

۱۸, ۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: ... پلیدر محمد حسین ریاضی ریاضیاسخامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۲ کلاس ۲۲

$$\frac{Pa + B^a}{\Delta B^a} = \frac{Pa}{\Delta B^a} + \frac{B^a}{\Delta} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P^N - \Delta B^N = 0 \quad B^N = \Delta B^N - \Delta B$$

$$\alpha^N - \Delta \alpha + N = 0 \quad \alpha^N + N = \Delta \alpha$$

$$N^N - \Delta m + N = 0$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = N \Rightarrow \frac{N}{B} = \alpha \quad \checkmark$$

نقاط $(3, -2)$ و $(-1, 5)$ روی یک سیمی اند و چون عرض آنها برابر و طولشان متفاوت است پس نسبت به محور تقارن سیمی به طول $-\frac{b}{2a}$ قریب اند

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{(-1, 5)}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{1} \times 2 = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$N^N + N k m + a = 0, \quad \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2|a|} = \frac{k}{N} \quad \frac{\sqrt{N k^2 - 2a}}{2|a|} = \frac{k}{N}$$

$$N \sqrt{N k^2 - 2a} = + \frac{N}{N} k$$

$$\left[\frac{k^N}{N} \right] = \left[\frac{q}{N} \right] = k \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{q} k^N = a \quad k^N - a = \left(\frac{N}{N} \right)^N k^N$$

$$\Rightarrow k^N = q \quad \checkmark$$

$$-N^N + \Delta m + m = 0$$

$$m > -\Delta \quad m > -\frac{\Delta}{N} \quad \frac{-\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm}}{2} = \frac{\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm}}{2} < \frac{q}{N}$$

$$\Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm} < q \quad -\frac{N}{2} < \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm} < q \quad \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4Nm} < q$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta^2 + 4Nm < q^2$$

$$Nm < -\frac{q}{N}$$

$$m < -\frac{q}{N}$$

مقدار همواره برابر $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$

$$\left(-\frac{\Delta}{N}, -\frac{q}{N} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(-\Delta, y), (N, y)$$

$$S = -1 \times 1 = -1$$

$$\alpha + B = -1$$

$$\alpha - B = \sqrt{4}$$

$$B \Rightarrow \alpha = -1 + \sqrt{4}$$

$$B = -1 - \sqrt{4}$$

$$\alpha + B^N - N \alpha B = (N - B)$$

$$\alpha(N - (-1 - \sqrt{4})) (N - (-1 + \sqrt{4})) = 1$$

$$\alpha(1/1) \quad \alpha = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \left(\frac{\sqrt{4}}{N} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{4}}{N} \right) = 1$$

نقطه جواب

$$y = mn^N - |1n + 1m - 1| \quad (n=1) \quad \min = 1 \quad mn^N - |1n + 1m - 1|$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{r_n} = 1 \quad + \Delta = 1n \quad m > 0 \quad \frac{1n}{4} = 1 \quad \text{و}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10m^N - 11m - 111 = 0 \Rightarrow 111 - 10m^N + 11m = -11m \Rightarrow 111 - 10m^N + 22m = 0 \Rightarrow m^N - 2m - 11 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m+11) = 0$$

$$n^N + 1(n+1)m + 1n - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \times \beta = \alpha^N$$

$$p = \alpha^N$$

$$p = \frac{c}{q} \quad \frac{1n-1}{1} = \alpha^N \Rightarrow \alpha^N - 1n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha-1)^N = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$n^N - 1m^N - 1 = 0$$

چون در جی هری عبارت باز و بسته است پس هر دوی
در آن کار کنند مینه اش هم کاری کند $S=0$
 $\Delta = 4q$

$$t = n^N - 1m^N - 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{+1 + \sqrt{4q}}{1} = \frac{+1 + \sqrt{4q}}{1}$$

$$n^N = \frac{+1 + \sqrt{4q}}{1} \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$1p^N - 1Sp + 1S = (1q + \sqrt{4q}) \quad 1p^N = 1(1 + \sqrt{q}x - \sqrt{q}) = 1\alpha^N = 1\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{4q}}{1}\right)^N = 1q + \sqrt{4q}$$

$$kn^N - 1m - 1 = y$$

$$-\frac{b}{1n} = \frac{1}{1k} = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$y = -1m - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - 1 = -\frac{1}{k} - 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} - 1 = -1\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) - 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{1} - 1 = -2$$

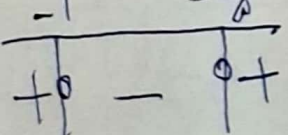
$$\frac{1}{k} = 1 \quad + \frac{1}{k} + 1 = +\frac{1}{k} + 1 \quad 1k = 1 \quad k = 1$$

$$y = -mn^N + mn + 1$$

$$(-1, -\frac{1}{1})$$

$$y = -m - 1 \quad -mn^N + mn + 1 = -m - 1 \Rightarrow -mn^N + (m+1)n + m + 1 = 0$$

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



$$(m+1)^N + 1m^N + 1m \geq 0 \quad (1m+1)(m+1) \geq 0$$

Subject :

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$$P = \left(-1 - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{p} \right) \left(-1 + \frac{\sqrt{y}}{p} \right) = 1 - \frac{y}{p} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$-\frac{1}{p} \times \alpha = -\frac{1}{p} \times -\frac{p}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P = \alpha \beta = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{r}{\omega} \times \frac{\alpha}{\cancel{\beta^r} \frac{r}{\alpha^r}} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega} = \frac{\alpha^r}{\omega} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega} = \frac{5^r - r^r p}{\omega} = \frac{9\omega}{\omega} = \boxed{19}$$