

~~11/10~~

مراجعة

Subject _____ Date : / /

ا) $x^2 - 5x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$

(50)

$$x^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} -b \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \\ \frac{-a}{2a} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

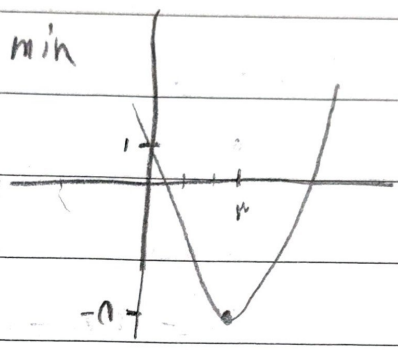
ب) $x^2 + 5x + 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

$$x^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} -b \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-5}{-2} = \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{-a}{2a} = \frac{1}{-2} = -0.5 \end{array} \right.$$

ج) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

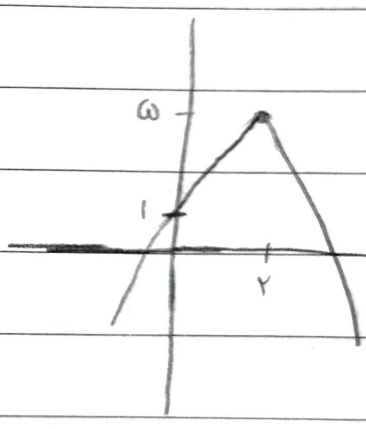
(5) (2)

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right.$$



د) $y = x^2 + 5x + 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

(4)

$$\beta = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha\beta = -5 \rightarrow (\alpha)(1-\alpha) = \alpha - \alpha^2 = -5 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - 5 = 0$$

(5)

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1) = 0$$

(1) (-1)

$$5x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 7 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$4x^2 + 5kx - 17 - 7 = 0 \rightarrow k = -4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$5x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 7 = 0 \rightarrow k + 9 - 7 = 0$$

$$k = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

زهراسادات حسینی

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$ به توان ۲
 $\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow 4m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0$ (۴) (۵)

$\frac{b}{a} = 4m$
 $\frac{c}{a} = m$

$4t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

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

$\sqrt{1}$
 $\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}}$ $\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}}$

$4x^2 - mx - m = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$(x-2)(x+1)$
 $(+1) \quad (-\frac{1}{4}) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4}}$

NOTEBOOK

زکوة اساسات

Subject _____

Date: / /

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + E - Em}}{r} = \left| \frac{r}{E} \right|$$

$$m / m - r / 2 / r \rightarrow m / m - r / 2 + r$$

(5)

(5/5)

زهرا اساتذت لیسینی

۶
۷

$$y = a^2 + m + a$$

$$a \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{-9 + \epsilon a^2}{\epsilon a^2} = \frac{v}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \Lambda a^2 - v a - 1 \epsilon \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \text{تسهیل}$$

$$\Lambda a^2 - v a - 1 \epsilon \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - v a - 1 \epsilon \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (a-14)(a+9)$$

$$(a-2)(a+\frac{9}{\Lambda})$$

$$a=2$$

$$a=\frac{-9}{\Lambda}$$

یک مقدار

خ قان با شرط $a > 0$

Subject _____

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$$n^2 - (a+1)n + a = 0 \Rightarrow$$

(5) (6)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - 4a + 4} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a-1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow |a-1| = 2$$

$$a < 1 \Rightarrow a - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

لغز ریاضی طبیعی
سر با به (+)

$$a > 1 \Rightarrow a - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$P_1 = -1, P_2 = 3$$

$$n^2 - (a+1)n + b = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - 4a + 4} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1 - \epsilon} = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2\epsilon$$

$$P_1 = 2\epsilon$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 1$$

$$-a^r + \Lambda a \varepsilon x - a x r$$

زنگنه (دانشگاه)

Subject _____

Date: / /

$$y = -ax^r + ax + r$$

$$\left| \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{+a}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{-a}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{a^r + (-\varepsilon)(-a)(r)}{-\varepsilon a} = \frac{-a^r - \Lambda a}{-\varepsilon a} = \frac{a^r + \Lambda a}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{a + \Lambda}{\varepsilon} \right.$$

$$y = r b x^r - b x - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} b - \frac{1}{r} b - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a + \Lambda}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$a + \Lambda = -\varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1r}$$

$$y = -ax^r + ax + r \Rightarrow y = 1r x^r - 1r x + r$$

$$y = r b x^r - b x - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{است} \left| \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{b}{\varepsilon b} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{-b^r + \Lambda b}{\Lambda b} \right.$$

$$y = 1r x^r - 1r x + r \Rightarrow y = \frac{r^r}{r} - r + r \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{b^r + \Lambda b}{\Lambda b} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \varepsilon b^r + r r b = \Lambda b \Rightarrow r b^r + r \varepsilon b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b = a = -r + 1r = r}$$

$$b^r + r b = 0$$

$$b(b + r) = 0$$

$$\text{C} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{J} \quad \text{K} \quad \text{L} \quad \text{M} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{P} \quad \text{Q} \quad \text{R} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{W} \quad \text{X} \quad \text{Y} \quad \text{Z}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \omega x^2 + \epsilon x + \beta$$

پہلے اساتذہ کو جاننے

Subject _____

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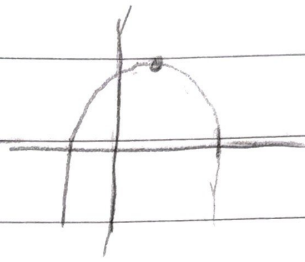
$$\alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{\frac{1}{2}\omega} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}\omega} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}$$

(9)

(5)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \pm \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha \text{ کی وجہ سے } -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-1}{\omega} \quad \beta = 1 \Rightarrow$$



نقص اول

$$S = + (a^2 + b^2 - 12) = S^2 - 2P - 12$$

(10)

(5)

$$P = \frac{a+b-1}{1} = S - 1$$

$$S^2 - 2(S - 1) - 12 = S \Rightarrow S^2 - 2S - 10 = S \Rightarrow S^2 - 3S - 10 = 0$$

$$(S - 5)(S + 2) = 0$$

$$P = a - 1 = \epsilon$$

(5)

(-2)

$$P = 2 - 1 = 1$$

عقبات زیر P منفی است

اس وقت کے لیے حل نہیں ہے