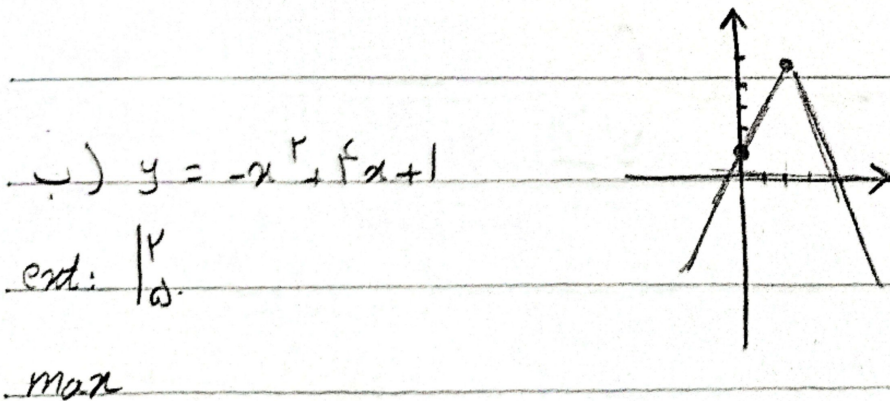
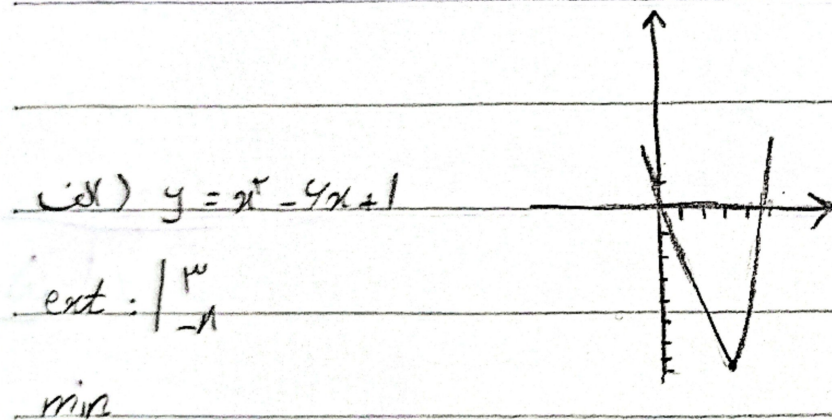


پرنیال باقری / تکلیف شماره ۲۴ / کلاس دهم دفتر A ۲۵

الف) $y = 2x^2 + 4x + 1 \Rightarrow \min$ ext: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 4x - 1 \Rightarrow \max$ ext: $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$



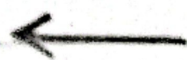
$$y = f_2 x^{\mu} + k_2 x^{\nu} - 9x - \nu = 0 \rightarrow a + b = 1, ab = -\nu$$

μ

$$f_2 x + f_2 k - 11 - \nu = 0$$

$$x^{\nu} - (a+b)x + ab$$

$$\therefore f + k + 9 - \nu = 0$$



$$x^{\nu} - x - \nu = 0 \rightarrow (x - \nu)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{k = -\nu}$$

$$x = \nu, -1$$

ν

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$$\sqrt{A} \cdot \sqrt{B} = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{A} - \sqrt{B})^2 = A + B - 2\sqrt{AB} = 1 \rightarrow 4m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{m} = t \rightarrow 4t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$$

$$4t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (4t - 3)(t + 1) = 0$$

$$t = 1, \frac{-1}{4} \rightarrow \text{reject}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\frac{-m}{4} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$y = 4x^2 - (m+2)x + m$$

$$4 + m - (m+2) = 0 \rightarrow \text{constant term}$$

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

$$m = 3, -1$$

$$y = x^2 - mx + 1 \rightarrow y = x^2 + 1x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$y = x^2 - 3x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = ax + \frac{1}{x} + a \quad \text{كثيري مقدار} \rightarrow a > 0$$

3

4

$$\frac{-\Delta}{ka} = \frac{ka^2 - 9}{ka} = \frac{V}{A^2} \rightarrow A^2 a^2 - 1A = Va$$

$$A^2 a^2 - Va - 1A = 0$$

$$a^2 - Va - 1A = 0 \rightarrow (a-14)(a+9) = 0$$

$$a = \underline{14}, \underline{-9}$$

كثير مقدار ناق ناق

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$$2) \quad -(\alpha+1) + \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \text{to find } \alpha$$

V

5

$$\alpha - 1 = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} - \log x + b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{100 - fb}}{1} = y$$

$$100 - fb = f \rightarrow b = 2f \rightarrow (x-4)(x-f) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = f \\ x = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$2f - 1 = 2f$$

$$y = -ax^p + ax + p \rightsquigarrow \frac{-a}{-pa} = \frac{1}{p} \rightsquigarrow \text{ext.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{p} \\ \frac{a}{pa} + p \end{array} \right.$$

(P) A

$$y = pbx^p - bx - 1 \rightsquigarrow \frac{b}{pa} = \frac{1}{p} \rightsquigarrow \text{ext.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{p} \\ \frac{-b}{pa} - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p \cdot pb - b\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) - 1 = \frac{a}{p} + p \quad \frac{b}{p} - \frac{b}{p} - 1 = \frac{a}{p} + p \rightsquigarrow a = (-1p)$$

$$\frac{1p}{p} \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p - \frac{1p}{p} \left(\frac{1}{p}\right) + p = \frac{-b}{p} - 1 \rightsquigarrow b = (-4)$$

$$b - a = 4$$

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$$\frac{B}{\gamma \omega \alpha} = \alpha B \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}$$

9

$$\frac{-f}{\gamma \omega \alpha} = \alpha + B \rightarrow \gamma \omega \alpha^2 + \gamma \omega \alpha B = -f$$

$$\alpha B = \frac{-1}{\omega} \rightarrow B = \pm 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow B = -1 \quad \bar{\omega} \bar{\omega} \bar{\omega}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-1}{\omega} \rightarrow B = 1 \quad \bar{\omega} \bar{\omega}$$

$$y = -\omega x^2 + fx + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} = \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\omega} \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \end{array} \right.$$

نامہ اول

$$a+b = \frac{a^r + b^r - 1^r}{1}$$

$$ab = a+b-1$$

9

10

$$ab = a^r + b^r - 1^r$$

$$ab + 1^r = (a+b)^r - r ab$$

$$(a+b)^r - r ab - 1^r = 0$$

$$(a+b)^r - r(a+b) - 1 = 0$$

$$(a+b-1)(a+b+1) = 0$$

$$a+b = 1$$

$$a+b = -1$$