

۱۸۱۵

نام و نام خانوادگی هجرتی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۴ کلاس از برگه A

$$\max = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{f_a} = v \rightarrow \frac{-(b^2 - fac)}{f_a} = \frac{fac - b^2}{f_a} = v \rightarrow \frac{f(-1)(3) - b^2}{f(-1)} = v$$

$$\rightarrow -12 - b^2 = -28 \rightarrow -b^2 = -16 \rightarrow b^2 = 16 \rightarrow b = \pm 4$$

۵) ۱

(از این Δ است) (فرمولهای منفرجه)

$$a - x^2 = t \sim t^2 - 2t - 15 = 0 \rightarrow (t-5)(t+3) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow t = 5 = 4 - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \text{ غرض}$$

$$\rightarrow t = -3 = -x^2 + 4 \rightarrow x^2 = 7 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{7}$$

۵) ۲

$\alpha, \alpha+2 \sim$ زیرا $\sim 1, 3$

$$4x^2 - 14x + m = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-(-14)}{2(4)} = \frac{7}{4} \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 2 = \frac{7}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$p = \frac{m}{k} = 1 \times 2 \rightarrow m = 12 \quad 4x^2 - 14x + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \checkmark$$

۱۲۵) ۳

$$2\alpha - \beta = 4 \rightarrow 2\alpha - 4 = \beta$$

$$S = \frac{4}{3} = 2 = 2\alpha - 4 + \alpha \rightarrow 3\alpha - 4 = 2 \rightarrow \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \beta = 0$$

$$p = \frac{m-1}{3} = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$4x^2 - 4x = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \checkmark$$

۱۲۵) ۴

$$\alpha\beta = 1 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} \rightarrow -m = m^2 - 2 \rightarrow m^2 + m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m+2)(m-1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m = -2 \rightarrow 2x^2 + 4x + 2 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \sim$$

$$m = 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow \text{قابل قبول}$$

۵) ۵

$$\alpha \beta^r = F \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{F}{\beta^r}, \quad \frac{F}{\beta^r} + \beta = m, \quad \alpha \beta \times \beta = F$$

$$\alpha \beta = r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = m$$

$$\beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{F}{\frac{1}{10}} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{14}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{15}{10} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{F}{10} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow F = 15$$

$$\sim m = \frac{F}{r}$$

$$2^r - \frac{F}{15} + r = 0 \checkmark$$

1,0

$$\alpha, r \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} s = F \alpha = \frac{-b}{a} = F \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \omega: 1, r \\ p = \alpha \beta = \frac{m}{1} = 1 \times r \rightarrow m = r \end{cases}$$

$$2^r - F \alpha + r = 0 \checkmark$$

1,0

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = (\alpha)^r + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^r = (\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}) \left(\frac{\alpha^r}{\alpha} - r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r}\right)$$

$$\alpha^r - v \alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - v \alpha + r = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} s = v \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = v \\ p = r \rightarrow \alpha \beta = r \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{\beta}, \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\alpha + \beta) \left(\frac{\alpha^r}{\alpha} - r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \right) \\ & \quad \times \left(\frac{r}{\alpha} - r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \right) \\ & \quad = v \times F r \\ & \quad = r \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

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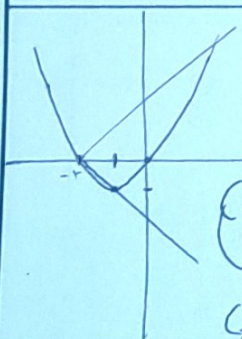
$$h_{\max} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{F a} = \frac{F a c - b^2}{F a} = \frac{F a \cdot 1}{F a} = 9r, \omega$$

$$\sim -1 \cdot \epsilon^r + 0 \cdot \epsilon = \dots \rightarrow \epsilon^r - 2 \epsilon = \dots \rightarrow \epsilon(t - \omega) =$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \Delta$$

$$\sim \epsilon$$

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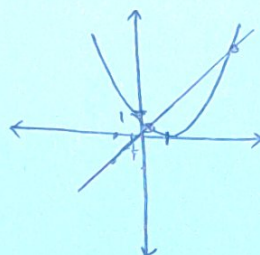


$$\alpha_s = \frac{-r}{r} = -1$$

$$n^r + r n = \pm (n + r)$$

$$\begin{cases} n^r + n - r = \dots \rightarrow (n + r)(n - 1) = \dots \\ n^r + r n + r = \dots \rightarrow (n + 1)(n + r) = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow n = -r = -1$$



$$n^r + r - r n = r n + r \rightarrow n^r - \epsilon n = \dots$$

fall

1,0

kur

n = 1, 0