

نام و نام خانوادگی کلاس شماره 1 تکلیف شماره 1 پاسخنامه تشریحی نام خانوادگی ۱۸

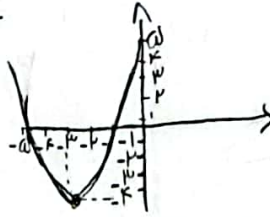
$$y = x^2 + 4x + a \quad \min \left| \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{-4}{2} \right)^2 + 4 \left(\frac{-4}{2} \right) + a = -4 \right.$$

$$\square y = -4$$

$$(x + 2)(x + a) = 0$$

$$x = -2$$

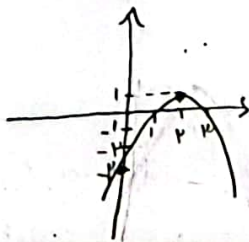
$$x = -a$$



$$a > 0$$

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$$y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$$



$$\max \left| \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{-4}{-2} \right)^2 + 4 \left(\frac{-4}{-2} \right) - 1 = 3 \right.$$

$$\square y = 3$$

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$$x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (-3)^2 - 4(1)(1) = 5 > 0 \quad a = 1 \quad \leftarrow a > 0 \quad \leftarrow 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x + a = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (-3)^2 - 4(1)(a) = 9 - 4a \geq 0 \quad a \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{9}{4} \quad \Delta = 0$$

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$$x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right] = \left[\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \right]$$

$$a = 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 1 + 4 = 4 \quad 1$$

$$(x - 1)^2 = 4 \quad \leftarrow x^2 - 3x + 1 = 4$$

$$x - 1 = \pm 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right] = \left[\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

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$$x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad 1$$

$$(-3)^2 - 4(1)(-1) = 17 > 0 \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + x - 4 = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad 2$$

$$1^2 - 4(1)(-4) = 17 > 0 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

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$x^P - 11x + P1 = 0 \quad (x-F)(x-V) \quad 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} x-F=0 \\ x=F \end{array} \right\}$$x-V=0$$x=V$	$x^P + 11x - P1 = 0$ $(x+V)(x-F)$ $x=-V$ $x=+F$	2	5		
$d x^P - 11x + V = 0$ $x^P - 11x + V = 0 \quad (x-V)(x-d)$ $x=V \quad \frac{V}{d} \cdot \frac{d}{d} = 1$ $x=d$	$\mu x^P - 10x + V = 0$ $x^P - 10x + V1$ $(x-\mu)(x-V)$ $x=\mu \quad x=V$ $1 = \frac{\mu}{V} \cdot \frac{V}{\mu}$	5	V		
$F x^P + V x + 9 = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $(V)^2 - 4(F)(9)$ $V^2 - 36F = -9d$ $\sin \theta$	$P x^P - d x + 1 = 0 \quad (C)$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (-d)^2 - 4(P)(1)$ $F(P)(1) = 1V$ -1 $x = \pm \frac{d \pm \sqrt{1V}}{P}$	$P x^P + d x + \mu = 0 \quad (C)$ $-\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\mu}{P} \quad x = -1$	$P x^P - d x + \mu = 0 \quad (C)$ $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\mu}{P} \quad x = 1$	5	1
$S^P - \mu S =$ $(+\mu)^P - \mu(+\mu)(-P) = +11 + \mu V = +\epsilon d$ $+ \mu V$ 0.00	$S^P - P P = \left(\frac{q}{P} \right)^P - P(-P) = 1\mu \quad (C)$ $q + P = 1\mu$ $S = P$ $P = -P$	1.00	9		
$\begin{pmatrix} q \\ \mu \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ P \end{pmatrix} = \frac{P \cdot F}{q A_{xV}} = 1F$ $\frac{A_{xV}}{\mu} = P1 \rightarrow 1F - P1 = d4$	$\begin{pmatrix} V \\ d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} q \\ P \end{pmatrix} = \frac{V_1 q_{d \times \epsilon x P}}{d + F + P x_1}$ $\frac{V_1 q}{x_1} = P1 \quad \frac{q x A^F}{x_1} = \mu 4$ $P1 + \mu 4 = dV$	5	10		