 0$$

$$a+3=0 \rightarrow \underline{a=-3}$$

$$\text{جواباً} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2inx + ax + bn^2}{n^3} = 0$$

$$\frac{3(3x + a + 3bn^2)}{3x^2} = \frac{3+a+3bn^2}{3x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{-9(2inx + 6bx)}{6x} = \frac{-27(3x + 6b)}{6} = 0$$

$$b = \frac{27}{6} = \frac{9}{2}$$

بجای 3 نذار

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