

نام و نام خانوادگی: ... صبرتی باقری ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۴ کلاس: نازم (A)

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-b}{-r} = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$-(\frac{b}{r})^2 + b(\frac{b}{r}) + r = 0$$

$$\frac{-b^2}{r} + \frac{b^2}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{b^2}{r} = 0 \rightarrow b^2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} b = +0 \checkmark & -x^2 + 0x + 1 = 0 \\ b = -0 \checkmark & -x^2 - 0x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

الف) $x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 = 0 < 0 \rightarrow$ ~~ریشه ندارد~~

ب) $x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \quad (t-1)(t+1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} t = 1 & \text{قبول} \\ x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} t = -1 & \text{قبول} \\ x^2 = -1 \rightarrow x = \pm i \end{cases}$

$$\alpha = \beta + 2$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{14}{2} = 7 \rightarrow \beta + 2 + \beta = 7 \rightarrow \beta = 2.5, \alpha = 4.5$$

~~الف) $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{2} = 1 \times 2 \rightarrow m = 2$~~

ب) $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{2} = 1 \times 2 \rightarrow m = 2$

$$2\alpha - \beta = 0 \rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha - 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 = 2\alpha - 0 + \alpha = 3 \rightarrow 2\alpha = 2 \rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m-1}{2} = 2 \times 0 \rightarrow m-1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\alpha/\beta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 1}{-m} = 1 \quad \begin{cases} m^2 - 1 = -m & m = 1 \checkmark \\ m^2 + m - 1 = 0 & m = -1 \times \end{cases}$$

$$m = 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 4 > 0 \checkmark$$

$m = 1$ ← قبول

$$m = -1 \rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 8 > 0 \times \quad 4 - 4 < 0$$

$$\alpha\beta^r = \alpha\beta, \beta = \varepsilon \rightarrow p\beta = \varepsilon$$

$$p = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} = r \quad r\beta = \varepsilon \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}, \alpha = \frac{q}{\varepsilon}$$

$$m = \alpha + \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1q + r\varepsilon}{1r} = \frac{\varepsilon r}{1r}$$

$$\alpha = r\beta \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \varepsilon$$

$$\beta + r\beta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \beta = 1, \alpha = r$$

$$\frac{p}{a} = m = \alpha\beta = 1 \times r = r \quad m = r$$

$$x^r - vx + r = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = v$$

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

$$\alpha^r + \frac{r}{\alpha^r} = \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)\left(\alpha^r + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha^r} - r\right)$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{r}{\alpha^r} = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^r + \beta^r - r)$$

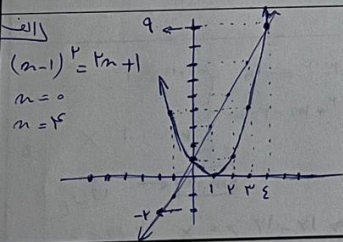
$$\alpha^r + \frac{r}{\alpha^r} = 5(5^r - rp - r) = v(\varepsilon q - \varepsilon - r) = \underline{v \times \varepsilon r}$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-\infty}{-r} = \frac{\infty}{r}$$

$$-1 \cdot \left(\frac{\infty}{r}\right)^r + \infty \cdot \left(\frac{\infty}{r}\right) = \frac{-\infty}{r} \times \frac{r\infty}{\varepsilon} + \infty \times \frac{\infty}{r} = 1 \times \frac{r\infty}{r} - \infty \times \frac{r\infty}{r} = \frac{\infty \times r\infty}{r}$$

$$\lim = \frac{1 \times \infty}{r} = \boxed{4r, \infty}$$

$$-1 \cdot t^r + \infty \cdot t = 0 \quad t(-1 \cdot t + \infty) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} t = 0 \\ -1 \cdot t + \infty = 0 \quad t = \frac{-\infty}{-1} = \boxed{\infty} \end{cases}$$



$$n^r + r^n = |n + r|$$

$$n = -r$$

$$n = 1$$

