

الف) $2x^2 - 5x - 4 \rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0 \rightarrow (x-9)(x+4) = 0$ $9, 2 \xrightarrow{\div 4} \frac{9}{4} = \frac{2}{1}$
 ب) $3x^2 - 11x - 3 \rightarrow x^2 - 11x - 9 = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-9) = 0$ $x = -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{9}{3} = 3$
 ج) $4x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow (x-9)(x+2) = 0$ $x = \frac{9}{4} = \frac{2}{1}, -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 د) $2x^2 - 5x - 11 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0 \rightarrow (x-11)(x+2) = 0$ $x = \frac{11}{2} = 5, x = -\frac{2}{2}$

الف) $(x-5)(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 5, x = -2$

ب) $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow a+c=b \xrightarrow{x=-1} x = -\frac{3}{2}$

ج) $x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} \quad (\Delta < 0) \text{ جواب ندارد}$

د) $3x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$

$A \times B = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,2)\}$

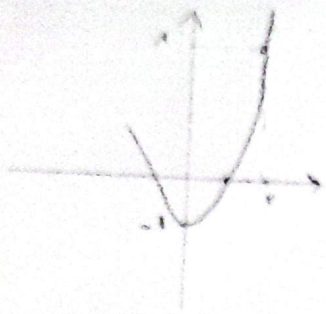
$A \times B - B^T \rightarrow \{(1,1), (1,2)\}$

$B^T = \{(1,2), (2,2), (2,1), (3,2)\}$

الف) $m^2 - m + 2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0$ $m = -1 \rightarrow \{(1,1), (1,2), (-2,1), (-2,-1), (3,1), (-1,2)\} \checkmark$
 $a+c=b \xrightarrow{m=2} \{(1,1), (2,2)\} \times$

ب) $m^2 = m + 2 \xrightarrow{m=-1} \{(-1,2), (-1,4)\} \times$ هیچ مقداری وجود ندارد که برابر باشد
 $m=2 \rightarrow \{(2,2), (2,4), (1,1)\} \times$ $m=x$ رابطه تابع وجود داشته باشد

$a^2 = 3a - 2 \rightarrow a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$ $a = 2 \rightarrow \{(1,2), (2,2), (2,1)\} \checkmark$
 $a+b+c=0 \rightarrow a=1 \rightarrow \{(1,1), (1,1), (1,2)\} \times$



$ax + by = z$

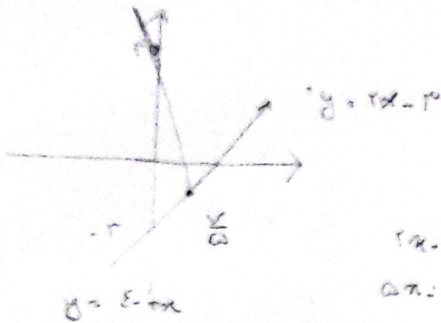
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1,0 \\ 0,1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = Ax - A \\ \frac{1}{a} \quad \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right.$$

$ab = 46$

الحمد لله الذي جعل العلم نوراً
والعلماء أئمةً يهتدون بهم

Q. 1. $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

معنى: $a(1) - b = 0$
 $b = a$



$$T_X - T = C + X$$

$$Q \tau = V \quad \tau = \frac{V}{Q}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1-2x & x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

[illegible]

تحت $g^{-1} \cdot \gamma = x - (x + r) \xrightarrow{(1, -1)}$ $\begin{cases} (x, y) \mid x \in \mathcal{P} \quad \pi_1 = \pi_r \Rightarrow \delta_1 = \delta_r \\ (x, y) \mid x \in \mathcal{P} \quad \pi_1 = \pi_r \Rightarrow \delta_1 = \delta_r \end{cases}$ $\delta = \gamma$

$$\delta_i^T \cdot (y_i^* - y_i) = 0 \Rightarrow (y_i^* - y_i) \in \mathcal{N}_i$$

$$\rightarrow y_1^2 - y_1 y_2 + y_2^2 - y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-y_2 \pm \sqrt{y_2^2 + 4(y_2 - y_1)}}{2} \quad \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow |x| + |y| = r$ if $x = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm r - x$

c.) $|y| = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$ if $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $|y| = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$

$$y^{(n+1)} = y'' = 0$$

$$x_i \in f^{-1}(y_i) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$(x_i - j_i) \quad x_i \in P$$

$$x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{y_1 \cdot y_2 \cdot y_3}{y_1 \cdot y_2}} = \sqrt[3]{y_3}$$

ب) $(u, v) \in f$

$$(u, j) \in \mathcal{P}$$

$$x_i - x_r \Rightarrow y_i - y_r (y_i - y_r) \vee (y_i - y_r) = 0$$

$$\delta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3} = \delta^{\alpha_1} \delta^{\alpha_2} \delta^{\alpha_3} \quad \delta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3+\alpha_4} = \delta^{\alpha_1} \delta^{\alpha_2} \delta^{\alpha_3} \delta^{\alpha_4} = \dots$$

همواره منتظر است و جواب در روزهای ۵ تا ۷ به دست می آید

$$\text{الف) } x \sin y = y \sin x \rightarrow x = 0 \stackrel{\sin x}{=} \sin 0 = 0$$

وَقَالَ نَعْقِصُ اِنْ جِئْتُم بِالْبَدَايِئِ فَاَنْتُمْ بِهَا نَاقِصُونَ وَفَاِنْ جِئْتُم بِالْحَدِيثِ فَاَنْتُمْ بِهَا نَاقِصُونَ وَفَاِنْ جِئْتُم بِالْجَوَابِ فَاَنْتُمْ بِهَا نَاقِصُونَ وَفَاِنْ جِئْتُم بِالْجَوَابِ فَاَنْتُمْ بِهَا نَاقِصُونَ

$$= \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{xy}}$$

$$= r - u - y = r \sqrt{xy} \xrightarrow{x, y \rightarrow 0} r + rxy + \int_0^r uy$$

$$(x^T - y^T x, y) = 0 \quad (x - y)^T = 0$$

$\rightarrow n, y \neq 0$
 $n = y$ است. $\therefore$