

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۳... کلاس B

$$n=2 \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2(a-1)} = 2 \rightarrow -1 = 2(a-1) \rightarrow 2a-2 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)x^2 + x + 3 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \quad \text{قطع از محور } y=0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x-2}, \quad x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-6) = 0 \rightarrow x = -2 \text{ یا } x = 6 \quad \text{مطلوبه } x=6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(m) = 2m^2 - 5m + 2 > 0 \rightarrow 2m^2 - 5m + 2 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m + 1 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \frac{5}{2}m + 1 > 0 \rightarrow m < \frac{2}{5} \text{ یا } m > 2$$

$$m < 0 \text{ و } a \text{ منفی}$$

وجود دو ریشه حقیقی مثبت

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 25 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow 21 > 0$$

شکل

$$-\frac{5}{2} < m < 0$$

$$S = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3} + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \quad n^2 - 5n + 6$$

$$P = \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) = \frac{9-5}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - 5n + 6 = 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 5n + 6 = 0 \rightarrow n = 2 \text{ یا } n = 3$$

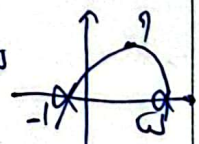
$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12 \rightarrow \frac{2\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{12}{2\alpha^2} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{\beta^2}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{6}{\alpha^2} \rightarrow \frac{\beta^2}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{6}{\alpha^2} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{\beta^2}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{6 - \alpha^2}{\alpha^2}$$

$$2(s^2 - 2p) + (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) = 12 \rightarrow 2(14 - (m+4)) + (m+4)(m-4) = 12 \rightarrow 2(10 - m) + (m^2 - 16) = 12 \rightarrow 20 - 2m + m^2 - 16 = 12 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 2 = 0$$

$$0 = 44 - 2(2)(m+4) = 44 - 4m - 16 = 28 - 4m \rightarrow m = 7 \quad \text{یا } m = -1$$

$$y = a(m-h)^2 + k \rightarrow y = a(n-2)^2 + 9 \quad (0, 9) \rightarrow 9 = a(0-2)^2 + 9 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$y = -(n-2)^2 + 9 \rightarrow (n-2)^2 = 9 \rightarrow n-2 = 3 \text{ یا } n-2 = -3 \rightarrow n = 5 \text{ یا } n = -1$$



$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{B+a}{aB} = \frac{\frac{V}{V} - V}{\frac{V}{V} \times V} = \frac{V}{V}$$

$$P = aB = \frac{qB}{a} \rightarrow a^V = q \rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt[q]{q}$$

$$S = a+B = \frac{V}{a} \rightarrow a^V + qB - V = 0 \rightarrow a = \sqrt[q]{V} \rightarrow B = \frac{V}{a} \alpha \text{ (المشتق B)}$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\sqrt[q]{V} \rightarrow B = \frac{V}{a} \checkmark$$

$$a^V - mB = 1 \rightarrow a^V = 1 + mB$$

$$n^V + mn - Vm = 0 \rightarrow n^V = -mn + Vm \rightarrow a^V = -ma + Vm$$

$$\frac{a^V}{a} = -m \quad \quad \quad -m^V = Vm - 1$$

$$(m - V)(m + V) = -m^V + Vm - 1 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} mB + 1 = -ma + Vm \\ ma + mB = Vm - 1 \\ m(a+B) = Vm - 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-m}{a+B} = \frac{Vm - 1}{m}$$

$$m = \sqrt[q]{\frac{a^V}{a}} \rightarrow \checkmark \sim \frac{a^V}{a} = -m \rightarrow \frac{a^V}{a} = (-1)$$

$$m = -\sqrt[q]{\frac{a^V}{a}} \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$ma_n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\epsilon a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{Vm^V + Vm - 1}{\epsilon m^V} = 1 \rightarrow m^V - Vm - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (m - \epsilon)(m + V) = 0$$

$$-Vm^V + \epsilon m + V = 0 \rightarrow m = \sqrt[q]{V} \rightarrow \boxed{k = 3}$$

$$Vm = -1 \rightarrow \text{المشتق}$$

$$y = a(n - h)^V + \frac{k}{f} \rightarrow y = a(n - V)^V + 4 \text{ (0, 4)} \quad \epsilon = a(-V)^V \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{V}$$

$$a^V - \epsilon a - 1 = 0 \sim \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{B+a}{aB} = \frac{\epsilon}{-1} = \frac{-1}{V}$$

$$a+B = \epsilon$$

$$aB = -1$$

$$n = V \rightarrow \epsilon - 1a - 1 + V a^V + 4a + \frac{V}{a} = 0 \rightarrow V a^V - V a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\delta = 14 \quad \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\frac{V \pm \epsilon}{V}$$

$$a \geq 1 \rightarrow n^V - 1n + V = 0 \rightarrow (n - 4)(n + V) = 0 \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\rightarrow n = 9$$

$$a = \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow a^V - \left(-\frac{\epsilon}{V} + \epsilon\right)n + V \times \frac{1}{a} + 4\left(-\frac{1}{V}\right) + \frac{V}{a} = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{V}{V}$$

$$\rightarrow n = \frac{V}{V}$$