

TR-YÖS

TARAMA

TESTİ
5

ÇÖZÜM



ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$1. \quad 4x = \frac{12}{y} = 3z$$

x, y, z pozitif tam sayı olduğundan y = 1 olmalıdır.

$$4x = 12 = 3z$$

x = 3 ve z = 4 olur.

$$x + y + z = 3 + 1 + 4 = 8 \text{ dir.}$$

Cevap : C

$$2. \quad 14 + 17 + 20 + \dots + 47 = A$$

$$15 + 17 + 19 + \dots + 37 = B$$

A toplamında $\frac{47-14}{3} + 1 = 12$ tane ve

B toplamında $\frac{37-15}{2} + 1 = 12$ tane terim vardır.
B'den A çıkarılırsa;

$$B - A = 1 + 0 + (-1) + (-2) + \dots + (-10)$$

$$B - A = 1 - \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2}$$

$$B - A = 1 - 55$$

$$B = A - 54 \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap : A

$$3. \quad \frac{abc + bca + cab}{ab + ba} = 37$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 11(a+b+c)}{11(a+b)} = 37$$

$$3a + 3b + 3c = 11a + 11b$$

$$3c = 8a + 8b$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot (a+b+c)}{11 \cdot (a+b)} = 1$$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{a+b} = \frac{11}{3}$$

Cevap : E

$$4. \quad \frac{[(n+1)!]^2 + (n!)^2}{[(n+1)!]^2 - (n!)^2} = \frac{61}{60}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot (n!)^2 + (n!)^2}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (n!)^2 - (n!)^2} = \frac{61}{60}$$

$$\frac{(n!)^2 \cdot ((n+1)^2 + 1)}{(n!)^2 \cdot ((n+1)^2 - 1)} = \frac{61}{60}$$

$$60 \cdot (n+1)^2 + 60 = 61 \cdot (n+1)^2 - 61$$

$$121 = (n+1)^2$$

$$11 = n+1$$

$$n = 10$$

Cevap : B

$$5. \quad 40 \cdot (x+3) = (y-4)^2$$

$$2^2 \cdot 2.5 \cdot (x+3) = (y-4)^2$$

x + 3 en az 2.5 seçilirse;

$$x + 3 = 10 \text{ ve } x = 7$$

x yerine yazıldığında;

$$2^2 \cdot 2.5 \cdot (7+3) = (y-4)^2$$

$$2^2 \cdot 2.5 \cdot 10 = (y-4)^2$$

$$20^2 = (y-4)^2$$

$$y - 4 = 20 \text{ ve } y = 24 \text{ olur.}$$

x + y toplamı en az;

$$7 + 24 = 31 \text{ dir.}$$

Cevap : B

$$6. \quad \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) : \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{5}{12} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{10+3}{6} \right) : \left(\frac{1}{3} + \cancel{1} + \frac{1}{4} - \cancel{1} - \frac{5}{12} \right)$$

$$= \frac{13}{6} : \left(\frac{4+3-5}{12} \right)$$

$$= \frac{13}{6} : \left(\frac{2}{12} \right) = \frac{13}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{13}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 13$$

Cevap : C

$$7. \quad a.b = \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4}{18}$$

(2)

$$a.c = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{18}$$

(3)

$$b.c = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6}{18}$$

(6)

Buna göre; $\frac{6}{18} > \frac{4}{18} > \frac{3}{18}$ olduğundan

$b.c > a.b > a.c$ olur.

$b/c > a.b/$ ve $a.b/ > a.c/$

$c > a$ $b > c$

O halde; $a < c < b$ 'dir.

Cevap : C

$$8. \quad \left(\frac{10^9 - 10^8}{3 \cdot 10^4} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{10^{-14} + 10^{-15}}{(1,1) \cdot 10^{-19}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{10^8 \cdot (10 - 1)}{3 \cdot 10^4} \cdot \frac{10^{-14} + 10^{-15}}{11 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 10^{-19}}$$

$$= \frac{10^8 \cdot 9}{3 \cdot 10^4} \cdot \frac{10^{-15} (10^1 + 1)}{11 \cdot 10^{-20}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{10^8 \cdot 10^{-15}}{10^4 \cdot 10^{-20}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-7}}{10^{-16}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-7+16} = 3 \cdot 10^9$$

Cevap : C

$$9. \quad 2^a = 4^b$$

$$2^a = 2^{2b} \Rightarrow a = 2b$$

$$\bullet \quad 2^a \cdot 2 + (4^b) \cdot 4 = 96$$

$$2^a \cdot 2 + 2^a \cdot 4 = 96$$

$$2^a \cdot (2 + 4) = 96$$

$$2^a = \frac{96}{6} = 16$$

$$2^a = 2^4 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$a = 2b$$

$$4 = 2b$$

$$2 = b \text{ olur.}$$

$$a + b = 4 + 2 = 6 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

$$10. \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{2x-6} < \left(\frac{9}{4} \right)^3$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{2x-6} < \left(\frac{9}{4} \right)^3$$

Tabandaki sayı 1'den büyük olduğundan üs büyüdükçe değeri de büyür.

$$2x - 6 < 6$$

$$2x < 12$$

$$x < 6$$

olduğundan en büyük x tamsayısı 5 olur.

Cevap : B

$$11. \quad \frac{-\sqrt{(-4)^2} + \sqrt{16} - 3\sqrt{-8}}{\sqrt{0,49} - \sqrt{0,25}}$$

Not :

$$2n\sqrt{x^{2n}} = |x|$$

$$2n+1\sqrt{x^{2n+1}} = x$$

$$\frac{-|-4| + 4 - (-2)}{\sqrt{\frac{49}{100}} - \sqrt{\frac{25}{100}}} = \frac{-4 + 4 + 2}{\frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10}} = \frac{2}{\frac{2}{10}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{10}{2} = 10$$

Cevap : E

$$12. \quad \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}+1+3\sqrt{2}-1}{3\sqrt{2}+1-(3\sqrt{2}-1)}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}+1-3\sqrt{2}+1}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}$$

Cevap : B

13.

Not : $\sqrt[a]{x \cdot b \sqrt[y]{z}} = \sqrt[a \cdot b]{x^b \cdot z^y}$ şeklinde yazılabilir.

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{3^2 \sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[6]{27}} = \frac{\sqrt[3 \cdot 2]{3^2 \cdot 3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[6]{27}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[6]{3^3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[6]{3^3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 2$$

Cevap : E

14.

$$\frac{x}{x-y} + \frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{x^2 + xy + xy - y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - y^2 + 2xy}{x^2 - y^2}$$

 $(x^2 - y^2 = xy)$ olarak verilmiştir.)

$$= \frac{xy + 2xy}{xy} = \frac{3xy}{xy} = 3$$

Cevap : D

15.

$$\frac{5x+4}{x^2+2x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{5x+4}{x^2+2x} = \frac{A \cdot (x+2) + B \cdot x}{x^2+2x}$$

$$5x+4 = Ax+2A+Bx$$

$$5x+4 = (A+B) \cdot x + 2A$$

Bu durumda $A + B = 5$ ve $2A = 4$ olacağından $A = 2$ ve $B = 3$ 'tür.

Cevap : D16. $a^2 + a + 1 = 0$ eşitliğinden yararlanarak a^3 'ün eşitini bulalım.

$$a^2 + a + 1 = 0$$

$$a^2 = -a - 1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$a^3 = a^2 \cdot a$$

$$a^3 = (-a - 1) \cdot a$$

$$a^3 = -a^2 - a$$

$$a^3 = -(-a - 1) - a$$

$$a^3 = a + 1 - a = a^3 = 1$$

Cevap : E

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

17.

$$\frac{4a-2}{3} = b \text{ içler dışlar çarpımı yapılırsa,}$$

$$4a - 2 = 3b$$

$$4a = 3b + 2 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{2a-1}{2} = b - 2 \text{ içler dışlar çarpımı yapılırsa,}$$

$$2a - 1 = 2b - 4$$

$$2a = 2b - 3 \text{ olur.}$$

$$4a = 3b + 2 \text{ denklemini düzenlenirse,}$$

$$2 \cdot 2a = 3b + 2$$

$$2 \cdot (2b - 3) = 3b + 2$$

$$4b - 6 = 3b + 2$$

$$b = 8 \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap : B

$$18. \frac{9 - \frac{4}{5 - \frac{3}{x-1}}}{7} = 1 \text{ olması için}$$

sırasıyla işlem sonuçlarını kontrol etmeliyiz.

Buna göre,

$$9 - \frac{4}{5 - \frac{3}{x-1}} = 7 \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

$$\text{Bunun için; } \frac{4}{5 - \frac{3}{x-1}} = 2 \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

$$\text{Bunun için; } 5 - \frac{3}{x-1} = 2 \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

$$\text{Bunun için; } \frac{3}{x-1} = 3 \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

$$x - 1 = 1$$

$$x = 2 \text{ olur.}$$

$$19. \frac{\frac{2y}{1 + \frac{1}{y}}}{(y)} - \frac{\frac{3x}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{(x)} = \frac{5x^2}{xy + 1}$$

$$\frac{2y}{xy + 1} - \frac{3x}{xy + 1} = \frac{5x^2}{xy + 1}$$

$$\frac{2y^2 - 3x^2}{xy + 1} = \frac{5x^2}{xy + 1}$$

$$2y^2 - 3x^2 = 5x^2$$

$$2y^2 = 8x^2$$

$$y^2 = 4x^2$$

her iki tarafın

$$y = 2x$$

karekökü alınırsa

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap : E

$$20. \frac{a+b-1}{a.b}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x}{x-y} + \frac{y}{x+y} - \frac{1}{(x^2-y^2)}}{(x+y)(x-y)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x}{x-y} \cdot \frac{y}{x+y}}{(x+y)(x-y)}$$

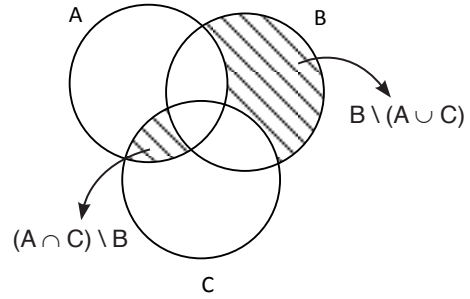
$$= \frac{x^2 + xy + xy - y^2 - x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$= \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$= \frac{2xy}{xy} = 2$$

Cevap : E

21.



Cevap : D

Buna göre, taralı bölge $[B \setminus (A \cup C)] \cup [(A \cap C) \setminus B]$ ile ifade edilir.

Cevap : D

22. A kümesinin elemanları $x = 2k$ olduğundan

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, \dots, 798\} \text{ ve } s(A) = \frac{798 - 2}{2} + 1 = 399$$

olur.

B kümesinin elemanları $x = 3k$ olduğundan

$$B = \{3, 6, 9, \dots, 549\} \text{ ve } s(B) = \frac{549 - 3}{3} + 1 = 183$$

$A \cap B$ kümesi 2 ve 3 ün katı olacağından 6'nın katıdır.

$$A \cap B = \{6, 12, 18, \dots, 546\} \text{ ve}$$

$$s(A \cap B) = \frac{546 - 6}{6} + 1 = 91$$

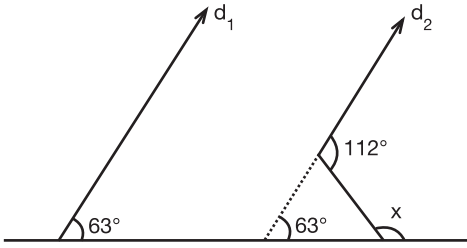
$$s(A \cup B) = s(A) + s(B) - s(A \cap B)$$

$$= 399 + 183 - 91$$

$$= 491$$

Cevap : D

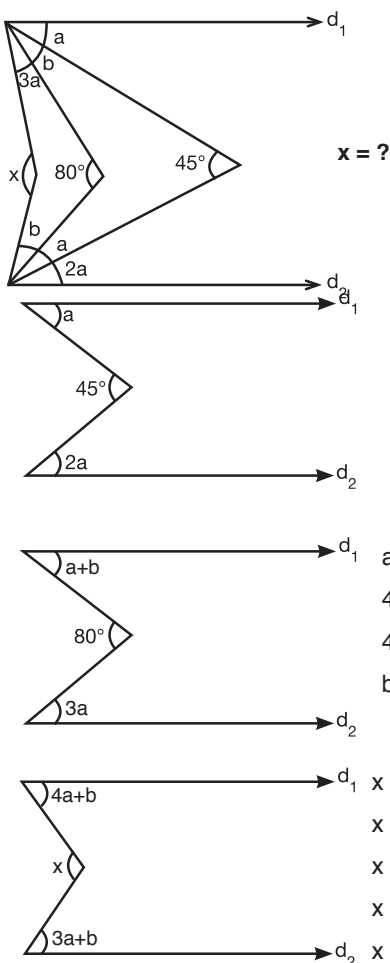
23.

 $x = ?$

$$x = 68 + 63 = 131^\circ$$

Cevap: D

24.

 $x = ?$

$$a + 2a = 45$$

$$3a = 45$$

$$a = 15^\circ$$

$$a + b + 3a = 80$$

$$4a + b = 80$$

$$4 \cdot 15 + b = 80$$

$$b = 20^\circ$$

$$x = 4a + b + 3a + b$$

$$x = 7a + 2b$$

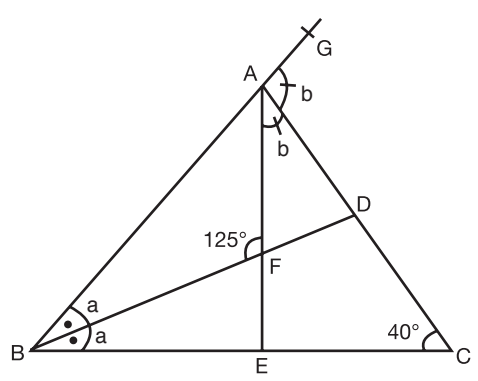
$$x = 7 \cdot 15 + 2 \cdot 20$$

$$x = 105 + 40$$

$$x = 145^\circ$$

Cevap: B

25.



$$\bullet 2a + 40 = b \quad (\widehat{ABC}) \bullet a + b + 40 = 125$$

$$a + b = 85$$

$$b = 85 - a$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 40 = 85 - a$$

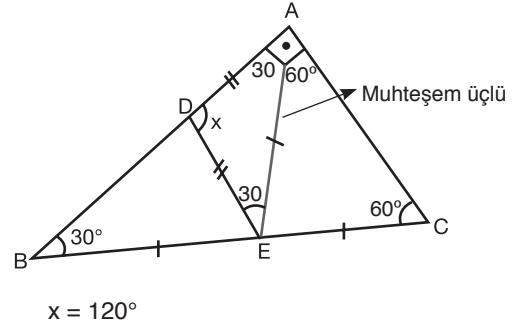
$$3a = 45$$

$$a = 15$$

$$m(\widehat{ABC}) = 2a = 30^\circ$$

Cevap: E

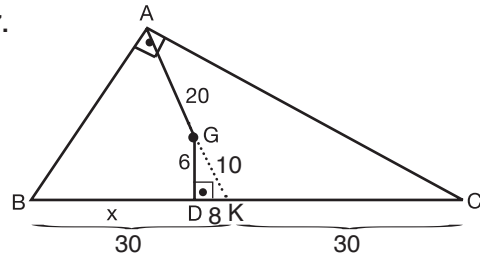
26.



$$x = 120^\circ$$

Cevap: D

27.



$$|AG| = 2 |GK| \Rightarrow |GK| = 10 \text{ br}$$

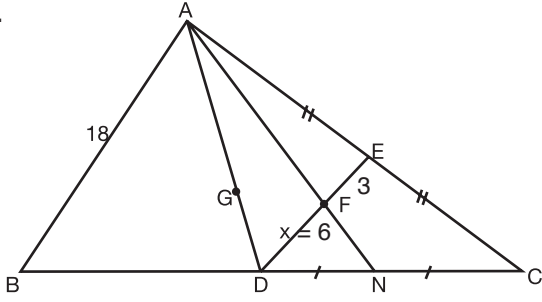
$$\widehat{GDK} \text{ üçgeninde } |DK| = 8 \text{ br } (6, 8, 10 \text{ üçgeni})$$

$$m(\widehat{A}) = 90 \Rightarrow |AK| = |BK| = |CK| = 30 \text{ br } (\text{Muhteşem üçlü})$$

$$x = 22 \text{ br'dir.}$$

Cevap: E

28.



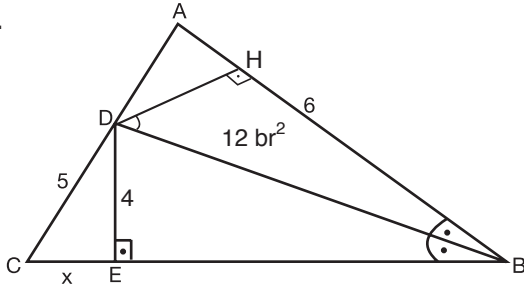
ADC üçgeninde F noktası ağırlık merkezidir.
ABC üçgeninde [DE] orta tabandır.

$$|DE| = \frac{|AB|}{2} = 9 \text{ br'dir.} \quad |FE| = 3 \text{ br'dir.}$$

$$|DF| = X = 6 \text{ br'dir.}$$

Cevap: E

29.



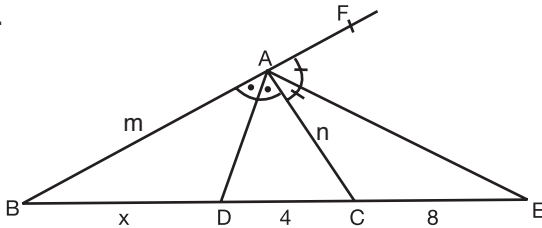
$$A(\text{ABD}) = 12 \text{ br}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{|DH| \cdot 6}{2} = 12 \text{ ve } |DH| = 4 \text{ br}$$

IDHI = IDEI olduğundan IDEI = 4 br'dir.

DEC üçgeni (3, 4, 5) üçgenidir. $x = 3$ br'dir.

Cevap: C

30.



ABC üçgenin iç açılış teoremine göre

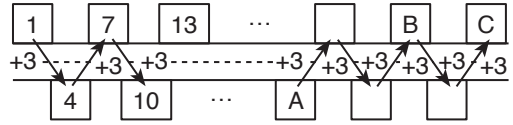
$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{x}{4}$$

Dış açılış teoremine göre $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{x+12}{8}$ 'dir.

$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{x+12}{8} \Rightarrow x = 12 \text{ br'dir.}$$

Cevap: D

31.



$$\Rightarrow B = A + 9$$

$$C = A + 15$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C = 105$$

$$A + A + 9 + A + 15 = 105$$

$$3A = 105 - 24$$

$$A = 27 \rightarrow B = A + 9 = 36$$

Cevap: D

32.

$$(x + y)^2 = 64 \Rightarrow x + y = 8$$

$$(x - y)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x - y = 2$$

$$2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 2y = 3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 = 21$$

Cevap: B

33.

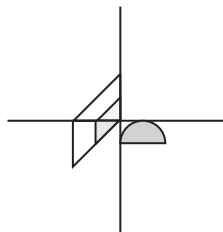
16	23	18	21	} 21 + 17
7	12	4	9	
11	5	13	17	} 9 + x
20	16	27	X	

$$21 + 17 = 9 + x$$

$$x = 29$$

Cevap: A

34.



Cevap: C

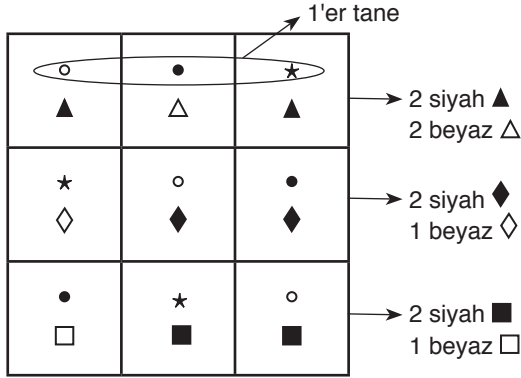
35. $\oplus \Rightarrow \neq * \blacksquare \square \leftrightarrow 3342255526$

$\triangle ! \otimes \downarrow \nabla \leftrightarrow 4433311665$

İki kere 4'e bas Üç kere 3'e bas İki kere 1'e bas İki kere 6'ya bas Bir kere 5'e bas

Cevap: D

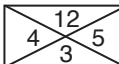
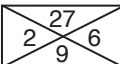
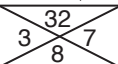
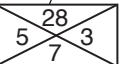
36.



Cevap: C

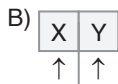
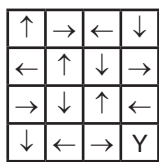
37. $\frac{12}{3} + 4 \cdot 5 = 24$ $\frac{27}{9} + 2 \cdot 6 = 15$ $\frac{32}{8} + 3 \cdot 7 = 25$

$\frac{28}{7} + 5 \cdot 3 = 19$

			
↓ 24	↓ 15	↓ 25	↓ ?

Cevap: B

38.



Cevap: B

39.

$$\frac{2}{7} * \left(+\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} * \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

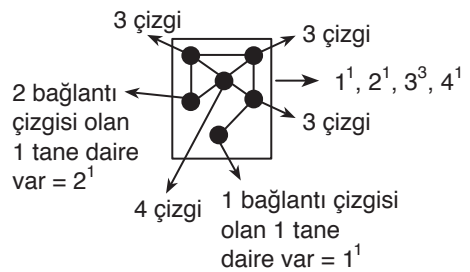
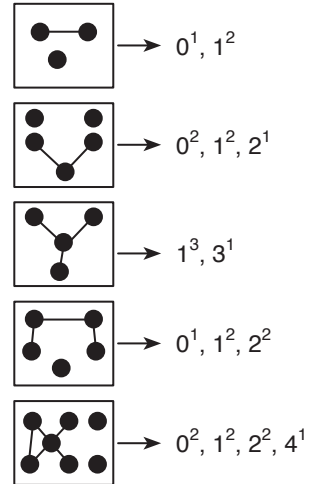
$$\frac{5}{6} * \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Cevap: E

40. $\nabla ABCDE = CDABE$ $\square CDABE = CADEB$ $\triangle CADEB = BEDAC$ $\circ BEDAC = ACDBE$

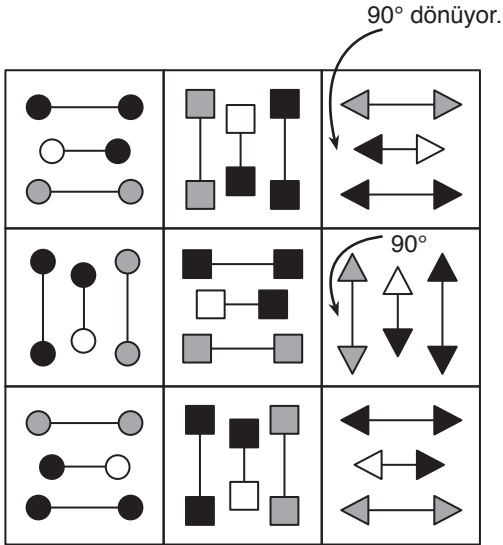
Cevap: E

41.



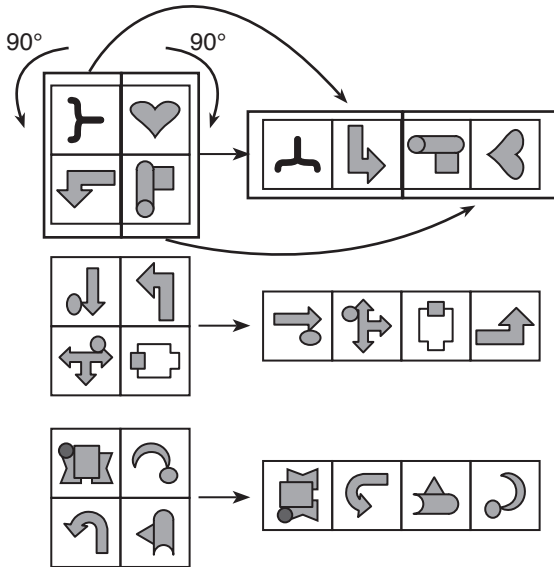
Cevap: B

42.



Cevap: A

43.



Cevap: A

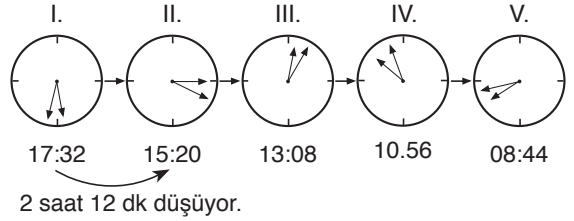
44. • $x + y = 3y$
 $x = 2y$
 • $y + z = 5z$
 $y = 4z$
 $\Rightarrow x + z = 54$
 $2y + \frac{y}{4} = 54 \Rightarrow \frac{9y}{4} = 54$
 $y = 24$
 $\Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot 24 = 48$

Cevap: D

45. $2 = 5 + 4 + 6 = 15$

Cevap: D

46.

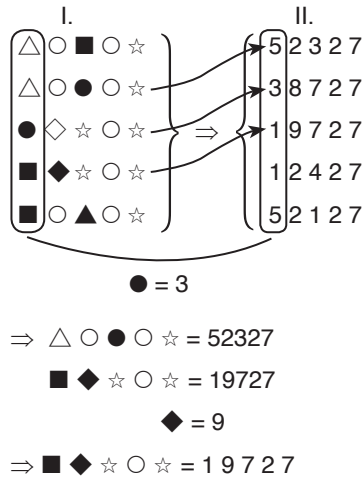


Cevap: E

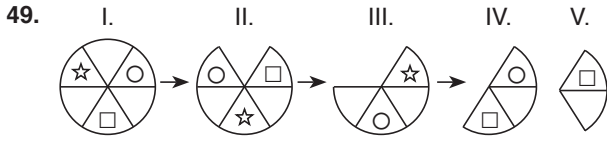
47. $\left(\frac{1}{2} + 3^2\right) \cdot 3$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{2} + 9\right) \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{2} + 27$
 $= \frac{3 + 54}{2}$
 $= \frac{57}{2}$

Cevap: E

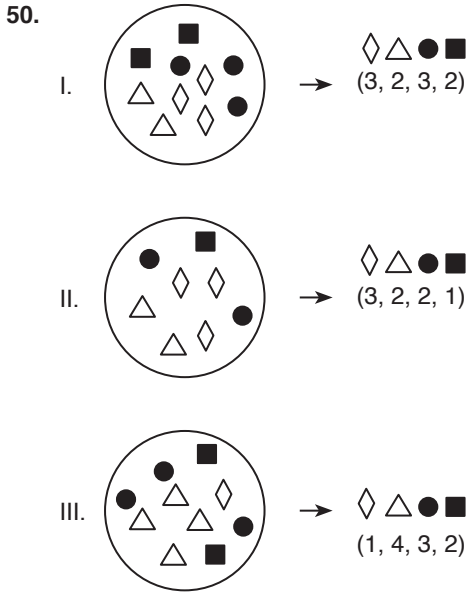
48.



Cevap: C



Cevap: E



Cevap: B

Hedef Başarı ise Adres

TASARI



"Kendine
güven.
Bunun da
üstesinden
gelebilirsin."

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Sipariş ve Detaylı Bilgi İçin



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