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آزمایش کبیری کرده دهم بنویسید

$$f(a) \rightarrow a^x \rightarrow ya = a^x - 4$$

۱- $f(a)$ با y درجه ۲ باشد یک مقدار بود

$$ya = -4 \quad \boxed{a = -2}$$

$$g(x) = 3 \rightarrow 4 + b = 3 \quad \underline{b = -1}$$

$$f(x) = 3 \rightarrow \frac{f+a}{4-(-1)} = 3$$

$$\rightarrow 4 + a = 15$$

$$\underline{a = 11}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1+11}{2-(-1)} = 4$$

ریشه های جذبی: $s = -1$ → $S = 3$ → $\frac{a}{4} s - 3$ $a s - 4$ -۳

$P = -4$ → $\frac{b}{4} s - 4$ $b s - 16$

$f(n) = \frac{4n+1}{2n^2-4n-16}$ $f(1) = \frac{5}{4-4-16} = \frac{-5}{12}$

-f -1 - مربع، اصفهین کند ←
 $-c - a + b \leq 0 \rightarrow b = a + c$

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 14b \leq 0 \quad a^2 + 14(a+c) \leq 0 \quad a^2 + 14a + 14c \leq 0$

$\rightarrow (a+7)^2 \leq 0 \quad a \leq -7, b \leq -7 + c \leq -c \quad \boxed{a+b = -7 + (-c) = -12}$

-d عبارت $x^2 + mx + 1$ را رسم ندارد یا رسم مخالف دارد

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \quad \frac{-2}{+} \quad \frac{2}{-} \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

رسم مخالف! $\rightarrow (x-1)^2 \leq x^2 - 2mx + 1 \rightarrow m \leq -2$

$\rightarrow \boxed{-2 < m < 2} \rightarrow \boxed{(-2, 2)}$

-g $\frac{c}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{c})(x + \frac{1}{c}) \geq 0 \quad \frac{-\frac{1}{c}}{+} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{c}}{-}$

$\boxed{D = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{c}] \cup [\frac{1}{c}, +\infty)}$

-7 عبارت زیر را در بازه Δ مقبول باشد

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon m \leq 0 \quad \epsilon m(m-1) \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+ \quad - \quad +}$$
$$\rightarrow \boxed{0, m \leq 1} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$\gamma(n-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow n \leq \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \underline{a = \frac{1}{\gamma}}$ -11

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) = \gamma + k \quad g\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) = \gamma \quad \gamma + k \leq \gamma \rightarrow \underline{k \leq 0} \quad \boxed{a + k \leq \frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{4n^2 - \epsilon}{\gamma n + \gamma} = \frac{(\gamma n - \gamma)(\gamma n + \gamma)}{\gamma n + \gamma} = \gamma n - \gamma \rightarrow g(n) = \gamma n - \gamma, \quad \underline{b = -\gamma} \quad -9$$

$\gamma n + \gamma \rightarrow n \neq \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma}$

$$g\left(-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\right) = -\gamma - \gamma = -\epsilon \quad f\left(-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\right) = -\gamma a + \gamma = -\epsilon \rightarrow \underline{-\gamma a = -\epsilon} \quad a = \gamma$$

$$a - b = \gamma - (-\gamma) = \textcircled{2}$$

$g(\gamma) = \epsilon \quad f(\gamma) = \gamma a^2 + \gamma a = \epsilon \rightarrow \gamma a^2 + \gamma a - \epsilon = 0$ -10

$$\rightarrow a^2 + a - \gamma = 0 \quad (a + \gamma)(a - 1) = 0 \quad \boxed{a = -\gamma, a = 1}$$