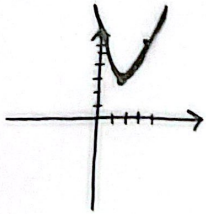


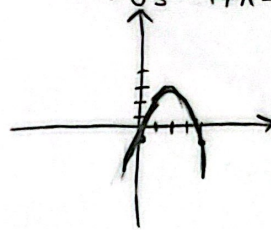
پاسخنامه تشریحی تکالیف شماره ۱۲..... کلاس.....

الف)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$   
 $\Delta = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = \frac{16 - 4}{4} = 3$   
 $y_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{2} = 2$   
 $y_s = 4 - 4 + 1 = 1$



$a > 0 \rightarrow \min$   
 $x = 2, y = 1$   
 $x = 0, y = 1$

$\rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 1$   
 $\Delta = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = \frac{16 - 4}{-4} = -3$   
 $y_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2$   
 $y_s = -4 + 4 - 1 = -1$



$a < 0 \rightarrow \max$   
 $x = 2 \rightarrow -1, 4, -1$

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$2x^2(m+1)x + \frac{1}{2}m + 2 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0$   
 $m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0$   
 $(m-2)(m+1) = 0$   
 $m = 2, m = -1$

الف) در بیشترین  
 $\Delta > 0 \quad (m+1)^2 - 1(\frac{1}{2}m+2) > 0$   
 $m^2 + 1 + 2m - \frac{1}{2}m - 2 > 0$   
 $m^2 - \frac{1}{2}m - 1 > 0$   
 $(m-2)(m+1) > 0$   
 $m \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$\Delta > 0$

$m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0$

$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$   
 $m \in (-\infty, -1-\sqrt{2}) \cup (-1+\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

ب) در بیشترین

$\Delta < 0$

$m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0$

$(m-2)(m+1) < 0$

$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$   
 $m \in (-1-\sqrt{2}, -1+\sqrt{2})$

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$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 10 \quad S < 0 \quad P > 0 \quad \Delta > 0$   
 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (-2m-2)^2 - 4(m-2)(10) = 4m^2 + 4 + 16m - 40m + 80 = 4m^2 - 36m + 84 > 0$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m^2 - 9m + 21 > 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 3) \cup (7, +\infty)$   
 $S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$   
 $P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m \in (2, +\infty)$   
 $(1), (2) \rightarrow \emptyset$

ب) در بیشترین  
 $|a| > |b| \quad \Delta > 0 \quad p < 0 \quad S < 0$   
 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (-2m-2)^2 - 4(m-2)(10) > 0$   
 $p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$   
 $S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$   
 $(1), (2) \rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$

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الف) از هر ۴ نامیه عبور  
 $y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 10 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad p < 0$   
 $(-2m-2)^2 - 4(m-2)(10) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 9m + 21 > 0$   
 $p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$   
 $m < 2$

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$\frac{-b}{2a} = -2 \quad \frac{2(m+1)}{2m-2} = -2 \quad 2m+2 = -2m+2$   
 $\frac{2m+2}{2m-2} = \frac{m+1}{m-2} = -2 \Rightarrow -2m+4 = m+1 \Rightarrow 3m = 3 \Rightarrow m = 1$

ب) محور مختصات  $x = -2$

$\frac{2x^2}{3} - (2\sin\alpha)x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$\frac{2}{3}x^2 - (2\sin\alpha)x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$\Delta \geq 0 \quad 4\sin^2\alpha - 4(\frac{2}{3})(\frac{1}{3}) = 4\sin^2\alpha - \frac{8}{9} \geq 0$

$4\sin^2\alpha \geq \frac{8}{9} \quad \sin^2\alpha \geq \frac{2}{9} \quad \sin\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin\alpha = \pm 1$

$\sin\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\sin\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{\frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{3}{2}$

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <p> <math display="block">y = \frac{(r_2^r - (r_2 - 1)(r_2^r - r_2 - \omega))}{1 - \alpha^r} = \frac{-1(r_2 - 1)(r_2^r + 1)(r_2 - \omega)(r_2 + 1)}{(1 - r_2)(1 + r_2)}</math> <math display="block">= -r_2^r + 1r_2 + \omega</math> <math display="block">\frac{d}{dr_2} \frac{-b^r + r_2 c}{r_2 a} = \frac{-149 - 1r_2}{-r_2^r} = \boxed{\frac{r_2 9}{r_2}}</math> </p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>max</p> |
| <p> <math display="block">\max^r - (m+r)x - r = 0 \quad \psi(\alpha + \beta) = \omega(\alpha\beta) + v \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = ?</math> <math display="block">S = \frac{(m+r)}{m} \quad \psi\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) = \omega\left(\frac{r}{m}\right) + v</math> <math display="block">P = \frac{-r}{m} \quad \frac{r_2 m + 4}{m} = \frac{-10}{m} + v</math> <math display="block">\frac{r_2 m + 4}{m} = \frac{-10 + v m}{m}</math> <math display="block">r_2 m + 4 = v m - 10 \quad r_2 m = 14 \quad m = r</math> <math display="block">\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - r p</math> <math display="block">\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{-r}{r}\right)</math> <math display="block">\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r + 1</math> <math display="block">\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{\frac{13}{r}}</math> </p>                                                                                                                                        | <p>9</p>   |
| <p> <math display="block">\alpha^r - \omega \alpha + r = 0 \quad \frac{r\alpha + \beta\omega}{\omega\beta^r}</math> <math display="block">\alpha + \beta = \omega \quad \alpha = \omega - \beta</math> <math display="block">\alpha\beta = r</math> <math display="block">\beta^r = \omega\beta - r \xrightarrow{\times \omega} \omega\beta^r = r\omega\beta - 10</math> <math display="block">\beta^r = (\omega\beta - r)^r \Rightarrow \beta^r = r\omega\beta^r + r - r_2\beta \Rightarrow 1\omega\beta - \omega + r - r_2\beta = 10\omega\beta - r_2 4 \xrightarrow{\times \beta} \beta\omega = 10\omega\beta^r - r_2 4\beta = 1</math> <math display="block">\frac{r(\omega - \beta) + r_2 \omega\beta - r_2 0}{\omega(\omega\beta - r)} = \frac{r_2\omega - r_2\beta + r_2 \omega\beta - r_2 0}{r_2\omega\beta - 10} = \frac{r_2 \omega\beta - 10}{r_2 \omega\beta - 10} = \frac{19(r_2 \omega\beta - 10)}{r_2 \omega\beta - 10} = \boxed{19}</math> </p> | <p>5</p>   |
| <p> <math display="block">y_1 = ax^r + bx + c \quad y_r = rx + 10 \quad r_2 \text{ given } \Rightarrow x = r_2 - r \quad \omega \text{ given } \Rightarrow y = r \quad \alpha_3 = ?</math> <math display="block">\hookrightarrow ax^r + bx + r = 1f</math> <math display="block">\hookrightarrow r(r) + 10 = 1f</math> <math display="block">r(r - r) + 10 = r</math> <math display="block">\begin{cases} ra + b = \omega \\ ra - b = 0 \end{cases}</math> <math display="block">\omega a = \omega</math> <math display="block">a = 1, b = r</math> <math display="block">x = \frac{-b}{ra} = \boxed{\frac{-r}{r}}</math> </p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>9</p>   |
| <p> <math display="block">g = r_2^r + (m+1)x + m + 4</math> <math display="block">x = r_2^r + (m+1)x + m + 4</math> <math display="block">r_2^r + m + 4 = 0</math> <math display="block">\Delta = 0 \quad m^2 - F(r)(m+4) = m^2 - 1m - F1 = 0</math> <math display="block">(m-1)(m+4) = 0</math> <math display="block">\hookrightarrow \boxed{m=1}, \boxed{m=-4}</math> </p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>1.5</p> |