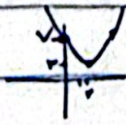


بازدهم فقط B

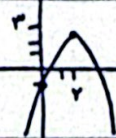
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دینا علیانی

الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
 $4 - 1 \cdot 2 = 2$



ب) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
 $4 - 1 \cdot 2 = 2$



الف) $\Delta > 0$ $(m+1)^2 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{2}m+2)$

$m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0$

$(m-0)(m+3) > 0$ $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow (-\infty, -3) \cup (0, +\infty)$

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

ج) $\Delta < 0$ $(m-0)(m+3) < 0$ $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow (-3, 0)$

د) $\Delta > 0$ $(m-0)(m+3) > 0$ $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow (-\infty, -3] \cup [0, +\infty)$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (2m+2)^2 - 4(m-2)(1) > 0$ $m^2 - 1 > 0$ ✓

$S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1}}{1} \rightarrow (-1, 2)$

$P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow (2, +\infty)$

ب) $\Delta > 0$ ✓

$S < 0 \rightarrow (-1, 2)$

$P < 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$

• pigio •

الف) ψ ∇^2 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 = \Lambda m + 2 > 0$ ✓ -4

$m = 2 > 0$ $m = 2 < 0$ $P < 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$ } $(-\infty, 2) = \{x\}$
 $m > 2$ $m < 2$ $S \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \neq -1$

α ✓

ب) $\frac{-b}{2a} = -2$ $+b = +8a$

$2ma^2 = c(m-2)$

$2m+2 = fm-\Lambda$

$2m = 6$ $m = 3$ (circled)

~~Horizontal~~ $\Delta = 0$ $(r \sin \alpha)^2 = f(\frac{r}{p})(\frac{r}{p})$ ~~$\Delta = 0$~~

$\Delta > 0$ $f \sin^2 \alpha = f$ ~~$\Delta = 0$~~

$-1 < \sin \alpha < 1$ $\sin^2 \alpha = 1$ $\sin \alpha = \pm 1$ $\rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} < \frac{-r}{r} \times$ (circled)

$\sin^2 \alpha > 1 \rightarrow$ ~~not possible~~

$y = \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2-4x-5)}{1-x^2} \rightarrow a \neq b \Rightarrow x = -1, \frac{5}{4}$ -9

$a \neq b \neq c \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{4})(x+1)(x-\frac{5}{4})}{(x+1)(1-x)} = -(x+\frac{1}{4})(x-\frac{5}{4})$

$x = 1, -\frac{1}{4}$

$x = -x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow -x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{4}}$ (circled)

$\psi S + V = 0$ $S = \frac{m \psi}{m}$ $P = \frac{-\psi}{m}$ -1

$\frac{r_m + f}{m} + V = \frac{-1}{m}$

$\frac{r_m + f}{m} + V = -1 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{r}{\Delta} \Rightarrow S = f, P = \Delta$

$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = 19 - 1 = 18$ (circled) $\cdot \text{pigio}$

$$\frac{f_{\alpha} \alpha B^0}{\partial B^r} = \frac{f_{\alpha}}{\partial B^r} \cdot \frac{B^r}{\partial B^r} \xrightarrow{+B=Y \Rightarrow B=\frac{Y}{\alpha}} \frac{f_{\alpha}}{\partial(\frac{Y}{\alpha})} + \frac{B^r}{\Delta} \quad - \Delta$$

$$\frac{f_{\alpha} Y}{Y} + \frac{f_{\alpha} B^r}{Y} = \frac{\alpha f_{\alpha} B^r}{\Delta} = \frac{5^r - 3PS}{\Delta} = \frac{120 - 3}{\Delta} = 19$$

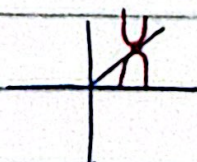
$$Yx_{ab} = ax^r + bx_{ac} \quad - 4$$

$$ax^r + (b-Y)x_{ac} - l_0 = 0 \quad \underline{c-l_0=f} \quad \underline{c=lf}$$

$$S = \frac{-b+Y}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow -b+Y = -a$$

$$P = \frac{c-l_0}{a} = -9 \quad -9a = f \Rightarrow a = \frac{-f}{9} \Rightarrow b = \frac{f}{9}$$

$$\frac{-b}{9a} = \frac{\frac{-f}{9}}{\frac{-f}{9}} = 1$$



$$\frac{-b}{9a} = \frac{-\Delta}{9a} \Rightarrow +Yb = b^r - f_{ac} \quad - 10$$

$$\cancel{b^r - f_{ac}} \quad b^r - f_{ac} - Yb = 0$$

$$m^r + l_0 Ym - f(Y)(m_{ac}) - Y(m_{al}) = 0$$

$$m^r - \Lambda m - f_{ac} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} f - \sqrt{f_0} \\ f + \sqrt{f_0} \end{cases}$$