

نام و نام خانوادگی کلاس پاسخنامه تشریحی شماره ۱۴۰۱

$$\frac{-\Delta}{f_a} = v \rightarrow -\frac{\Delta}{-f} = v \rightarrow \Delta, p_n$$

$$\rightarrow b^p \cdot (-1)^{r(r-1)/2} = b^p + 1^p = 2^p \rightarrow b^p = 1^p \rightarrow b = \pm 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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مثلاً $\mathbb{Z} = q_1^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2 + \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \Delta$ و $F_{-12} = -1 \rightarrow \Delta \{0\}$ $\rightarrow$ جواب حقیقی ندارد. ✓

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ب-)} \quad \epsilon = r - ar &\rightarrow \epsilon = r - a\omega \rightarrow (t-a)(t+r) = 0 \rightarrow t = a \rightarrow r - ar = a \\ &\rightarrow ar = -1 \quad \text{غير ممكن} \quad \times \\ \epsilon = -r &\rightarrow r - ar = -r \rightarrow ar = r \\ &\rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{r} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha - \beta = 4 \\ \alpha + \beta = 4 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha = 8 \\ \alpha = 4, \beta = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}: \gamma \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta}, \wedge \rightarrow \Delta, \exists$$

$$\rightarrow 19m = 192 \rightarrow m = 10 \quad \checkmark$$

$$K_n = 19n + 14 \cdot \frac{a+b+c}{3} \rightarrow M = 1, 4$$

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$$\gamma\alpha - \beta + \varepsilon \rightarrow \gamma\alpha = \beta + \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\beta + \varepsilon}{\gamma} \quad , \quad f, \frac{-b}{a}, \frac{c}{d}, \gamma$$

$$S: \alpha + \beta = \frac{\beta + \varepsilon}{\gamma} + \beta, \frac{\gamma\beta + \varepsilon}{\gamma} = \gamma \rightarrow \gamma\beta + \varepsilon, \gamma \rightarrow \beta = 0, \alpha, \gamma$$

$$w(a)(n-r), \quad w_{n^r-9a} = w_{a^r-9_{n+m-1}}$$

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

$$p: 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^r - p}{-m} : 1 \rightarrow m^r - p : -m \rightarrow m^r + m - p = 0 \xrightarrow{a+b+c=0} m: 1 \checkmark$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 19 - 2(-m)(m^2 - 4) + 19 + 5m^2 - 4m > 0$$

م. ازای $m=1$ جواب صحیح ✓

$$\mu_{\text{eff}}^{\text{pw}} - \mu_m > 0$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow r+1-y > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = -p \rightarrow \xi + \Lambda + \xi = 0 \quad X$$

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△

$$\alpha \beta^r, f \rightarrow (\alpha \beta) \beta = \varepsilon \quad p = \frac{c}{a} = v \rightarrow v \beta = \varepsilon \rightarrow \beta = \frac{v}{v}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta, v \rightarrow \alpha \times \frac{\varepsilon}{v} = v \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{4}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow f: \frac{m}{1} = m = \frac{8}{v} + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} = \frac{14 + 4v}{12} = \frac{4v}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\alpha, v \alpha \rightarrow f: \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{f}{1} = v, \quad f = v \alpha + \alpha = \varepsilon \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow f \alpha = \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow p, \frac{m}{1} = m = v \times 1 = v \Rightarrow \boxed{m = v} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$p: \frac{c}{a} = v \quad p: \alpha \cdot \beta \rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta = v \xrightarrow{v} \alpha^v \cdot \beta^v = \wedge$$

$$\alpha^v + \frac{\wedge}{\alpha^v} \xrightarrow{\frac{\wedge}{\alpha^v} = \beta^v} \alpha^v + \beta^v = f^v = v f p \rightarrow \beta^v = \frac{\wedge}{\alpha^v}$$

$$f: \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{v}{1} = v, \quad p = v$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^v + \beta^v = (v)^v - v(v)(v) = v^4 v - 4v = v^5 - 4v = 301 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$Part / \frac{-b}{va} = \frac{-\omega_0}{-v_0} = \frac{\omega}{v}$$

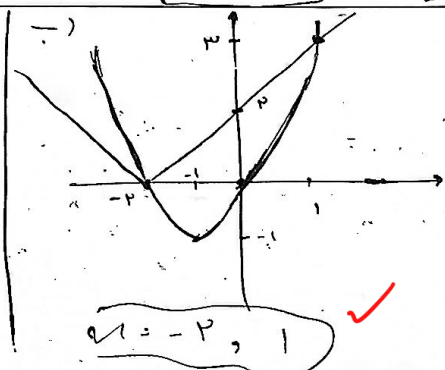
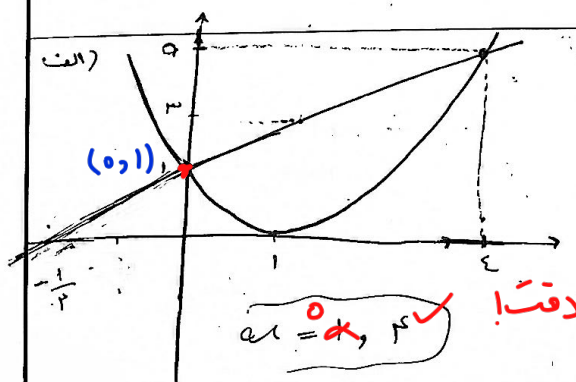
$$-10 \left(\frac{\omega}{v} \right)^r + \omega_0 \left(\frac{\omega}{v} \right) = -42, \omega + 12\omega = 42, \omega \quad \checkmark$$

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$$-10z^r + \omega_0 z = 0 \rightarrow -10z(z - \omega) = 0 \quad z = 0 \quad \text{خارج بزرگ}$$

$$\checkmark z = \omega \quad \checkmark \quad \text{برخورد بزرگ}$$



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