

نام و نام خانوادگی آراد نیلیک پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۴۰۰ کلاس پایه دهم A

۲۰ خالص نوشتن

$$\frac{5ac-b^2}{c^2a} = v \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{c^2a}$$

$$\frac{-12-b^2}{-c} = 3 - \frac{b^2}{c} = v \Rightarrow b^2 = 12, b = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \checkmark$$

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الف) $t^2 + 2t + 3 = 0$ ($t = x^2$) $\Delta < 0$ بدون ریشه حقیقی $\checkmark$

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ب) $t^2 - 2t - 10 = 0$ ($t = -x^2 + 4$) $(t-5)(t+3) = 0$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} -x^2 + 4 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{7} \checkmark \\ -x^2 + 4 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \text{ غلط} \end{array} \right.$

$$x^2 - 3x + p = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 14x + m = 0$$

$$x_1 = \alpha = 1 \checkmark$$

$$x_2 = \alpha + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3 \checkmark \quad (x^2 - (2\alpha + 2)x + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha) = 5x^2 - 14x + m$$

«ریشه»

$$2\alpha + 2 = 4 \quad \boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$m = 5(\alpha^2 + 2\alpha) = 12 \checkmark \rightarrow m$$

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$$x^2 - 5x + p = 0$$

$$\beta = 2\alpha - 4$$

$$3(x^2 - (2\alpha - 4)x + 2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha) = 5x^2 - 14x + m - 1$$

$$2\alpha - 4 = 2 \quad \boxed{\alpha = 2}$$

$$m - 1 = 3(2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha) \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 1} \checkmark$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P = 1 \\ \Delta > 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \\ m^2 + m - 2 = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (m+2)(m-1) = 0 \\ -2 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2 \rightarrow 2m^2 + 5m + 2 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \quad \text{غلط} \\ 1 \rightarrow -m^2 + 5m - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{m = 1} \checkmark \leftarrow$$

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$$\alpha\beta^r = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{(\alpha\beta)(\beta)}{\beta} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta} \text{ , } \alpha = \frac{q}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$p \cdot m = q = \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta} + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} = \boxed{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{12}} \checkmark$$

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$$x^r - \varepsilon n + m = 0$$

$$x^r - 5n + p = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n_1 = \alpha \\ n_2 = r\alpha \end{array} \right\} \quad x^r - \varepsilon\alpha n + r\alpha^r = x^r - \varepsilon n + m$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 1} \Rightarrow m = r\alpha^r = r \checkmark$$

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$$\alpha^r - v\alpha + r = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + r = v\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} = v$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)^r = r(\alpha)\left(\frac{r}{\alpha}\right)\left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$r\varepsilon^r - r(r)(v) = \boxed{r01} \checkmark$$

$$(m+y)^r - rny(m+y) = \alpha^r y^r$$

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$$\text{Then } f(n) = \frac{\varepsilon \delta a - b^r}{\varepsilon a} \Rightarrow \frac{-b^r}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{-r800}{-e0} = \underline{\underline{92,8 \text{ m}}} \checkmark$$

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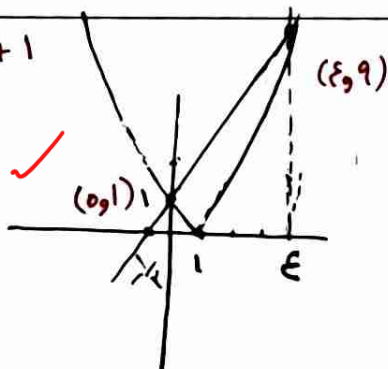
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$$f(m) = h = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -10t^r + 80t \Rightarrow t^r - 8t = 0$$

لعمق اضرب
 $t \begin{cases} 0 \Rightarrow \\ \Delta S \rightarrow \text{لعمق اضرب} \end{cases}$

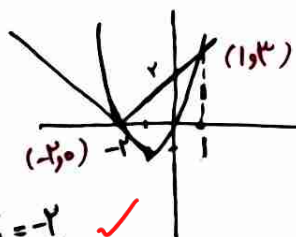
$$\text{الف) } (n-1)^r = rn + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} n_1 = \varepsilon \\ n_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{ب) } n^r + rn = |n+r|$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-1}{-1}$$



$$\begin{cases} n_1 = -r \\ n_2 = 1 \end{cases} \checkmark$$

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