

بازدهم ریاضی B

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آشنا علی جانی

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{10-2} = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 + 2x + 2 = x^2 - 16x - 12 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(x-6)(x+2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{6} \\ -2 \end{matrix} \checkmark$$

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$$\Delta \Rightarrow m < 0, \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 20 - 4m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow m < \frac{0}{1}, m > \frac{-20}{1} \quad (2)$$

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$$\Delta \Rightarrow \frac{-20}{1} < m < 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + p = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{(3+\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$p = \frac{3-\sqrt{5} + 3+\sqrt{5}}{4} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + \frac{4}{4} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{matrix}$$

ضرایب جمع

$$S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow 13 = 2 - a \quad (3)$$

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$$x^2 + x + (2-a)^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + 4(2-a)^2 = 12 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + (2-a)^2 = 3 \quad \alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{m \pm r}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow m = 4$$

$$(\alpha - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$B = 3$$

$$y = a(x-2)^2 + 9 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{5} \end{matrix} \quad \delta = 5a + 9 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$y = -(x-2)^2 + 9 = -x^2 + 4x - 4 + 9 = -x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5, -1 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{5} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \delta}{-2(-1)} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{9\beta}{\alpha} \quad 4\beta = \alpha^2\beta \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 2 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{5} \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1.5} \\ \textcircled{5} \end{matrix}$$

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$$\alpha = 2 \pm \sqrt{5} \quad \alpha = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2 \pm \sqrt{5}}$$

$$B^r + mB - p_m = 0 \quad mB = p_m - B^r, \alpha^r = mB = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha^r + B^r - p_m - 1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$S^r - p_p = p_m \wedge \Rightarrow m = \begin{cases} p \rightarrow \Delta = p_0 \\ -p \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \end{cases} \quad S = -p$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{p_a} = 1 \quad \frac{-(1-p)(\frac{m}{p} + v)}{p_m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = \begin{cases} p \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \\ -p \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$y = -p\kappa + \kappa + p \Rightarrow \kappa = -1 \wedge (\kappa = p) \Rightarrow \kappa = p \quad (5)$$

$$y = a(\kappa - p)^r + p \wedge i, \quad p = p_a + p \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p} \quad (4)$$

$$y = \frac{-\kappa^r}{r} + p\kappa + p = 0 \quad -\kappa^r + p\kappa + p = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\alpha_a B}{\alpha_a B} = \frac{p}{-r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\kappa = p, \quad p = (p_a + p) p + (p_a^r + p_a + p) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$p - \Delta a - \Delta + p_a^r + p_a + p = 0$$

$$p_a^r - p_a - 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{p} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$a = 1 \rightarrow \kappa^r - \kappa + p = 0 \quad (\kappa - p)(\kappa - p) \begin{cases} \kappa = p \\ \kappa = p \end{cases}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \kappa^r - \frac{1}{p} \kappa + p = 0 \quad \kappa = p, \frac{p}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \kappa = p, \kappa = \frac{p}{p}$$