

الف) $y = x^2 + 9x + 5 \rightarrow \min$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-9}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$y(x) = y(-\frac{9}{2}) = -\frac{49}{4}$$

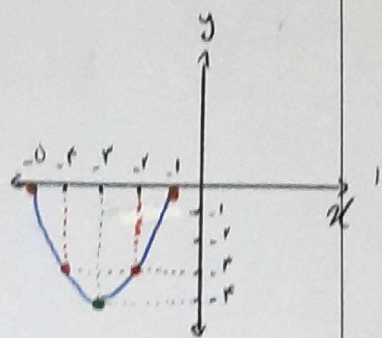
$(x, y) = (-\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{49}{4})$

نوع = Min (نزاشیب + است)

ب)

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	0	-2	-4	-3	0

راه حل = اعداد قبل و بعد از عضو 4 را نوشته و در معادله جاگذاری کنیم تا طول های آن ها بدست بیاید.



الف) $\Delta = 19 - 12 = 7$

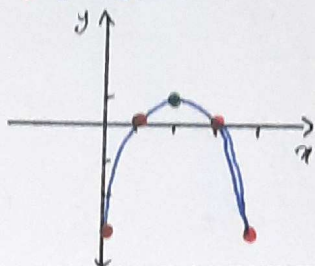
$$y = -x^2 + 4x - 3 \rightarrow \max$$

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

$$y = \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-7}{-4} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$(x, y) = (2, \frac{7}{4})$$

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	-3	0	1	0	-3



ب) برای بدست آوردن طول از مبدأ باید 3 را در نظر بگیریم.

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

$$x(x+4) = 3 \rightarrow x < 1$$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 12a \rightarrow a < \frac{9}{4}$

ب) $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 12a \rightarrow a = \frac{9}{4}$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 12a \rightarrow a > \frac{9}{4}$

د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 12a \rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$

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

الف)

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

$$\rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 2 \rightarrow x-1 = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow x < \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}}$$

ب)

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

$$\rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4} = 0 \rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow x < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

الف)

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - (-4) = 8$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow x < \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}}$$

ب)

$$x^2 + x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - (-16) = 17$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

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

(الف) $x^T - 11x + 21 \geq 0 \rightarrow C = -f_x - V, b = -f_x + (-V)$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{(x - \epsilon)}_0 \underbrace{(x - V)}_0 \Rightarrow x < \epsilon^V$$

$$K^Y + YN - Y\Delta = 0 \rightarrow b = V_+(-r)$$

$$c = V_X(-r)$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{(x+v)}_a \underbrace{(x-v)}_b = 0$$

$$\rightarrow u < -v$$

$$\Delta x^r - 12x + v = 0 \rightarrow x^r - 12x + 30 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow b = -V_x(-\delta) \quad , \quad C = -V_x - \delta$$

$$\rightarrow (x-v)(x-0) \rightarrow x < \frac{v}{0} = 1$$

$$3x^2 - 10x + V = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 10x + V = 0$$

$$\rightarrow b = -r + (-V), C = -r_x - V$$

$$\rightarrow (x-y)(x-v) \rightarrow x$$

الـ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 - 0x + 1) = \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 0x + 1) = \infty$, $(x-2)(x-1) = 0$, $x < \frac{1}{2}$

$$-) \quad x^r + 0x + 1 \Rightarrow x^r + 0x + 1 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x^r) \Rightarrow x < \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$c) \quad x_n' - 0x_{n+1} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 10 - 1 = 9 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow x < \frac{0 - \sqrt{9}}{0 \pm \sqrt{9}} \quad \text{W3}$$

دلتا جواب حقیقی ندارد $\rightarrow \Delta < 0$ $\Delta = 29 - 214 = -195$ $\rightarrow 4x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0$

$$X^Y - YX - Y = 0$$

$$\text{جذب} = \sigma = \frac{b}{a} \quad \text{فشار} = p = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$5 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{-r}{1} = -r$$

$$\text{الف) } 5^2 - 4P = 9 - (-4) = 13$$

ج) $\sum_{PS}^w = PV + 1 = 150$

$$\text{الف) } \binom{V}{0} + \binom{9}{r} = \frac{V \times \cancel{V-1} \times \cancel{V-2} \times \dots \times \cancel{V-r+1}}{\cancel{0 \times 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times (r-1)} \times (r!)} + \frac{(9 \times \cancel{8} \times \dots \times \cancel{9-r+1})}{r! \times v!} =$$

$$(V \times V) + (9 \times 9) = 0V$$

$$-1 \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\cancel{q!} \cancel{r!} \times \cancel{q!} \times \cancel{r!}}{\cancel{r!} \times \cancel{q!}} - \frac{\cancel{r!} \times \cancel{q!} \times \cancel{r!} \times \cancel{q!}}{\cancel{r!} \times \cancel{q!}} = 1r - 1r = 0$$