

۱۸, ۷۵

هلا توالا

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الف)  $g = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$

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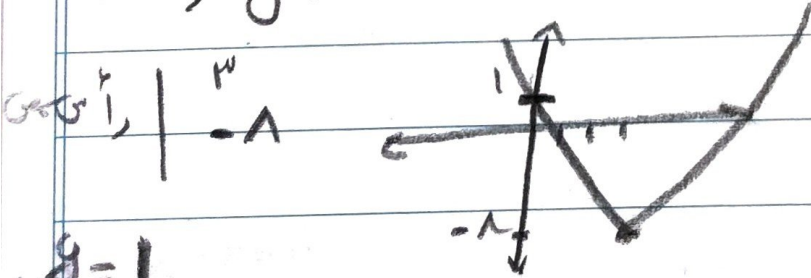
ext  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \quad a > 0 \\ -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \downarrow \text{min}$

ب)  $g = -2x^2 + 4x - 1$

ext  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1 \quad a < 0 \\ \frac{4}{-4} = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \downarrow \text{max}$

د)  $g = x^2 - 4x + 1$

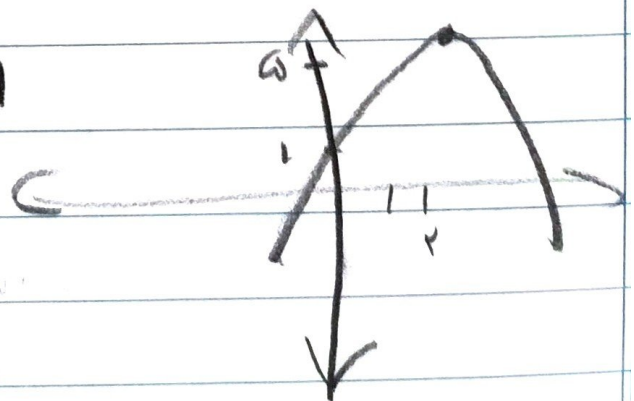
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$g = 1$

ه)  $g = -x^2 + 4x + 1$

د)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 4 \end{array} \right. \quad g = 1$   
عرفت از من



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$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha \beta = -r = \alpha(1-\alpha) \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta = 1 - \alpha \quad \alpha - \alpha^2 = -r \rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - r = 0$$
$$(\alpha - r)(\alpha + 1) = 0$$

$$r\alpha^2 + k\alpha - q\alpha - r = 0 \quad \alpha = r$$

$$r^2 + kr - q - r = 0 \rightarrow k = -r$$

$$r\alpha^2 + k\alpha^2 - q\alpha - r = 0 \quad \alpha = 1 \quad k = -r$$

$$|\sqrt{n_1} - \sqrt{n_2}| = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{n_1} - \sqrt{n_2})^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2}} - r \frac{\sqrt{n_1 n_2}}{n_1 n_2} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n_1 n_2} - r \frac{\sqrt{n_1 n_2}}{n_1 n_2} = 1$$
$$r^2 - r^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{r} \Rightarrow t = 1 \quad \underline{t} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{m} > 0 \Rightarrow t = 1, \sqrt{m} = 1, m = 1$$

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

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$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{|x_2 - x_1|}{|a|} \times |m| = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \quad \text{--- a}$$

$$|x_2 - x_1| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{(m+r)^2 - 4m}{r} = \frac{m-r}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{m-r}{r} \times m = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{m(m-r)}{\epsilon} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow m(m-r) = r$$

$$m = r \quad \text{or} \quad m = -1$$

$$\text{or } \frac{m}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{-1}{r}$$

aco min

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{ra} \Rightarrow y = a \left( \frac{a}{\epsilon a} \right) + r \left( \frac{-r}{ra} \right) + a$$

$$y = \frac{a}{\epsilon a} - \frac{a}{ra} + a \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{\epsilon a} + a$$

$$a - \frac{a}{\epsilon a} = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \Lambda a^2 - Va - \Lambda = 0$$

$$a = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{\epsilon a + 4\Lambda}}{2\Lambda} = \frac{V \pm r a}{2\Lambda} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{a_1 = r}, \quad a_2 = \frac{-a}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \text{---}$$

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$$n^2 - (a+1)n + a \rightarrow S = a+1$$

$$n, n+r \rightarrow rn+r = a+1$$

$$a = rn+1$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = r, \quad n(n+r) = n^2 + rn = a$$

$$n^2 + rn = a \rightarrow n^2 + rn = rn+1 \rightarrow n^2 = 1 \rightarrow n = 1$$

در این مسئله و مسئله دیگر

$$r_m, r_{m+r} \quad \frac{-b}{a} = 1$$

$$r_{m+r} = 1$$

$$m = r$$

در این مسئله و مسئله دیگر

$$\frac{-b}{a} = 1$$

$$r \epsilon - r = r$$

$$r - r \epsilon = -r$$

$\frac{-b}{a} = 1$

ادامه راه حل درست

در مسئله دیگر

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-a}{-ra} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$g = \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r$$

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

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad g = \frac{-b}{r} - 1$$

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

$$b = -r \rightarrow b_{\text{برابر}} = -r(-1) = \boxed{-r}$$

$$\frac{-a}{1a} + \frac{a}{\varepsilon} + \gamma = \frac{-b}{\lambda} - 1 \quad \frac{1\gamma}{1a} = \frac{-b}{\lambda} \rightarrow b = -\gamma \quad (\text{Adia})$$

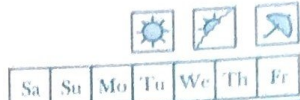
$$b - a = -\gamma - (-1\gamma) = \gamma$$

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$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{f}{\gamma \alpha \beta}$$

$\gamma = -f$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{\beta}{\gamma \alpha} \Rightarrow \gamma \alpha \alpha \beta = \beta \Rightarrow \beta \neq 0 \neq$$

$$\gamma \alpha \alpha \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\varepsilon}{\gamma \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\beta > \alpha \rightarrow -1 > \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\varepsilon}{-\gamma \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$1) \frac{-1}{\alpha} < 0$$

$$\text{الحل هو } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n > 0 \leftarrow \frac{-b}{\gamma a} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{\gamma(-\alpha)} = \varepsilon/\varepsilon \\ y = -\alpha(\varepsilon/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon(\varepsilon/\varepsilon) + 1 = b/\lambda \\ y > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$ab = a + b + 1$$

$$ab - a - b + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)(b-1) = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad \vee \quad b = 1$$

$$\text{if } a = 1 \Rightarrow \text{بعضی حالت } \Rightarrow 1 + b = 1^r + b^r - 1^r$$

$$b = b^r - 1^r \Rightarrow (b-1)(b+1^r) = 0$$

$$\text{if } b = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$b = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$a+b = 2$$

در هر حالت