

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس (۱۴۰۰-۱۳۹۹)

$$\frac{F\alpha + B^A}{\omega B^r} = \frac{F\alpha}{\omega B^r} + \frac{B^w}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{F_A}{\Delta B^r} \times \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta r} = \frac{r_A^r}{\Delta \alpha^r \beta^r} = \frac{F(\Delta \alpha^r - r_A)}{\Delta \times F} = \frac{\Delta \alpha^r - r_A}{\Delta} + \frac{\Delta \beta^r - r_B}{\Delta} = \frac{\Delta \alpha^r + \Delta \beta^r - r_A - r_B}{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^r - \alpha d + r &= 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r = \alpha d - r \rightarrow \alpha^r = \alpha \alpha^r - r \alpha \\ \beta^r - \alpha B + r &= 0 \rightarrow \beta^r = \alpha B - r \rightarrow \beta^r = \alpha \beta^r - r B \\ \alpha^r - \alpha u + r &= 0 \quad \alpha B = \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^r \beta^r = r \\ \alpha + B &= \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + r \alpha = r \alpha \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} -1/a & y = ax^2 + bx + c \\ -f & -f = r/raa - 1/ab + c \\ 1'' & \\ -f & -f = qa + rb + c \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} r/raa - 1/ab + c = qa + rb + c \\ -4/raa = \frac{r/ab}{r/a} \rightarrow -1/aa = b \end{array}$$

$$\frac{61.51}{100} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{101} = \frac{\sqrt{FK^2 - y_0}}{1} = \frac{F}{100} K \xrightarrow{\text{multi}} \frac{FK^2 - y_0}{1} = \frac{14 K^2}{9} \rightarrow 9(FK^2 - y_0) = 14 K^2$$

$$9 \cdot 4 K^2 - 100 = 14 K^2$$

$$40 K^2 = 100 \rightarrow K^2 = 2.5$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = FK^2 - y_0$$

$$y_0 K^2 = 100 \rightarrow K^2 = 9$$

$$\left[\frac{K^r}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{9}{r} \right] = [r, \infty] = K$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_5 &= \frac{-a+r}{r} = \frac{-r}{r} = -1 & y &= a(x+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow y = ax^r + rax + a + 1 \rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{ra}{a} = -r \\ ax^r + rax &= S - a - 1 \rightarrow r - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = r - \frac{ra+1}{a} = r - \frac{ra}{a} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{ra-r}{a} = \frac{r(a-1)}{a} \\ a &= \frac{r(a-1)}{a} \rightarrow ra = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = -\frac{p}{r}(x+1)^r + 1 \xrightarrow{x=0} -\frac{p}{r} \times 1 + 1 = -\frac{p}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \left[\frac{r-p}{r} \right]$$

$$-x' + \Delta x + y = 0$$

$$\frac{x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3}{- \quad + \quad -} \rightarrow x_1, x_2, x_3 \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$-\frac{\Delta l}{F} + \frac{F \Delta}{P} + m \gamma_0$$

$$1. \frac{-11 + 90 + 4m}{K} > 0 \rightarrow 9 + 4m > 0 \rightarrow 4m > -9 \rightarrow m > -\frac{9}{4} = -2.25$$

$$\sum \tau = 0 \rightarrow b' - r_{AC} = r_{\omega} + F_{m} r_{\omega} \rightarrow F_{m} r - r_{\omega} = m r - \frac{r_{\omega}}{r} = -41 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{-4, \sim}{\quad} \quad \frac{-7, \sim}{\quad}$$

$$[-4, -5, -7, -9]$$

) U F)

$$y = m x^p - 11x + 2m - 1$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{F_a} = \frac{-(b^p - F_a c^{m+1})}{F_a} = \frac{1FF - P_0 m^p + F_m}{-F_m} = \frac{P}{1} \rightarrow 1FF - P_0 m^p + F_m = -\Lambda m \rightarrow P_0 m^p - 11m - 1FF = 0$$

$$y = P_0 x^p - 11x + 1F$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1P}{4} = \boxed{P}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta m^p - 11m - 1FF &= 0 \\ m^p - 11m - 110 &= 0 \\ (m-10)(m+11) &= 0 \\ m = \frac{10}{1} = 10 &\quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \\ m = -11 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

أخيراً، نلاحظ أن $m = 10$ هو الحل الصحيح. $\checkmark$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 (P_0 a + P_1 x + P_2 a - 1) &= 0 \\ S = a + b = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-P_0 a^p}{1} = -P_0 a - P \\ P = a \times b = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{P_0 a - 1}{1} = P_0 a - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^p = a b$$

$$a^p = P_0 a - 1$$

$$a^p - P_0 a + 1 = 0$$

$$(a-1)^p = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^p = t \rightarrow t^p - 11t = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^p - F_a c = 11^p + P_0 = 121 + 1 = 122$$

$$t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{122}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{11 \pm \sqrt{122}}{2}} \rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -\frac{11 + \sqrt{122}}{2} = P \end{array} \right.$$

$$P^p - P_0 P + P_1 = P \times \left(-\frac{11 + \sqrt{122}}{2} \right)^p = P \times \frac{11^p + 11^p \sqrt{122} + 11^p}{2^p} = \frac{11^p + 11^p \sqrt{122} + 11^p}{2^p} = \frac{2 \times 11^p + 11^p \sqrt{122}}{2^p}$$

$$y = K x^p - F x - 4 \quad x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-F}{2K} = \frac{P}{K}$$

$$x_1, y = K \times \frac{P}{K} - F \times \frac{P}{K} - 4 = \frac{P}{K} - \frac{F}{K} - 4 = \frac{P - F - 4K}{K} = \frac{-F}{K} - 4$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{K}, -\frac{F}{K} - 4 \right) \rightarrow y = -F x - 4$$

$$y = \frac{P}{K} - 4 = \frac{-F}{K} - 4 \rightarrow \frac{P}{K} = \frac{-F}{K} \rightarrow PK = F \rightarrow K = \frac{F}{P}$$

$$y = -\frac{F}{K} - 4 = -\frac{F}{\frac{F}{P}} - 4 = -P - 4 = \boxed{-1}$$

$$-m - x = -m x^p + m x + 1 \rightarrow m x^p - m x - 1 - m - x = 0 \rightarrow m x^p - (m+1)x - m - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^p - F_a c = \left(-(m+1) \right)^p - F_m x^m x (-m-1) < 0$$

$$m^p + 11m + F_m^p + F_m = 2m^p + 4m + 1 < 0 \rightarrow m^p + 4m + 1 < 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) < 0$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$2(m + \frac{1}{2})(m+1)$$

$$(2m+1)(m+1) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{m = -\frac{1}{2}}$$