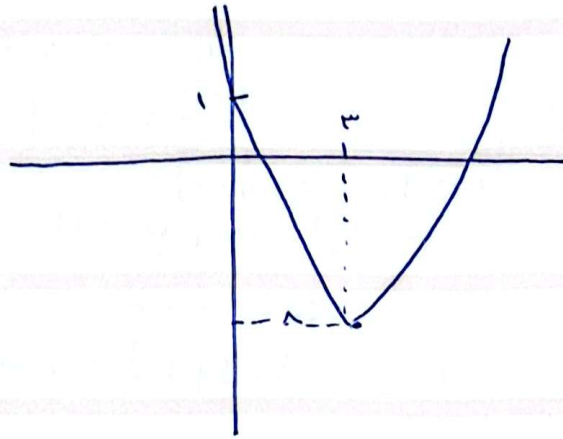


(ظواهر معنی) (دهم B)

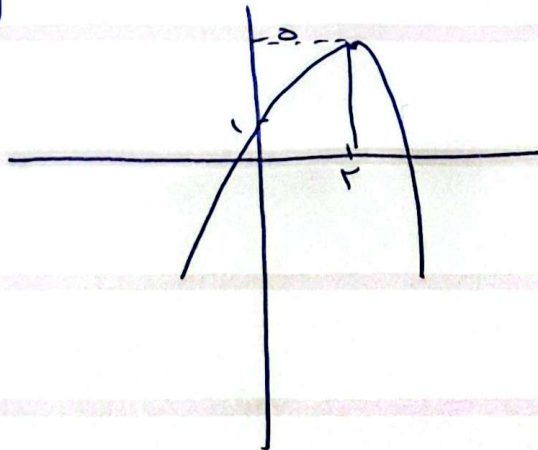
1- (دار max) (الف) (1, -1)

(ب) (min) ($\frac{3}{4}$, $-\frac{31}{8}$)

2- (الف)



(ب)



-3

$$S \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha = -1 & \beta = 2 \\ \alpha = 2 & \beta = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha \beta = -2$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = -1 \quad \varepsilon n^3 + k n^2 - 9n - 2 = 0$$

$$\beta = -1$$

$$-4 + k + 9 - 2 = 0 \quad k = -3$$

.4

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow \text{رشم} \quad \sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \quad \text{ب-توان}$$

$$\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \quad \frac{m}{2} - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$$

$$\frac{m}{2} - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{m} = 1 \quad \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$n = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 2m^2 + n - 1 = 0 \quad P = \frac{C}{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$(\mu n - m)(n - 1)$ نقطه تقاطع با محور n و m → $m = 5$

و
 $\frac{m}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$ (شبه) $1 = \frac{1}{r}$ (شبه) → $|\frac{m}{r} - 1|$ انکان

$s = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\frac{m-r}{r} m} = \frac{3}{8}$ $m-2 | m=3$ $m^2 - 2m = 3$

$y = n^2 - 2m + 1$ $n \rightarrow \frac{3}{r}$ $(m=3)$
 $(m=-1)$

$y = n^2 + n + 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$a > 0$ $-\frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon a^2 - 9}{4a} = \frac{V}{\lambda} - 6$

ریشه ها $\lambda a^2 - \nu a - 11$ یک تقار $\rightarrow -9$
 $(+14)$

$n^2 - (a+1)n + a = 0$ $a+b+c=0 \rightarrow n_1=3$
 $n_2=1$
 $n_3 = \frac{c}{a} = a \rightarrow a=3$

$n^2 - (3a+1)n + b = 0$

$s=10$ $n_1=8$
 $n_2=2$ $n_3=10$

$p_2 - p_1 = (4 \times 8) - (3 \times 1) = (21)$

$$y_1 = -an^r + an + 2 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdot 8$$

$$U_1 = 2bn^r - bn - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{r} + 2 = \frac{a+1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{b}{\epsilon b} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

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

$$\frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} \neq 1 = \frac{a+1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a = -12$$

$$\frac{3}{\epsilon} - 2 + 2 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \frac{-b-1}{1} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad b+1=2$$

$$b = -2$$

if $\beta > \alpha$, $y = 2\delta an^r + \epsilon n + \beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{2a}$

$$\alpha\beta = 2\delta a^r = 1$$

\times if $\alpha = \frac{1}{\delta} \rightarrow \beta = -1$ طلب شرط $y_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{\delta}$

\checkmark if $\alpha = -\frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \beta = 1$ $\beta > \alpha$

$$y = -\delta \times \frac{\epsilon}{2\delta} + \frac{1}{\delta} + 1 = \frac{9}{\delta}$$

$$y = x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1)x + a + b - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = a^2 + b^2 - 1 \\ s = a + b \end{array} \right.$$

$$s = a + b$$

$$P \rightarrow s - 1$$

$$s = s^2 - 2P - 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab = a + b - 1 \\ s = s^2 - 2s + 2 - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$s = s^2 - 2s + 2 - 1$$

$$s^2 - 3s - 1 = 0$$

$$(s - 4)(s + 1) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} s = 4 \\ s = -1 \end{array}$$