

$y = -x^2 + bx + 3$ $\max = 7$ $-\frac{\Delta}{4a} = 7 \rightarrow \frac{b^2 + 12}{4} = 7 \rightarrow b^2 + 12 = 28$ $b^2 = 16$ $b = \pm 4$	6؟ 1
$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 3 \Rightarrow t^2 + 2t + 3$ $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ ریشه ندارد $t = x^2$ (بنابر این این تابع منفرد دارد) $f(x) = (x - x^2)^2 - 2(x - x^2) - 15 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 15 \Rightarrow (t - 5)(t + 3)$ $(x - x^2) = t \rightarrow x - x^2 = 5 \rightarrow x^2 = x - 5$ (ریشه ندارد) $t = 5, -3$ $x - x^2 = -3 \rightarrow x^2 = x + 3 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4}$	منفرجهای تابع؟ 2
$x^2 - 14x + m = 0$ $\alpha = \beta + 2$ $\beta, \beta + 2 \xrightarrow{\otimes} 1, 3 \xrightarrow{\otimes} 3$ $S = \frac{14}{\varepsilon} = 4$ $2\beta + 2 = 4$ $\beta + 1 = 2$ $\beta = 1$ $\alpha = 3$ $m = 12$	α, β, m ? 3
$x^2 - 9x + m - 1 = 0$ $S = \frac{9}{r} = 2$ $2\alpha - \beta = 4$ $\alpha + \beta = 2$ $3\alpha = 6$ $\alpha = 2$ $\alpha = 2, \beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\otimes} P = 0$ $x^2 - 9x + P \rightarrow x^2 - 9x$ $3x^2 - 9x$ $m - 1 = 0$ $m = 1$	m ? 4
$-mx^2 + 5x + m^2 - 2 = 0$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} \rightarrow P = 1$ $\frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 2 = -m$ $m^2 + m - 2 = 0$ $(m + 2)(m - 1) \Rightarrow m = -2, 1$ $m = -2 \rightarrow +2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$ $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ $(x + 1)^2 \rightarrow$ ریشه مضاعف دارد $m = 1$ $-x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 14 - 4 = 10$ $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{10}}{-2}$	m ? 5

$$x^r - mx + r = 0 \quad P = r$$

$$\alpha\beta = \varepsilon$$

$$\alpha\beta = r$$

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

$$\beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{9}{\varepsilon}$$

$$S = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} + \frac{9}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{14 + 17}{12} = \frac{r}{12}$$

$$x^r - Sn + P = 0$$

$$x^r - \frac{r}{12}x + r = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{\varepsilon}{12}$$

9.1m

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$$x^r - \varepsilon n + r = 0 \quad S = r$$

$$\alpha = r\beta$$

$$r\beta + r\beta = r\beta$$

$$r\beta = \varepsilon$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = r \end{matrix} \right\} P = r \rightarrow x^r - Sn + P$$

$$x^r - \varepsilon n + r$$

$$m = +r$$

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$$x^r - vn + r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{بجای } x \text{ بنویسیم } \alpha} \alpha^r - v\alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow v\alpha = \alpha^r + r \xrightarrow{\div \alpha} v = \alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

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$$\left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)^r - 9\alpha - \frac{12}{\alpha} = \alpha^r + \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow 3\varepsilon^r - 9\left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \Rightarrow 3\varepsilon^r - 42 = 30.1$$

$$h(t) = -1.0t^r + 5.0t$$

$$-\frac{\Delta}{r\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{r\alpha}{r} = \frac{r\alpha}{r} = \frac{12\alpha}{r} = 92.1 \Delta$$

زمان برخورد به زمین؟ صفر 45 تابع
max ارتفاع؟ ماکزیمم

$$-1.0t(t - \Delta)$$

$$t = 0, \Delta$$

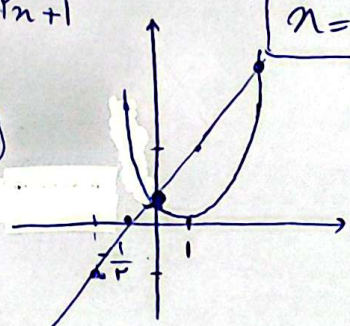
Δ واحد زمانی بعد از
بزرگترین می خورد

از روی زمین بلند شد

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$$(x-1)^r = r n + 1$$

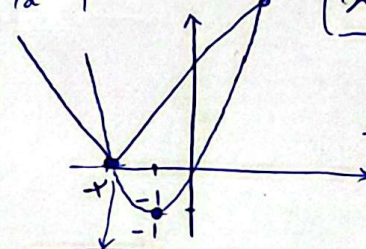
$$x = 0, r$$



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

$$\frac{b}{r\alpha} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$x = -2, r$$



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