

نام و نام خانوادگی: تصدیق: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۳ کلاس: (مهر ۱۳۹۷)

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$$A \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow 9a + 3b + c = 1 \rightarrow 12a + c = 1 \quad \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}n^2 - n + \frac{14}{3} = 9}$$

$$B \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow a - b + c = 19 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{3a} = -1 \rightarrow b = 3a \rightarrow -a + c = 9$$

$$C \begin{vmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow 25a - 5b + c = 1 \rightarrow 12a + c = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{12} \text{ و } b = -1 \text{ و } c = \frac{14}{3}$$

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$$\frac{m+5}{2} > 0 \rightarrow m > -5$$

$$\frac{-m}{5} > 0 \rightarrow -m > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\boxed{-5 < m < 0}$$

$$m^2 - 12m - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (m-12)(m+1) > 0$$

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$$\frac{-2m+1}{3} = \frac{3}{2-m} \rightarrow 12 - 2m^2 + m = 9 \rightarrow -2m^2 + m + 3 = 0$$

$$2m^2 - m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m+3) = 0$$

$$m = 1 \text{ و } m = -3$$

مقدار

مقدار

$$n^2 - n - 6 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2}$$

$$\left(\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)\left(\beta^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = 9$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 9$$

واقعا این سوال توکنگو بوده؟! !!

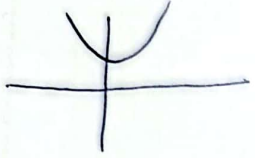
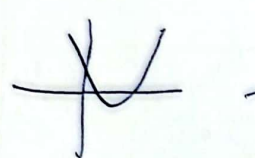
فیلی سخته ☹️

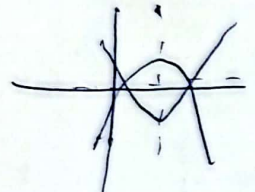
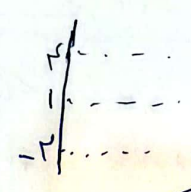
(حوار یاسین صفدر)

$$r_n + n = r_n$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = r_n \rightarrow a = 19 - 1 \rightarrow \text{اضاف} = |1 - 1| = 0$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = r_n^2 \rightarrow n^2 = \frac{r}{9} \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{9} - \frac{r}{r}$$


 $\rightarrow \frac{r}{a^2} + 9 + 12a \geq 0$
 طاقش منفی $\rightarrow$ شیج مالتی

 $\rightarrow \frac{r}{a^2} + 9 + 12a > 0$


 $\rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow$

 $\rightarrow b = r$

$$\frac{r}{-r} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow ab = 1$$

$$\frac{-a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} = n \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = \frac{r_0}{1} \rightarrow b = \frac{r_0}{1}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$1 + r - r_m = 0 \rightarrow m = 19 - 1$$

$$1 - r_m = r \rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$1 + m = 5 \rightarrow m = 4$$

$$r + 2n - r_m = r_n \rightarrow n + m$$

$$-r_m = r_n \rightarrow n = -m$$

$$-m + r = r \rightarrow -m = -1 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\rightarrow n = -1 \text{ و } n = r \rightarrow |r - -1| = 2$$

سوال ۳

$$2^r x - r = 0 \rightarrow S=1, P=-r$$

$$2^r - S\alpha + P = 0 \rightsquigarrow 2^r - \frac{\omega 1}{r} \alpha - \frac{r 1}{r} = 0 \rightarrow r 2^r - \omega 1 \alpha - r 1 = 0$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = 2_1^r + 2_r^r + \frac{1}{2_1} + \frac{1}{2_r} = (2_1 + 2_r)(2_1^r + 2_r^r - 2_1 2_r) + \frac{2_1 r + 2_1}{2_1 2_r}$$

$$\rightarrow (S)(S^r - r - P) + \frac{S}{P} = 1^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\omega 1}{r}$$

$$P = \alpha \beta = (2_1^r + \frac{1}{2_r})(2_r^r + \frac{1}{2_1}) = 2_1^r 2_r^r + 2_1^r + 2_r^r + \frac{1}{2_1 2_r} = (P)^r + S^r - r + \frac{1}{P} = -\omega \omega - \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{r 1}{r}$$

$$(\sqrt[r]{2^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{2^r}} + 1)(\sqrt[r]{2^r} - 1) = r \sqrt[r]{2^r} \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt[r]{2^r} + \sqrt[r]{2^r} + 1)(\sqrt[r]{2^r} - 1)}{\sqrt[r]{2^r}} = r \sqrt[r]{2^r}$$

سوال ۵

$$\rightarrow 2^r - 1 = r 2^r \rightarrow 2^r - r 2^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2_r + 2_1 = \frac{-b}{a} = r$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{r}, P = \alpha \beta = -\frac{r}{a}$$

سوال ۹

$$S = (\alpha + j\omega) + (\beta + j\omega) = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$P = (\alpha + j\omega)(\beta + j\omega) = \alpha\beta + j\omega(\alpha + \beta) + j^2\omega^2 = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{r}{a} + j\omega(-\frac{1}{r}) + j^2\omega^2 = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = \left[\frac{1 \times -4}{r}\right] = -r$$