

$$\text{الف) } x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x-7) = 0 \quad x \begin{matrix} \nearrow +4 \\ \searrow +7 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ب) } x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+7)(x-4) = 0 \quad x \begin{matrix} \nearrow -7 \\ \searrow +4 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\text{الف) } 5x^2 - 12x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 35 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x-7) = 0$$

$$x \begin{matrix} \nearrow \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\ \searrow \frac{7}{7} = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\text{ب) } 3x^2 - 10x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x-7) = 0 \Rightarrow x \begin{matrix} \nearrow \frac{3}{3} = 1 \\ \searrow \frac{7}{7} = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\text{الف) } 2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x \begin{matrix} \nearrow \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ \searrow \frac{3}{3} = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ب) } 2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x \begin{matrix} \nearrow \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ \searrow \frac{-3}{-3} = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\Delta = 25 - 8 = 17$$

$$\text{د) } 5x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0 \quad \Delta = 49 - 180 = -131 < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\text{الف) } s^2 - 12s = 9 + 4 = 13 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$s = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ب) } s^2 - 3sp = 27 + 18 = 45 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)! \times r!}$$

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$$\text{ب) } \binom{9}{2} - \binom{1}{1} = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7!}{2! \times 7!} - \frac{1 \times 0!}{1! \times 0!} = 36 - 1 = 35 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a}{1}x^2 + \frac{b}{9}x + \frac{c}{0} \Rightarrow$$

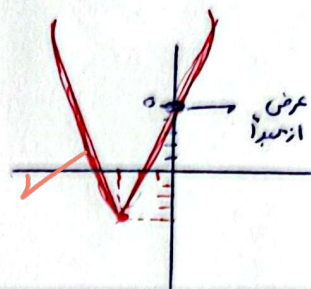
$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{2 \cdot 1} = -1$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{4 \cdot 1} = -1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 4 - 20 = -16$$

$$\min \left| -\frac{b}{2a} \right| \Rightarrow \min \left| -\frac{2}{2} \right| = -1$$

(الف)



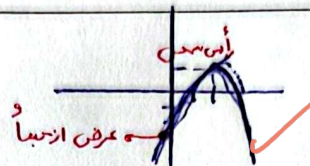
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(ب)

$$-x^2 + 4x - 3$$

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

$$y = -\frac{4}{4 \cdot 1} = -1$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 12 = 4$$



$$\max \left| 2 \right|$$

(الف)

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(ب) به دنبال ریشه می گردیم

$$-x^2 + 4x - 3 = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$(x+1)(x+3)$$

تقسیم

$$\frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$\frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

$$1) 2x^2 - 3x + a \quad \Delta = 9 - 4a$$

$$9 - 4a \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

(الف) دو جواب حقیقی متضاد می خواهیم

(ب) همیشه معادله می خواهیم

$$9 - 4a \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

(ج) فاقد ریشه حقیقی می خواهیم

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

(د) مقدار را طوری تعیین کنید که معادله ریشه داشته باشد

مقدار حاصل در تابع قرار ندهید

$$(الف) x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 + 2 = 0 + 2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2 \quad (x-1)^2 = 2 \quad x-1 = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$(ب) x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

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

$$\frac{a}{1}x^2 + \frac{b}{-2}x + \frac{c}{1} =$$

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

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$$(ب) x^2 + x - 4 = x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 16 = 17$$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}$$