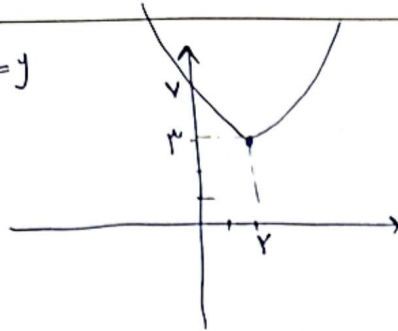
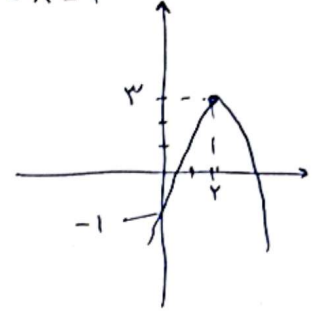


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الف) $x^2 - \varepsilon x + \nu = y$
 $S(2, 3)$



ب) $y = -x^2 + \varepsilon x - 1$
 $S(2, 3)$



$\Delta \geq 0$ (د)
 $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(2)(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}m+2) \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 \geq 0$
 $(m-5)(m+3) \geq 0$
 $\frac{-3}{+} \frac{5}{-}$

$\Delta < 0$ (ج)
 $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(2)(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}m+2) < 0$
 $\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0$
 $(m-5)(m+3) < 0$
 $\frac{-3}{+} \frac{5}{-}$ $m \in (-3, 5)$

$\Delta = 0$ (ب)
 $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(2)(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}m+2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0$
 $(m-5)(m+3) = 0$
 $m = -3, 5$

الف) $\Delta > 0$
 $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(\frac{m+2}{\varepsilon})(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}m+2) > 0$
 $m^2 + 2m + 1 - \varepsilon m - 4 > 0$
 $m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0$
 $(m-5)(m+3) > 0$
 $\frac{-3}{+} \frac{5}{-}$ $m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (5, \infty)$

$S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$
 $P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$
 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 8m + 21 > 0$
 که $\Delta < 0$ بی به ازای هر m عبارت مثبت است.
 $m \in (-1, 2)$ اشتراک

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 8m + 21 > 0$
 $S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$
 $P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m > 2$
 $m \in (-1, 2)$ اشتراک

$\frac{b}{a} = 2 \rightarrow b = 2a$
 $-2m - 2 = \varepsilon m - 8 \rightarrow 9m = 4 \rightarrow m = \frac{4}{9}$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 8m + 21 > 0$
 $P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$
 $m \in (-1, 2)$ اشتراک

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - \varepsilon(\frac{2}{\varepsilon})(\frac{2}{\varepsilon}) = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha = \varepsilon \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1$
 $\sin \alpha = \pm 1$
 که برای اینکه ریشه ی ساده مثبت شود باید $\frac{-b}{a}$ هم مثبت شود پس b باید مقدار منفی باشد در نتیجه $\sin \alpha = 1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \alpha^2 - 2 \alpha + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times \varepsilon} 4 \alpha^2 - 1 \varepsilon \alpha + 4 = 0$
 $\alpha = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{1 \varepsilon}{4} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$

$$r\alpha^r - c\alpha - 1 \xrightarrow{a+b+c=0} \alpha=1 \rightarrow (\alpha-1)\left(\alpha+\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$r\alpha^r - r\alpha - \Delta \xrightarrow{a+c=b} \alpha=-\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (\alpha+1)\left(\alpha-\frac{\Delta}{r}\right)$$

$$\alpha=\frac{\Delta}{r}$$

$$\frac{(\alpha-1)(r\alpha+1)(\alpha+1)(r\alpha-\Delta)}{(1-\alpha)(r+\alpha)} \rightarrow (-r\alpha-1)(r\alpha-\Delta) = -r\alpha^2 + 18\alpha - c\alpha + \Delta = -r\alpha^2 + 18\alpha + \Delta$$

$$y_5 = \frac{\Delta}{ca} = \frac{-(149 - \Sigma(4)(\Delta))}{-34} = \boxed{\frac{214}{34}}$$

$$rS - v = \Delta p \rightarrow \frac{rm+y}{m} - \frac{vm}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} \rightarrow -\Sigma m + y = -1 \rightarrow m = \Sigma$$

$$S = \frac{m+r}{m} \xrightarrow{m=\Sigma} \frac{r}{r} = S$$

$$p = \frac{-r}{m} \xrightarrow{m=\Sigma} -\frac{1}{r} = p$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rp = \frac{9}{\Sigma} - r\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{9}{\Sigma} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{13}{\Sigma}}$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta\Delta}{\Delta\beta^r} = \frac{r\alpha}{\Delta\beta^r} + \frac{\beta\Delta}{\Delta\beta^r} \quad \beta^r/\Delta$$

$$\frac{r}{\Delta} \times \frac{\alpha}{\frac{r}{\alpha^r}} = \frac{r}{\Delta} \times \frac{\alpha^r}{r} = \frac{\alpha^r}{\Delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r}{\Delta} + \frac{\beta^r}{\Delta} = \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\Delta} = \frac{S^r - rp}{\Delta} = \frac{100 - 10}{\Delta} = \boxed{19}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \Delta$$

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

$$y_r = r\alpha + 1 \rightarrow \alpha = r \rightarrow y = 18 \rightarrow (r, 18)$$

$$\alpha = -r \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow (-r, 1)$$

$$y_1 = a\alpha^r + b\alpha + c \xrightarrow{c=\Sigma} a\alpha^r + b\alpha + \Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha=r} ra + rb + \Sigma = 10 \rightarrow \begin{cases} ra + b = \Delta \\ ra - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow y_1 = a\alpha^r + r\alpha + \Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha=\Sigma} \frac{-b}{ra} = \boxed{\frac{-r}{r}}$$

$$\boxed{b=r} \quad \boxed{a=1}$$

$$y = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = r\alpha^r + (m+1)\alpha + m + y \Rightarrow r\alpha^r + m\alpha + m + y = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$m^r - \Sigma(r)(m+y) = m^r - \alpha m - \Sigma\alpha = (m-15)(m+\Sigma) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -\Sigma \rightarrow r\alpha^r - \Sigma\alpha + c = 0 \xrightarrow{\div r} \alpha^r - c\alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha-1)^r = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = 15 \rightarrow r\alpha^r + 13\alpha + 18 = 0 \xrightarrow{\div r} \alpha^r + 9\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha+3)^r = 0$$

$$\alpha = -3 \quad \times$$

$$\boxed{m = -\Sigma}$$