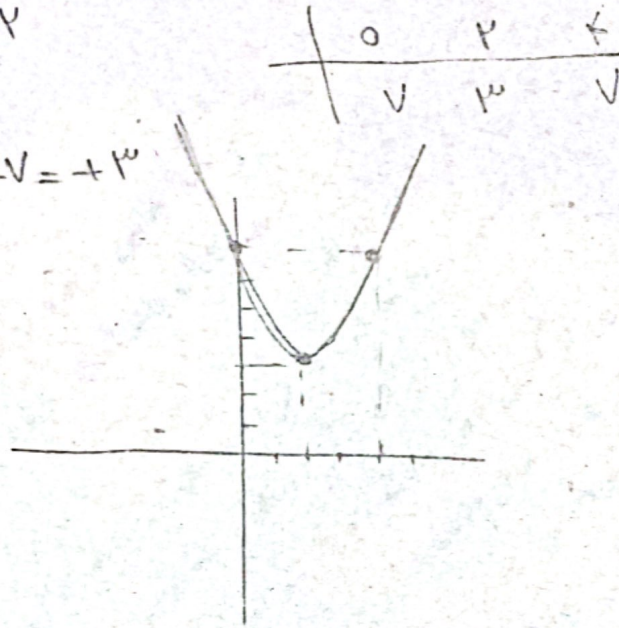


①

الف) $y = x^2 - 6x + 7$

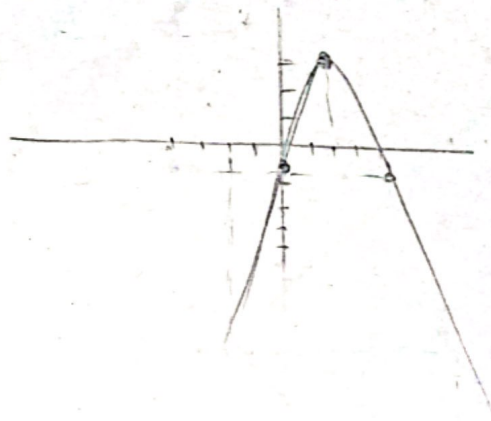
min $\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ y = 9 - 18 + 7 = -2 \end{cases}$



ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

max $\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2 \\ y = -4 + 8 - 1 = 3 \end{cases}$

x	0	2	4
y	-1	3	-1



(٢)

نویسنده: یازدهم ۳

$$x^2 + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{x}m + 1 = 0$$

الف) $\Delta > 0$

$$(m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{x}m + 1\right) > 0$$

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 - 4m - 4 > 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 3 > 0$$

$$(m-3)(m+1) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & -3 & & +1 \\ \hline & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

ب) $\Delta = 0$

$$(m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{x}m + 1\right) = 0$$

$$m = -1 \text{ و } m = 3$$

 $\Delta < 0$

$$ج) (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{x}m + 1\right) < 0$$

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 - 4m - 4 < 0$$

$$(m-3)(m+1) < 0$$

$$m = 3 \quad m = -1$$

$$m \in (-1, 3)$$

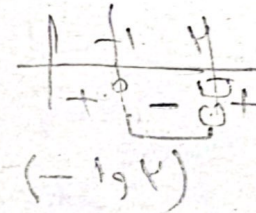
$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & -1 & & 3 \\ \hline & + & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$$

$$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 10$$

الف) ۳

$$\Delta \geq 0 \quad S < 0 \quad P \geq 0$$

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



$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{10}{m-2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow m > 2$$

$$(-1, 2) \cap (2, +\infty) \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

استراک فزاد

پس هیچ مقدار m وجود ندارد

نویسنده: یازدهم سری B

$$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 10$$

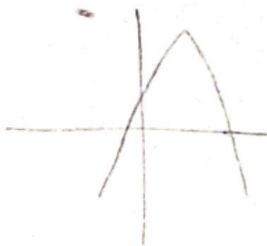
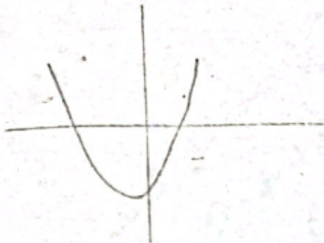
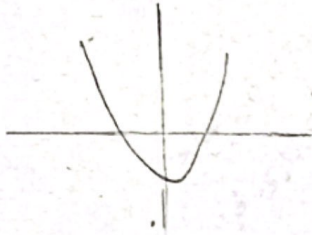
ترجم سوال: $\Delta > 0$

$\Delta < 0$ ————— قریباً مساوی، قریباً مساوی، مساوی

$\Delta < 0$

$(m = 12)$

جواب قبل سوال قبل می شود



$$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 10$$

$\Delta > 0$

$$\frac{c}{a} < 0 \quad \frac{b}{m-2} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m < 2$$

(۱۴)
الف

$$x = -2$$

نوشین اُرسی
یازدهم سری بی

ک ب

$$-\frac{b}{ka} = -2$$

$$\frac{b}{ka} = 2 \quad b = 2a$$

$$-2m - 2 = 5m - 1$$

$$-4m = -9$$

$$m = 1$$

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

۵

$$\Delta = (-2\sin\alpha)^2 - 4\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \geq 0$$

$$4\sin^2\alpha - 4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (\sin^2\alpha - 1) \geq 0$$

$$\sin^2\alpha - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\sin^2\alpha \geq 1 \quad \times \quad \text{عقده}$$

$$0 \leq \sin^2\alpha \leq 1$$

این معادله هیچگاه دو ریشه متمایز ندارد

نوشته‌های درسی - یادداشت‌های درس (4)

$$\frac{(y_k - y_{k-1})(y_k - y_{k-1})}{1 - y_k(1-k)(1+u)} \rightarrow (k+1)(y_k - \omega)$$

$$\Delta(k-1)(y_{k+1})$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(y_{k+1})(k+1)(y_k - \omega)}{(1-k)(1+u)} = (y_{k+1})(y_k - \omega)$$

$$-(y_k - \omega k + y_k - \omega) = -y_k^2 + 1y_k + \omega = 0$$

$$y_{max} = \frac{-D}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-\frac{1}{14}}{-\frac{1}{14}} = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$x_{m+k} - (m+y)k - y = 0$$

$$S = \frac{m+y}{m}$$

$$y^2 S + V = \omega p$$

$$u_1^2 + u_2^2 = ?$$

$$(S^2 - y^2 p = ?)$$

$$P = \frac{-y}{m}$$

$$\left(\frac{ym+y}{m} + V = \frac{-10}{m} \right)^m$$

$$ym + y + Vm = -10$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10m &= -14 \\ m &= -1.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_1^2 + u_2^2 = \frac{1}{14} - \frac{y_0}{\epsilon} = \frac{1-10}{14} = -\frac{9}{14}$$

$$-1.4 y^2 - 0.1 \epsilon y - y = 0$$

$$\times 10 \Rightarrow -14 y^2 - \epsilon y - y_0 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{\epsilon}{14} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad P = \frac{-y_0}{-14} = \frac{\omega}{14}$$

① نویسنده ای - یازدهم فصل
 $11^2 - 4 \times 1 + 1 = 0$

$$\frac{\epsilon \alpha + \beta \omega}{\alpha \beta^2} = ?$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon \alpha}{\alpha \beta^2} + \frac{\beta \omega}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \alpha}{\alpha \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\alpha^2} \right)} = \frac{\epsilon \times \alpha^3}{\alpha \times \epsilon} = \frac{\alpha^3}{\alpha}$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha} = \frac{S^3 - 1SP}{\alpha} = \frac{11\omega - 4 \times \omega}{\alpha} = \frac{9\omega}{\alpha} = 19$$

9

$$y_1 = ax_1^2 + bx_1 + C$$

$$y_2 = 2x + 10$$



نقطه ها را در معادله

$$y_2 = 10 + 10 = 20$$

$$y_2 = -4 + 10 = 6$$

$$C = 2$$

$$y_1 = 1a + 1b + 10 = 20$$

$$9a - 3b + 10 = 2$$

$$9a - 3b = 0$$

$$3a - b = 0$$

$$3a = b$$

$$-5a + 5b = 10$$

$$b - a = 2$$

$$3a - a = 2$$

$$2a = 2 \quad \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$\boxed{b = 3}$$

(9)

$$y = 2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4$$

نویسند (مستقیم) یا سهمی؟
درجه دوم یا اول؟

(10)

$$y = x$$

$$D = 0$$

(مستقیم)

$$x = 2x^2 + mx + x + m + 4$$

$$2x^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4m - 16 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 + 16 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{4 \pm 12}{2} \begin{cases} 12 \\ -8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 12x + 16 = 0 & x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0 \\ (x+3)^2 = 0 & x = -3 \\ 2x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0 & x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad m = -8$$

(11)