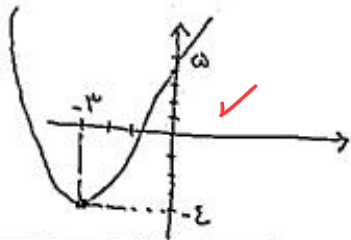


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نام و نام خانوادگی: نوبت:
پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس: دبیر:

$$y = x^2 + 7x + 5$$

$a > 0$ min



$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-7}{2} = -3.5$$

$$\Delta = 9 + (-14) + 5 = -1$$

(الف)

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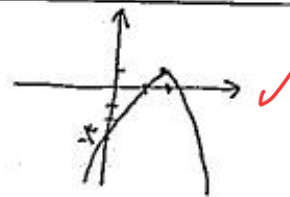
(ب)

$$y = -x^2 + 8x - 3$$

$a < 0$ max

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-8}{-2} = 4$$

$$\Delta = -8 + 16 - 3 = 5$$



(الف)

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(ب)

$$y = -x^2 + 8x - 3$$

$$0 = -x^2 + 8x - 3$$

$$a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ و } \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

$$2x^2 - 3x + a = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$9 - 4 \times 2 \times a = 9 - 8a > 0$$

$$a < 1$$

$$9 - 8a < 0 \Rightarrow a < \frac{9}{8}$$

(الف)

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$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$9 - 4 \times 2 \times a = 9 - 8a > 0$$

$$9 - 8a = 0$$

$$9 = 8a \Rightarrow \frac{9}{8} = a$$

(ب) باید Δ صفر باشد.

۳

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$9 - 4 \times 2 \times a = 9 - 8a > 0$$

$$9 - 8a < 0$$

$$a > \frac{9}{8}$$

(ج) Δ منفی باشد.

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$9 - 4 \times 2 \times a = 9 - 8a > 0$$

$$9 - 8a > 0$$

$$a \leq \frac{9}{8}$$

(د) Δ باید ۰ باشد.

$$(الف) x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 2$$

$$x-1 = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}+1 \text{ / } x = -\sqrt{2}+1$$

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$$(ب) x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$x-\frac{1}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{13}{4}}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ / } x = -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(الف) x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 4 + (-1)(-1) = 5$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ / } x = \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(ب) x^2 + x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 1 + (-1)(-8) = 9$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$\frac{-1+\sqrt{9}}{2} \text{ / } \frac{-1-\sqrt{9}}{2}$$

الف) $x^2 - 11x + 18 = 0$ $(x-2)(x-9) = 0$ $x=2$ ✓
 $x=9$ ✓

(2)

ب) $x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0$ $(x+6)(x-3) = 0$ $x=-6$ ✓
 $x=3$ ✓

الف) $\frac{1}{x}(x^2 - 12x + 20) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 20 = 0$ $x = \frac{V}{\omega}$ ✓
 $(x-2)(x-10) = 0$ $x = \frac{\omega}{\omega} = 1$ ✓

(2)

ب) $3x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0$ $x = \frac{10}{3} = 1$ ✓
 $(x-3)(x-7) = 0$ $x = \frac{V}{3}$ ✓

الف) $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ $a+b+c=0$ $x=1$ ✓
 $x = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3}{2}$

ب) $2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$ $a+c=b$ $x=-1$ ✓
 $x = -\frac{c}{a} = -\frac{3}{2}$

ج) $2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$ $\Delta = 25 - 4(2)(3) = 1$ ✓
 $\Delta = 1$ $x = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{4}$ $x = -1$ ✓
 $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ ✓

(2)

ج) $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 25 - 4(2)(1) = 17$ ✓ $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$ ✓
 $x = \frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{4}$ ✓
 $x = \frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{4}$ ✓

$x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$ $\Delta = 9 + 4 = 13$ ✓ $s = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$ $p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$

الف) $s^2 - 3p = 3^2 - (-6) = 9 + 6 = 15$ ✓

(2)

ب) $s^3 - 3ps = 27 - (-6) = 27 + 6 = 33$ ✓

الف) $\frac{V \times 4 \times \omega \times \varepsilon \times \gamma}{x} + \frac{q \times \lambda \times \varepsilon}{x} = \omega \varepsilon + 34 = \omega \varepsilon$ $41 + 34 = \omega \varepsilon$ ✓

(1)

(V) $\frac{V \times 4 \times \omega \times \varepsilon \times \gamma}{4! \times 1!} = \frac{V \times 4}{4!} = 41$ (9) $\frac{q \times \lambda \times \varepsilon}{1! \times 1!} = \frac{q \times \lambda}{1!} = 34$

ب) $\frac{q \times \lambda \times \varepsilon \times \gamma}{4!} - \frac{4 \times \lambda \times \varepsilon}{4!} = 141 - 21 = 120$

(9) $\frac{q \times \lambda \times \varepsilon \times \gamma}{4! \times 1!} = \frac{q \times \lambda \times \varepsilon}{4!} = 120$ (1) $\frac{1 \times \varepsilon}{1! \times 1!} = 11$
 $120 - 11 = 109$