

14/10/20

دوم پایان

آرین سفاری

19/1

$$a + \beta = \Delta \Rightarrow a = \Delta - \beta$$

$$a\beta = 2$$

$$\beta^2 - a\beta + 2 \Rightarrow \beta^2 - \Delta\beta + 2$$

$$\beta^2 - \beta \cdot \beta^2 = (\Delta\beta - 2)b / (\Delta\beta - 2) = b(\Delta\beta - 2)^2$$

$$\frac{f(a + \beta(\Delta\beta - 2)^2)}{\Delta(\Delta\beta - 2)} = \frac{f(\Delta - \beta) + \beta(\Delta\beta - 2)^2}{\Delta(\Delta\beta - 2)} = \frac{f(\Delta\beta - 19)}{\Delta\beta - 19} = \frac{19(2\Delta\beta - 19)}{(2\Delta\beta - 19)} = 19$$

$$20 + \beta(\Delta\beta - 2)^2 = 20 + 2\Delta\beta^2 - 2\Delta\beta = 20 + 12\Delta\beta^2 - \Delta\beta = 20/5 = 4$$

$$20 + 6\Delta\beta^2 - \Delta\beta = 20 + 6(2\Delta\beta - 19) - \Delta\beta = 6\Delta\beta - 114 - \Delta\beta = 5\Delta\beta - 114 = 19 \Rightarrow \Delta\beta = 21.8$$

$$r = (-1/4) \pm 1/2$$

جواب هر دو مسئله و نتایج است

$$mn = 0/10 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2a} = 0/10$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-b}{2a} \times 2 = 1/10$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{fK^2 - 20}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{fK^2 - 20}}{1} = \frac{f}{K}$$

$$fK^2 - 20 = \frac{19}{9} K^2 \Rightarrow \frac{f}{9} K^2 = \frac{19}{9} \Rightarrow K^2 = 9 \Rightarrow K = \pm 3$$

$$\left[\frac{9}{K} \right] = \left[\frac{f}{K} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{f}{K} \right] = 1$$

$$\frac{r}{r} + \dots \rightarrow \dots (-1, 1) \quad \alpha + \beta \cdot \Delta \quad (2) \quad (r)$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^r \cdot r \cdot \beta = \Delta$$

$$y = a(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow y = a(n+1)^r + 1$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow 0 = a(n+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow a(n+1)^r = -1 \rightarrow (n+1)^r = \frac{-1}{a}$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow y = a(0+1)^r + 1 = a + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\beta = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\alpha + \beta \cdot \Delta \quad \alpha + \beta \cdot r \quad \alpha + \beta \cdot 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta \cdot 1 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta \cdot r = \Delta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta \cdot \frac{r}{r} = \Delta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \Delta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \Delta$$

$$\alpha = 1 - \beta$$

$$1 - \beta + \beta = \Delta \rightarrow 1 = \Delta$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta \cdot \Delta \quad - (n^r \cdot \Delta n - m)$$

$$P = m$$

$$\alpha > \beta \Rightarrow \alpha < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\beta = \Delta - \alpha > \Delta - \frac{1}{r} \Delta = \Delta \left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$\alpha + \beta \cdot \Delta \quad \alpha + \beta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Delta$$

$$m = P \rightarrow m = (F/\Delta \cdot \Delta) \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Delta$$

$$m > \dots \left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \times \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Delta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \Delta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Delta = \frac{1}{r^2} \Delta^2$$

$$m n^r - 1 r n + \Delta m - 1 = r$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1r \pm \sqrt{1r^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (m n^r - 1 r n + \Delta m - 1)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\frac{1r \pm \sqrt{1r^2 - 4(m n^r - 1 r n + \Delta m - 1)}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1r}{m} - \frac{1r}{m} + \frac{\Delta m^r - m}{m} = \Delta m^r - r m - 1r = 0$$

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

$$\frac{1r}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{1r}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 10}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{90}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{f \cdot a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

α, a, β

$$a^2, \alpha \beta, \gamma a - 1$$

$$\gamma a^2, \gamma a - 1, \alpha^2 - \gamma a + 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = (a-1)^2, \boxed{a=1}$$

n^2, t

$$t^2 - vt - \Delta \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2} \checkmark$$

$n^2, v \pm \sqrt{4\Delta}$

$$n^2 \pm \frac{v \pm \sqrt{4\Delta}}{2} \Rightarrow S=0$$

$$P, \sqrt{t} \times (\sqrt{t})_s = t \Rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}, P, \frac{v \pm \sqrt{4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$(P^2 - P_s P + P_s = P^2, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 \pm 4\Delta}}{2}) = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 \pm 4\Delta}}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$y, k n^2 (f n - g) \Rightarrow y, f n - f \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{f}{2k} = \frac{r}{k}$$

$$y, k \left(\frac{r}{k} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{f}{k} \right) - g = \frac{f}{k} - g$$

$$y, -f n - f = -\left(\frac{f}{k} \right) - f = \frac{-1}{k} - f \rightarrow \frac{-1}{k} - f = -g = \frac{f}{k}$$

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

$$y, \frac{-f}{k} - g = \boxed{-1} \checkmark$$

(2)

(10)

$$-m^2 + m + 1 \leq -m - a$$

$$-m^2 + m + m + a + 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -m^2 + (m+1)m + m + 1 \leq 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta \leq 0} -m^2 + m + 1 + m^2 + m + 1 + m^2 + m + 1 \leq 0$$

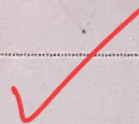
$$\Rightarrow 3m^2 + 3m + 3 \leq 0$$

$$(m+1)(3m+1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow m \in \left[-1, -\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

(P)

$$\frac{-1}{+a} - \frac{-1}{a} +$$

$$m \in \left(-1, -\frac{1}{a} \right)$$



Correct answer