

۱۵، ۷۵

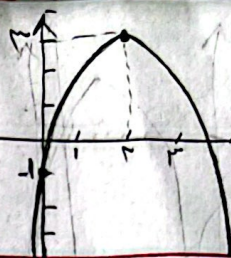
«امیر علی وحیدر» «یازدهم گروه A»

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 3 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 4$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

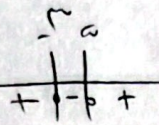


$$x = -x^2 + 2x - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$



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$$m \Rightarrow (-\infty, -3) \cup (5, +\infty)$$



$$m^2 + 1 + 2m - 2(m+3) = m^2 + 1 + 2m - 2m - 6 = m^2 - 5$$

$$(m+3)(m-5)$$

$$m = 5 \text{ و } -3$$

$$m \Rightarrow (-3, 5)$$

$$m \Rightarrow (-\infty, -3] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 2m^2 + 2 + 18m - 2(10m - 20) = 2m^2 + 2 + 18m - 20m + 40 = 2m^2 - 2m + 42$$

$$2m^2 - 2m + 42 > 0$$

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جواب صفحه بعد...

$$a = n - 2 < 0 \rightarrow n < 2$$

$$\Delta = (n+1)^2 - 4(n-2)(1) = n^2 - 2n + 1$$

جواب شش نفر در روزه...
 $n < 2$ بشرط $\Delta > 0$ مرتبه می بینیم
 ا حتی نبیه منقی باشد!

$$n_{ext} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2(n+1)}{2(n-2)} = -2 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$-\frac{(n+1)}{2(n-2)} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{n+1}{2n-4} = 2$$

$$n+1 = 2(2n-4) \rightarrow n+1 = 4n-8 \rightarrow 9 = 3n \rightarrow n = 3$$

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$$\Delta = (-2 \sin \alpha)^2 - 4\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{16}{9} = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{-2}{2(\frac{2}{3})} = \frac{2}{\frac{4}{3}} = 1.5$$

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$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = (x+1)(x-1) / 1-x^2 = -(x^2-1) = -(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$x = \frac{(12x+1)(x-1) \times ((x-2)(x+1))}{-(x-1)(x+1)} \rightarrow x = -(12x+1)(x-2)$$

$$y_{max} = \frac{219}{24}$$

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$$S = \frac{m+2}{m} \quad p = \frac{2}{m} \rightarrow 2S = \omega p + v \rightarrow 2\left(\frac{m+2}{m}\right) = \omega\left(\frac{2}{m}\right) + v \rightarrow 2m+4 = 2\omega + vm$$

$$14 = 2m \rightarrow m = 7$$

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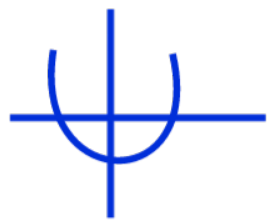
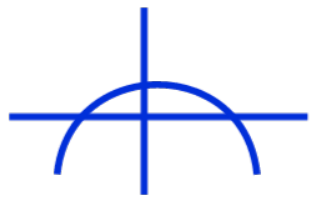
$$\alpha + \beta = (x+1) - 2x = 1-x$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \alpha} = \frac{1-x}{\alpha} = \frac{1-x}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha x^2 + (b-2)x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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باز راحت ناقصه!!



$$\Delta > 0$$

$$p < 0$$

خود به خود $\Delta > 0$ می شود!

الف)

$$p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$$

$$m^2 - 12m - 16 = 0 \rightarrow m = 6 \pm 4\sqrt{5} \quad \text{و} \quad \Delta = -\frac{m+1}{4} > 0 \rightarrow m < -1$$

~~$m = 6 \pm 4\sqrt{5}$~~ $\frac{0}{-10}$

تابع را با خط $y = 0$ قطع دارد و $\Delta = 0$ قرار می دهیم:

$$2u^2 + (m+1)u + m+4 = 0 \rightarrow 2u^2 + mu + m+4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 8(m+4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 12 \rightarrow \text{ناحیه سوم} \times \\ m = -4 \rightarrow \text{ناحیه اول} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$1) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow r(m+1)^r - r_0(m-r) > 0$$

$$m^r - 1(m+r) > 0 \xrightarrow[\alpha > 0]{\Delta < 0} + \text{خط} \checkmark$$

(س) الف

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

$$3) \rho > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1_0}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m > 2}$$

$$\underline{(1) \cap (2) \cap (3)} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\rho < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1_0}{m-r} < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m < 2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cap} \boxed{-1 < m < 2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(1, 14)} &\rightarrow 4a + 2b + \cancel{2} = 14 \\ \underline{(-3, 4)} &\rightarrow 9a - 3b + \cancel{3} = 4 \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow[\text{حساب}]{\text{حل}} \\ a = 1 \\ b = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\underline{(0, 4)} \rightarrow C = 4$$

$$y = n^r + 3n + 4 \rightarrow \text{مشتق} : n_{ext} = \frac{-3}{r}$$