

$$S_{\text{r}} = (\sqrt{r_0})^2 = r_0 \quad \checkmark$$

Handwritten diagram illustrating the derivation of the effective mass m^* for an electron in a quantum well. The diagram shows a rectangular well with a blue dot representing an electron. The energy levels are labeled with $-1/\epsilon$ and $-1/\epsilon$. The effective mass is labeled $m^* = -r/\epsilon$. The diagram also shows the relationship between the effective mass m^* and the electron mass m_e , with $m^* = m_e \cdot (1/\epsilon)$ and $m_e = m_e \cdot (1/\epsilon)$. The final result is $m^* = m_e \cdot (1/\epsilon) = m_e \cdot (1/\epsilon) = m_e \cdot (1/\epsilon)$.

$$\frac{r}{r} \cdot \frac{1-y}{r-1,0} \rightarrow y_{i-1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tan 40^\circ = \sqrt{r} = m \\ m = \frac{-r_m}{m^2 - 1} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} = \frac{-r_m}{m^2 - 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 - r_m - \sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{K+1r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{K}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{F\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$A|_q^I \quad B|_r^V \quad C|_1^V \rightsquigarrow \overline{Bcyz} + \Gamma_n + \Gamma^V \rightarrow y - \Gamma_n + C_{10}$$

$$\frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|-2 + 9 + 1|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \underline{\underline{r\sqrt{a}}}$$

$$AB: x_m + y - v = 0 \quad BC: x_y - v_n + 19 = 0 \quad AC: x_y - x_m - v = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow y_1 - r_{n+1} + v \\ & y = \frac{v}{r} n - \frac{19}{r} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow y_1 - r_{n+1} + v \\ & y = \frac{v}{r} n - \frac{19}{r} \end{aligned}} \right\} \underline{r = r, y \geq 1}$$

$$\frac{|f-9-14|}{\dots} \rightarrow 2f, f$$

$$y = -12x - 4 \rightsquigarrow x = -12x - 4$$

$$\rightsquigarrow x = -12x - 4 \rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{13} \rightsquigarrow x = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{فاصله} = \frac{4}{13} \sqrt{13} \checkmark$$

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$$y = \frac{1}{a}x + a - 1, y = ax + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}, a \rightarrow a, \pm 1$$

$$a = \pm 1 \rightarrow y = x, y = x + 1 \rightarrow d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow y = -x - 1, y = -x + 1 \rightarrow \text{فاصله} (1, 2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = 1 \checkmark$$

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مطلوبه ۱: چون $AB \perp AC$ و $AH \perp BC$ پس $\angle BAH = \angle C$ و $\angle ABH = \angle C$ پس $\triangle ABH \sim \triangle ABC$ و $\frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{AC}{BC}$ و $AH = \frac{AC \cdot AB}{BC}$

$$AH = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \rightarrow AH = BC \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 10 = 1$$

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$$\text{مطلوبه ۲: } AH = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 10 = 1$$

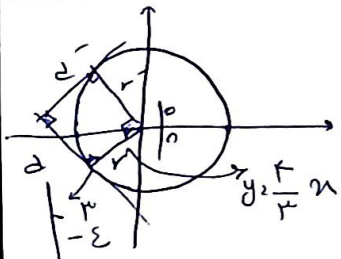
$$m = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2} \rightarrow b-a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(ضرب) a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (b-a)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{فاصله} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \checkmark$$

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$$r = \sqrt{c^2 + \epsilon^2} \cdot \Delta$$

$$d \parallel r \rightarrow d: y = \frac{r}{\epsilon}x + c \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{\epsilon}x + c$$

$$\rightarrow ry - \epsilon x - \epsilon c = 0 \rightarrow |-\epsilon c| = \frac{\epsilon^2}{\Delta} \rightarrow c = \frac{\epsilon^2}{\Delta}$$

$$d \perp r \rightarrow m = -\frac{\epsilon}{r}$$

$$dy = -\frac{\epsilon}{r}x - \frac{\epsilon^2}{r}$$

$$d \perp d' \rightarrow -\frac{\epsilon}{r}x - \frac{\epsilon^2}{r} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}x + \frac{\epsilon^2}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\epsilon}{r} + \frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)x = -\frac{\epsilon^2}{r} - \frac{\epsilon^2}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon^2}{r}x = -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{r} \rightarrow x = -2$$

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$$ay = v \checkmark \leftarrow y = -1 \checkmark \text{ و } x^2 = 1$$