

نام و نام خانوادگی: فرکانس: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۰۰۰ کلاس: پایه: A

$$y = -x^2 + bx + 3$$

$$-\frac{\Delta}{4a} = V \rightarrow \frac{-b^2 - 12}{-4} = V \rightarrow b^2 + 12 = 28 \rightarrow b^2 = 16 \rightarrow b = \pm 4$$

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$$x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2 + 2x} t^2 + 2t + 3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{ایستاده} \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = (4 - x^2)^2 - 2(4 - x^2) - 15 \xrightarrow{4 - x^2} t^2 - 2t - 15 = 0 \rightarrow (t - 5)(t + 3) = 0$$

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$$\rightarrow 4 - x^2 = 5 \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \rightarrow \text{خ}$$

$$\rightarrow 4 - x^2 = -5 \rightarrow x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

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

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha, \alpha + 2$$

$$S = 5 \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 2 = 5 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1}, \boxed{\beta = 3} \checkmark$$

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$$P = \frac{m}{2} = 1 \times 2 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 12} \checkmark$$

$$-3x^2 - 4m + m - 1 = 0 \quad 2\alpha - \beta = 5$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = 5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{3}{2}(\alpha - \beta) = 5 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 2$$

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$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{2}(\alpha - \beta) = 3 \rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 2, \alpha + \beta = 2 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\beta = 0, \alpha = 2}}$$

$$\rightarrow P = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 1} \checkmark$$

$$-mx^2 + 7m + m^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow P = 1$$

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$$\rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} < 1 \rightarrow m^2 + m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m + 2)(m - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{m = 1, -2}} \quad 5$$

$$\xrightarrow{m = -2} 2m^2 + 7m + 2 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{خ}$$

$$\xrightarrow{m = 1} x^2 + 7m + 1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow \boxed{m = 1} \checkmark$$

$$2x^2 - mx + r = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = r$$

$$\alpha\beta^r = r \rightarrow r(\beta) = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\xrightarrow{m=\beta} \frac{14}{9} - m\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) + r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{14}{9} - \frac{1r}{9}m + \frac{rv}{9} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{9} \cdot \frac{1r}{9}m \rightarrow \frac{r^2}{18} = m$$

2

f

$$m^2 - fm + m = 0$$

$$\alpha, r\alpha$$

$$S = f$$

$$\alpha + r\alpha = f \rightarrow \alpha < 1, r\alpha = f \rightarrow p < r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m}{1} = r \rightarrow m = r$$

2

v

$$2x^2 - 2mx + r = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = ?$$

$$p = r \rightarrow \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = \alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rSp = (U)^r - fr = r \cdot 1$$

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h

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + \omega \cdot t$$

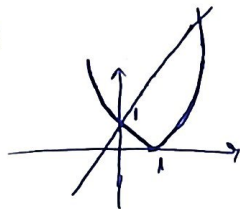
$$ent^{\frac{r}{2}} - \frac{b}{r\alpha} = \frac{-\partial}{-r\alpha} = r, \partial \rightarrow ent^{\frac{r}{2}} = -1 \cdot (r, \partial)^r + \omega \cdot (r, \partial)$$

$$-1 \cdot t^r + \omega \cdot t = 0 \rightarrow -t^r + \omega t = 0 \rightarrow -t(t - \omega) = 0 \rightarrow t = 0, \omega \rightarrow t = \omega$$

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g

$$الف) (n-1)^r = r \cdot n + 1$$

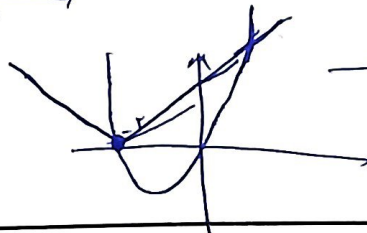


$$n > 0, n < f$$

$$p, r$$

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$$\rightarrow) 2n^r + r \cdot n = (n+r)$$



$$\rightarrow \{n \geq 1, n \leq -1\}$$

$$p, r$$

1.