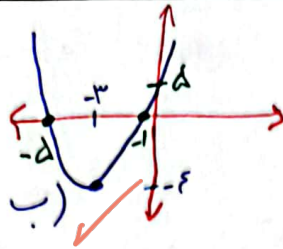


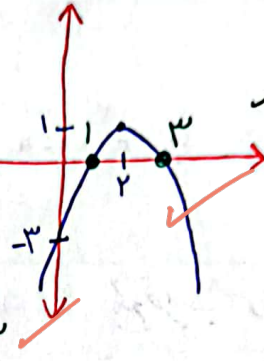
Bسم الله

نام و نام خانوادگی: امیر محمد علی



سهی در نقاط ۱- و ۵-
محور ۹۰ها را قطع می‌کند

الف) Min $\begin{matrix} -\infty \\ -\infty \end{matrix}$

$$\text{ext} \left/ \begin{array}{c} -b \\ r_a \\ -\Delta \\ \varepsilon_a \end{array} \right.$$


سهی در نقاط یک و سه
محور ۹ ها را قطع می کند

Max $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ ← (الف)

جمع ضرایب
صفر است

$$-3 + 6a - a^2 = 0 \quad (ب)$$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 4a > 0 \Rightarrow 4a < 9 \Rightarrow a < \frac{9}{4}$

ب) $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{\lambda}$

$$2) \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 12a < 0 \Rightarrow a > \frac{3}{4}$$

د) $a \leq \frac{9}{n}$ → هم مضاعف هم دور است

الف) $q_n^2 - 2q_n - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow q_n^2 - 2q_n + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow (q_n - 1)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow q_n - 1 = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \{x = 1 + \sqrt{2}, x = 1 - \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$b) \quad u^r - u - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u^r - u + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left(u - \frac{1}{r}\right)^r = \frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon}}_{\text{}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{u - \frac{1}{r} = \pm \frac{\sqrt[r]{\Delta}}{r}}_{\text{}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma}, \quad \eta = -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\text{الف) } x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \epsilon + \epsilon = 1$$

$$u = \frac{y \pm \sqrt{\lambda}}{y} = \frac{x(1 \pm \sqrt{r})}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{y}$$

$$c) x^2 + x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 + 32 = 33$$

$$\Rightarrow q_1 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\text{الف) } x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-7)(x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=7, x=4}$$

$$\text{ب) } x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+7)(x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-7, x=4}$$

$$\text{الف) } \Delta x^2 - 12x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 3\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (x-\Delta)(x-7) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\frac{\Delta}{\Delta}, x=\frac{7}{\Delta}}$$

$$\text{ب) } 3x^2 - 10x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-7)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\frac{7}{3}, x=\frac{3}{3}}$$

$$\text{الف) } 2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{جمع ضرایب صفر} \rightarrow \boxed{x=1, x=\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{ب) } 2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0 \quad a+c=b \rightarrow \boxed{x=-1, x=-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{ج) } 2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 25 - 4 = 17 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}}$$

$$\text{د) } 4x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0 \quad \Delta = 49 - 144 = -95 \quad \text{دلتا (Δ) منفی شد پس x ریشه حقیقی ندارد}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l|l|} \hline S = \frac{-b}{a} & P = \frac{c}{a} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$S = \frac{+3}{1} = (+3) \quad P = (-2)$$

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

$$\text{ب) } 5^3 - 35P = 125 - 3(3 \times (-2)) = 125 + 18 = 143 = 11 \times 13$$

$$\text{الف) } \binom{7}{5} + \binom{9}{2} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5!}{5! \times 1 \times 2!} + \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7!}{2! \times 1 \times 7!} = 21 + 36 = 57$$

$$\text{ب) } \binom{9}{3} - \binom{11}{2} = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6!}{3! \times 6!} - \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9!}{2! \times 9!} = 84 - 55 = 29$$