

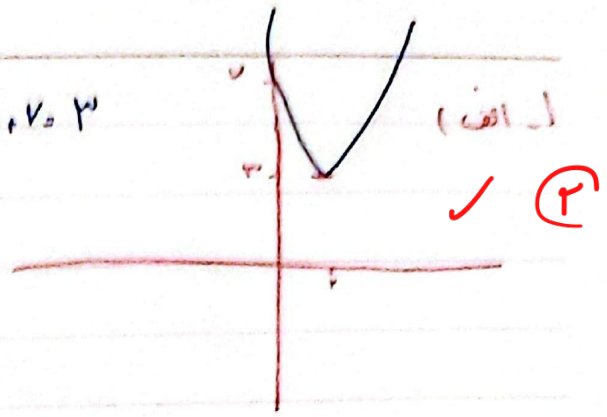
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19

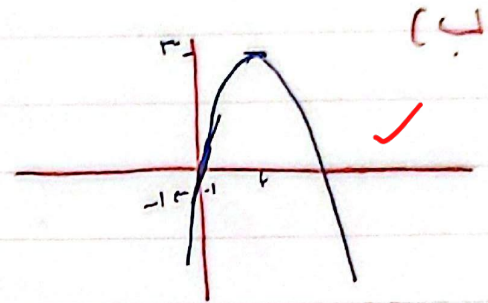
للنمبر علي

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-5}{2} = -2.5$$

$$y = 1 \cdot (-2.5)^2 + 5 \cdot (-2.5) + 3$$



$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-5}{2} = -2.5 \quad y = -1 \cdot (-2.5)^2 + 5 \cdot (-2.5) + 3$$



$$\Delta > 0$$

$$(m+1)^2 - (m-1)^2 > 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0 \quad (-\infty, -3) \cup (5, +\infty)$$

$$(m-5)(m+3) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -3 \quad 5 \\ + \quad 0 \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\{-3, 5\}$$

(ب)

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(-3, 5)$$

$$(-3, 5)$$

(ج)

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$(-\infty, -3] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

(د)

dn

$$\delta < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} < 0 \quad \frac{r(m+r)}{m-r} < 0 \quad (2) \text{ الف}$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow m \in (-1, r) \quad (1)$$

$$p > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-r} > 0 \Rightarrow m > r \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \{m^2 - Am + \frac{r}{r}\} + \{-\{om\} \wedge 0 = \{m^2 - r(m+r) + \frac{r}{r}\} > 0$$

$$m^2 - Am + \frac{r}{r} > 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \emptyset \quad \Delta < 0 \text{ ليس ممكنة مثبتة است} \quad \Downarrow$$

$$p < 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} < 0 \quad \frac{1}{m-r} < 0 \quad m < r \quad (1) \quad \text{ب}$$

حيث $\frac{c}{a}$ منفي است
يس $\Delta < 0$ است.

$$\delta < 0 \quad \frac{r(m+r)}{m-r} < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{r} - \frac{r}{r}$$

$$(-1, r) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow m \in (-1, r) \quad \checkmark$$

$$p < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-r} > 0 \Rightarrow m < r \quad \checkmark \quad m < r \quad (2) \text{ الف}$$

زیرا $p < 0$ است

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = -r \Rightarrow -ra = -b$$

$$1 - \{m = r(m+r)$$

$$r = rm$$

$$m = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2n^2}{3} - 2n + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \rightarrow (2n-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Delta = \varepsilon \sin^2 \alpha - \varepsilon$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\varepsilon \sin^2 \alpha = \varepsilon$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

سوال ریشه + معادله رو
مرخواند!

Δ یا منفی است یا 0 چون سوال

$$\sin \alpha = +1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

گفته شده ریشه حقیقی دارد پس $\Delta = 0$

$$\sin \alpha = +1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$1 - x$$

$$x = 1 \quad x = -1 \quad x^2 = 1 \quad \text{پس } \frac{C}{a}$$

$$\frac{(3x^2 - 2x - 1)(2x^2 - 3x - 5)}{(1-x)(1+x)} =$$

۲) -۲

$$3x + 1$$

$$2x - 5$$

جمع ضرایب منفی است
از ریشه ها 1 است

$$\frac{(3x+1)(x-1)(2x-5)(x+1)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = -(3x+1)(2x-5) =$$

$$-4x^2 + 13x + 5 \Rightarrow x_{max} = \frac{-13}{-8} = \frac{13}{8}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-219}{-8} \Rightarrow \frac{219}{8}$$

$$-4, 13, 13$$

$$\delta = \frac{m+r}{m} \quad p = -\frac{r}{m}$$

(2) -V

$$\frac{wm+r}{m} = -\frac{1}{m} + V$$

$$\frac{14+rm}{m} = V$$

$$Vm = 14 + rm$$

$$6m = 14$$

$$m = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{wr}{14} = \frac{rs}{14} = \frac{rs}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon x^r + 9x^r \cdot r = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r : \delta^r - r p = \frac{wr}{14} + 1 = \frac{wr}{14}$$

(2) -A

$$\frac{\epsilon \alpha + \beta^0}{\alpha \beta^r} = \frac{\alpha^r \beta^r + \beta^0}{\alpha \beta^r} = \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\alpha} = \frac{9\alpha}{\alpha} = 9$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \delta^r - r p \delta = 12\alpha - (r \times \alpha \times r) = 9\alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon a + r b + c = 1\epsilon \\ 9a - r b + c = \epsilon \end{cases} \xrightarrow{c=\epsilon} \begin{cases} r a + r b = 10 \\ 9a - r b = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) -9

$$12a + 4b = 10$$

$$12a + 4b = 0$$

$$r \cdot a = r$$

$$a = 1, b = r$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

۱۰ - ۲

$$y = x^2, (m+1)x, m+5$$

$$y = x$$

$$x^2 + (m+1)x + m+5 = x$$

$$x^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0 \quad \text{دلتا صفر است زیرا} \\ \text{مساوی است و ۱ ریشه دارد}$$

$$m^2 - 4m - 8 = 0$$

$$(m-12)(m+8) = 0$$

$$12 \quad -8 \\ \leftarrow \text{خواب}$$

$$-8 \quad \checkmark$$