

$$y_3 = \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = ?$$

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

$$y_3 = \frac{-(1^2 - 5(-1)(+1))}{-1^2} = \frac{1^2 + 5}{1^2} = 6$$

$$r(\alpha + \beta) = \Delta \alpha \beta + v \rightarrow r\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) = \frac{-1}{m} + v \rightarrow \frac{r(m+r)}{m} = \frac{-1+v}{m} \rightarrow 1^2 = \epsilon m$$

$$s = \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+r}{m} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{\epsilon} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$p - \alpha \beta = -\frac{r}{m} \rightarrow \alpha \beta = -\frac{r}{\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow s^2 - rp = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{9}{\epsilon} + 1 = \frac{1^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$B^1 = \Delta B - r$$

$$B^2 = \beta \times B^1 = \beta(\Delta B - r) = \Delta \beta^2 - r\beta = \Delta(\Delta B - r) - r\beta = 2\Delta B - 1 - r\beta = 2r\beta - 1$$

$$B^3 = \beta \times B^2 = \beta(2r\beta - 1) = 2r\beta^2 - 1 \cdot \beta = 2r(\Delta B - r) - 1 \cdot \beta = 1 \cdot \Delta B - \epsilon r$$

$$B^4 = \beta \times B^3 = \beta(1 \cdot \Delta B - \epsilon r) = 1 \cdot \Delta \beta^2 - \epsilon r\beta = 1 \cdot \Delta(\Delta B - r) - \epsilon r\beta = \epsilon v \Delta B - r \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon x + B^4}{\Delta \beta^2} = \frac{\epsilon(\Delta B - r) + \epsilon v \Delta B - r \cdot 1}{\Delta \beta^2} = \frac{\epsilon v \Delta B - 1^2}{\Delta \beta^2} = \frac{9 \Delta B - 2 \cdot 1}{\beta^2} = \frac{9 \Delta B - \epsilon \cdot 1}{\Delta B - r} = 19$$

$$y \mid \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon = 9a - \epsilon b + \epsilon \rightarrow r a - b =$$

$$y_r = r(x+1) \rightarrow x = r \rightarrow y = 1^2$$

$$y = 1^2 \Rightarrow 1^2 = \epsilon a + r b + \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon a + \epsilon b = 1$$

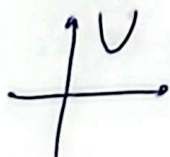
$$\begin{cases} r a - b = \\ \epsilon a + \epsilon b = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 r a - \epsilon b = \\ \epsilon a + \epsilon b = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r a + r b = 1 \\ 9 a - r b = \end{cases} \rightarrow a = 1, b = r \quad x = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$1 r a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{1^2} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{\Delta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1^2} a^2 - \frac{1}{\Delta} a + \epsilon =$$

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

$$y = x \rightarrow r x^2 + (m+1)x + m + r = x \rightarrow r x^2 + m x + m + r =$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4(m+r) = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 4r = 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m+\epsilon) = 0 \rightarrow m = -1, m = -\epsilon$$



a >

$$x = \frac{-b}{r a} > \rightarrow b < \rightarrow m+1 < \rightarrow m < -1$$

$$m = -\epsilon \text{ or } m = 1^2 \text{ or } \epsilon$$

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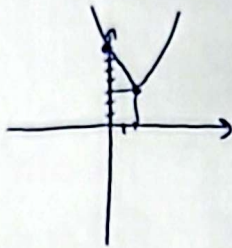
۱۸, ۲۵

کلاس: سه شنبه دوازدهم دبیرستان

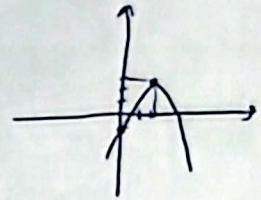
شماره تکلیف: ۱۲

نام و نام خانوادگی: رزاقی

الف) $\left| -\frac{b}{2a} = x_3 = 2 \right|$



ب) $\left| \frac{b}{2a} = x_3 = 2 \right|$



۱) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}m+2\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow (m-d)(m+3) \geq 0$

ب) $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (m-d)(m+3) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \{-3, d\}$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}m+2\right) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow -3 < m < d$

د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}m+2\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow m \leq -3 \cup m \geq d$

الف) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow 4(m+1)^2 - 4(m-2) > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0 \\ \rho > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1+} \rightarrow (2, +\infty) = m \\ \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+} \rightarrow (-1, 2) = m \end{array} \right\}$

ب) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow m \in \mathbb{R} \\ \rho < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1+} \\ \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m = (1, 2)$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 4(m+1)^2 - 4(m-2) > 0 \rightarrow m \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\rho < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1+} \Rightarrow m < 2$

ب) $m_3 = -2 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{2(m-2)} = -2 \Rightarrow m = 1$

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (2 \sin \alpha)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}\right)\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha \geq 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \geq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-1}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{3}}{1}$