

۱- محور را در ۵- و ۱- مقطع می کند.

$\Delta = 19 - 12 = 7$

$$\frac{1}{n} = 1$$

✓ محرمہ رادر ۳۱ و اقطع می کند.

$$9 - \Lambda a > 0 \Rightarrow 9 > \Lambda a \Rightarrow \frac{9}{\Lambda} > a$$

9-Azo

Λdz^4

$$\rightarrow a = 4$$

$$q \wedge a < 0 \Rightarrow q < \wedge a \Rightarrow a > \frac{q}{\wedge}$$

$$a > \frac{9}{1}$$

(د) دارای ریشه (حداقل) ایستایی $\Delta \geq 0$: $a \leq \frac{9}{4}$ $\uparrow$ $a \leq \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow 9 \geq 4a \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$ $\uparrow$ $9 - 4a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 9 \geq 4a \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$

$$n^Y - |n-1| = 0 \Rightarrow n^Y - |n-1| \Rightarrow \left(\frac{Y}{Y}\right)^Y |n-1| \Rightarrow n^Y - |n-1| = |1| \Rightarrow (n-1)^Y = Y$$

$$n-1 = \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Lösung}}: n = \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow n = 1 + \sqrt{2}, n = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 1 \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{1}{x} = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$n - \frac{1}{\gamma} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{A}{F}} \Rightarrow \text{Lösung: } n = \frac{1}{\gamma} \pm \sqrt{\frac{A}{F}} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \sqrt{\frac{A}{F}}, n = \frac{1}{\gamma} - \sqrt{\frac{A}{F}}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 120 \Rightarrow \Delta = (-2)^2 - 4(-120) = 484$$

$$b_{\pm 2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{r \pm \sqrt{\lambda}}{r} \Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{r}{r}} \pm \frac{r\sqrt{\lambda}}{r}$$

$$|\pm\sqrt{2}\rangle \propto |+\sqrt{2}, 1-\sqrt{2}\rangle$$

$$n^{\uparrow} + n^{\downarrow} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = (1)^{\uparrow} - f(-f) = 1V$$

$$\text{لـ} \underline{\text{2}}: \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{14}}{1}, x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{14}}{1}$$

$x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0$ $(x-7)(x-4) \Rightarrow x = 4, 7$	الف ب	٤
$x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$ $(x+7)(x-4) \Rightarrow x = -7, 4$	الف ب	٧
$\Delta x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 11x + 28 \Rightarrow (x-7)(x-4) \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{\Delta}, \frac{4}{\Delta} = 1$ $3x^2 - 10x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x-7) \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{3}, \frac{3}{7} = 1$	الف ب	٧
$2x^2 + \Delta x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow$ روش دلتا $\Delta = 2\Delta - 4(3 \times 2) = 1$ $x = \frac{-\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}, -1$	الف ب	١
$2x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow$ روش دلتا $49 - 4(9 \times 2) = -9\Delta \rightarrow$ دلتا منفي = معادله جواب ندارد	الف ب	١
$2x^2 - \Delta x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$ روش دلتا $2\Delta - 4(1 \times 2) = 1\Delta$ $x = \frac{\Delta \pm \sqrt{1\Delta}}{2} = \frac{\Delta + \sqrt{1\Delta}}{2}, \frac{\Delta - \sqrt{1\Delta}}{2}$	الف ب	٣
$S^2 - 2P$ $x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = -2 \quad S = \frac{-b}{a} = 2$ $(2)^2 - 2(-2) = 12$	الف ب	٩
$S^2 - 2SP$ $(2)^2 - 2(2 \times -2) = 12$	الف ب	٩
$\binom{7}{\Delta} + \binom{9}{2} = \frac{7!}{\Delta! \times 6!} + \frac{9!}{2! \times 7!} = \frac{7 \times 6!}{\Delta \times 6!} + \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7!}{2 \times 7!} = \Delta + 36$ $\binom{9}{3} - \binom{1}{2} = \frac{9!}{3! \times 6!} - \frac{1!}{2! \times 0!} = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6!}{6 \times 2 \times 6!} + \frac{1 \times 6!}{2 \times 6!} = 14 - 28 = -14$	الف ب	١٠