

۱۹، ۵ افزین!

نام و نام خانوادگی: کلاس: شماره: ۱۳ پاسنامه تشریحی تکلیف

$$y = (a-1)x^2 + x + 3 \xrightarrow{x=2} \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \rightarrow 4a - 4 = -1 \rightarrow 4a = 3 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 3 \xrightarrow{x=2} -x^2 + 4x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow -(x^2 - 4x - 12) = 0 \rightarrow -(x-6)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = 6 \checkmark \rightarrow \text{طول مسقطی}$$

$$\checkmark x = 2 \neq 6$$

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$$y = mx^2 - 5x + m \begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow 25 - 4m^2 > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 < 25 \rightarrow m^2 < \frac{25}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{5}{2} < m < \frac{5}{2} \quad (I) \\ \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \quad (II) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -\phi + \phi -$$

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$$\Rightarrow m \in (I) \cap (II) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cap (-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}) = (-\frac{5}{2}, 0) \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - 5x + p = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - (\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2})x + (\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}) = x^2 - 3x + \frac{4}{9} \checkmark$$

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$$4x^2 - 18x + 4 = 0$$

سوال لغت با ضرایب صحیح!

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$$2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 + \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - (\beta^2 - \alpha^2) = 2(5^2 - 2^2) - (\beta - \alpha)(\beta + \alpha)$$

$$\geq 2(16 - 4) - \frac{\sqrt{16+4}}{x} \times 2 \geq 12 \rightarrow 32 - 4m - 4 - 2\sqrt{16+4} \geq 12$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{16+4} = 4 - m \xrightarrow{2} m^2 - 16m + 12 = 0 \rightarrow (m-4)^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 4 \checkmark$$

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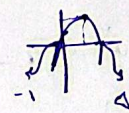
$$y = k(x-2)^2 + 9 \xrightarrow{(0,4)} 4 = f(2) + 9 \rightarrow k = -1$$

$$y = -(x-2)^2 + 9 = -(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 9 = -x^2 + 4x + 5 \xrightarrow{a+cb} x = -1$$

$$x = d$$

$$\Rightarrow y > 0 \rightarrow -(x-d)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-\phi + \phi} \rightarrow x \in (-1, d) \checkmark$$



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$$x^r + m x - r m = 0 \quad \text{für } B, \alpha$$

$$\alpha^r = -m\alpha + r m, \quad -mB = B^r - r m, \quad B^r = -mB + r m$$

$$\alpha^r - mB = \lambda \rightarrow -m\alpha + r m + \underbrace{B^r - r m}_{-mB + r m} = \lambda \rightarrow -m(\alpha + B) + r m = \lambda$$

$$\rightarrow m^r + r m - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow S = -r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{B}, \quad \alpha B^r - r B + q B = \alpha B^r + r B = 0 \rightarrow B(\alpha B + r) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha B = -r$$

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha = -\frac{r}{B}} \alpha^r - r\alpha + qB = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{B^r} + \frac{1}{B} + qB = 0 \xrightarrow{\times B^r} -1 + 1B^r + qB^r = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{B^r = t} q t^r + 1 t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow t^r + 1 t - r = 0 \rightarrow (t + 1)(t - r) = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{r}{1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow B^r = \frac{r}{q} \rightarrow B = \frac{r}{q} \xrightarrow{\frac{m^r}{q} + r m} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{S}{p} = \frac{-b}{\frac{c}{a}} = \frac{-b}{c} = \frac{+v}{4} = \frac{v}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \lambda \rightarrow \frac{-(14 - \epsilon(m)(\frac{m}{r} + v))}{\epsilon m} = \lambda \rightarrow +r m^r + \epsilon \lambda m - 14 = \epsilon r m$$

$$\rightarrow r m^r - \epsilon m - 14 = 0 \rightarrow m^r - \epsilon m - r = 0 \rightarrow (m - 1)(m + r) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r} = \epsilon, \quad \frac{-r}{r} = -1 \rightarrow y = -r n^r + \epsilon n + r \xrightarrow{a+c=b} n = -1$$

$$y = k(n - ns) + y_s \rightarrow y = k(n - r) + r \xrightarrow{y = \epsilon, n = 0} \epsilon = k(-r) + r \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}(n - r) + r = -\frac{1}{r}(n^r - \epsilon n + r) + r = y \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r} n^r + 1 n - r + r = -\frac{1}{r} n^r + n + r$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-r}{\frac{1}{r}} = -r \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{\alpha + B}{\alpha B} = \frac{S}{p} = \frac{r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{-\frac{1}{r}} = -r$$

$$n^r - (\epsilon a + r)n + (r\alpha^r + 4a + r) = 0 \xrightarrow{n=r} r - 1a - 1 + r\alpha^r + 4a + r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow r\alpha^r - r a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - r a - r = 0 \rightarrow (a - r)(a + 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \\ a = \frac{-1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=1} n^r - 1n + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (n - 1)(n - 1) = 0 \rightarrow n = 1, r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=-\frac{1}{r}} n^r - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow r n^r - 1n + r = 0 \rightarrow n^r - 1n + r = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$