

$$\Delta = b'' - fac$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 12 = 13 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{٣ حقيقي}$$

ج) $2x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 16 = -15 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ فاندريه حقيقي

ج) $2x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 16 - 16 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow$ اریبہ مضاعف

فالدلتا سالبه صحيح $\rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 1 = -1 \rightarrow \Delta = -1 = 0$ $2x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ (ج)

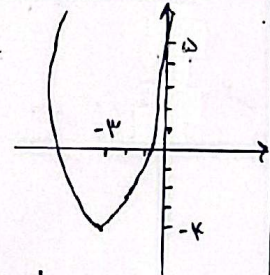
دو جواب متمایز معنی $b^2 - 4ac = + \rightarrow 9 - 1a = + \Rightarrow a = (9, -\infty)$ دلالت می‌بخشد (الف)

اربع مضاعف . $b^5 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow 9 - 1a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{1}$ (ج) طبعاً صحیح

فائدة من صفتي $b^p - ka c = - \rightarrow q - 1 a = - \Rightarrow a = (\frac{q}{p}, +\infty)$ ، كما ينبغي بآ (ج)

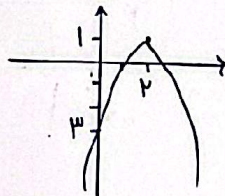
د) د لاه شیب، با صفر
خا صر $b^4 - 4ac = + 1 \cdot 0 \rightarrow 9 - 11a = + 1 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow a = (-\infty, \frac{9}{11}]$ پښه

$$\text{الف) المتكبرم} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{-b}{K_a} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{K_a} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{-4}{K} \\ \frac{-(34-K)}{K} \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -K \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{مينيم دار} \\ - \\ (\min) \end{array}$$



محور را در $(+5)$ قطع می کند.

$$\frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{2a}$$



$$\hookrightarrow -x^2 + 1x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$$

$$p = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{1} = p = 75$$

$$\text{ضرب} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2 \Rightarrow p$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-3 \quad c=-2$$

$$\text{الف)} \Rightarrow 5^2 - 2p \Rightarrow 9 - (-4) = 9 + 4 = 13$$

$$b) \Rightarrow s^w - w_s p = \gamma^w - (-1\lambda) = 4\omega$$