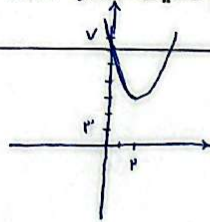


نام و نام خانوادگی (بهتر بنویسید) پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۲... کلاس (بهتر بنویسید)

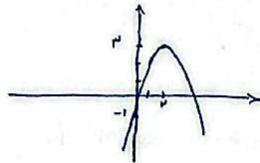
الف $x^2 - f x + v$

$\min = \frac{v}{f}$ →



ب $y = -x^2 + f x - 1$

$\max = \frac{f^2}{4}$ →



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الف: $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 1 - fm - 1 = m^2 - fm - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (m-5)(m+3) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3}{+1-1} < m < \frac{5}{+1-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, -3) \cup (5, +\infty)$

ب: $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - fm - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = -3 \text{ و } 5$

ج: $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - fm - 1 < 0 \rightarrow m = (-3, 5)$

د: $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - fm - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow m = (-\infty, -3] \cup [5, +\infty)$

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الف: $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow fm^2 + 11m + f - fm + 1 > 0 \rightarrow fm^2 - 3fm + 12 > 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ هر دو بزرگتر از صفر

$\hookrightarrow P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m = (2, +\infty)$, $\hookrightarrow S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1-1} < m < \frac{2}{+1-1} \rightarrow m = (-1, 2)$

$\hookrightarrow D \cap P \cap S = \emptyset$

ب: $P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m = (-\infty, 2)$

$S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m = (-1, 2)$

$m = (-1, 2)$

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الف: $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow fm^2 - 3fm + 12 > 0 \rightarrow$ هر دو بزرگتر است $\left. \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m = (-\infty, 2) \\ \hookrightarrow S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m = (-1, 2) \end{array} \right\} m = (-\infty, 2)$

ب: $\rightarrow \frac{b}{fa} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{2m-f} = -2 \rightarrow m+1 = -2m+f \rightarrow 3m = f \rightarrow m = 1$

۴

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow f \sin^2 \alpha - f \geq 0 \rightarrow f \sin^2 \alpha \geq f \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \geq 1 \rightarrow \sin = \pm 1$

$\sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r \sin \alpha \pm \sqrt{0}}{\frac{f}{r}} \rightarrow \frac{+ \frac{f}{r}}{\frac{f}{r}} = \frac{r}{f} \rightarrow \frac{r}{f}$

۵

$$\frac{(1^p x^r - 1)(1^p x^r - 1^p x - \Delta)}{(1 - x^r)} = \frac{(x-1)(1^p x+1)(x+1)(1^p x - \Delta)}{-(x-1)(x+1)} = -(1^p x+1)(1^p x - \Delta)$$

$$= -9x^r + 1^p x + \Delta = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{1^p} = \frac{1^p}{1^p}, \quad -\frac{\Delta}{1^p} = \frac{1^p 9 + 1^p}{1^p} = \frac{1^p 9}{1^p} \rightarrow \boxed{Ma_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1^p \\ 1^p \\ 1^p 9 \\ 1^p \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$\frac{m+q}{m} \cdot v = -\frac{1}{m} \rightarrow -fm + q = -1 \rightarrow m = f$$

$$m x^r - (m+1)x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow f x^r - x - 1 = 0$$

$$a^r + b^r = (a+b)^r - r a b = \left(\frac{p}{r}\right)^r + 1 = \boxed{\frac{1^p}{f}}$$

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

$$\frac{f a + \beta^a}{a \beta^r} \times \frac{a^r}{a^r} = \frac{f a^r + \beta^r (\beta^r a^r)}{a \beta^r a^r} = \frac{a^r + \beta^r}{a} = \frac{(a+\beta)^r - r s p}{a} = \frac{9 a}{a} = \boxed{19}$$

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$$a x^r + b x + f \rightarrow f(r) = 1^p = f a + r b + f \rightarrow f a + r b = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(-1) = f = 9 a - 1^p b + f \rightarrow 9 a - 1^p b = 0 \rightarrow f a - \frac{f}{1^p} b = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} f a + r b = 1 \\ -f a + \frac{f}{1^p} b = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} b = 1^p, a = 1 \rightarrow x^r + 1^p x + f \rightarrow -\frac{b}{1^p} = \boxed{\frac{-1^p}{1^p}}$$

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$$1^p x^r + (m+1)x + m + q = x$$

$$1^p x^r + m x + m + q = 0$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 1^p m - f \Delta = m^2 - 1^p m - f \Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m - 1^p)(m + f) = 0 \rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{-f} > 0$$

$$\boxed{m = 1^p} \quad \text{ÜÜÜ}$$

$$m = -f \quad \text{ÜÜ}$$

$$\downarrow \\ m < -1$$

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