

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۰۰ کلاس ۲۰

$$V = -\left(\frac{b}{p}\right)^2 + b\left(\frac{b}{p}\right) + 3 \Rightarrow V = -\frac{b^2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{b^2}{p} + 3 \rightarrow b^2 = 14 \rightarrow b = \pm\sqrt{14}$$

$$b = \pm \varepsilon$$

الف) $m^2 = 4 \rightarrow 4 + 4t + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$ هیچ نادر

ب) $\varepsilon x^2 - t \rightarrow t^2 - 4t - 12 = 0 \rightarrow (t-6)(t+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} t=6 \\ t=-2 \end{matrix}$

$\varepsilon - m^2 = -3 \rightarrow m^2 = 7 \rightarrow m = \pm\sqrt{7}$

$\varepsilon - m^2 = 5 \rightarrow m^2 = -1$ صحیح

$\alpha, \alpha + 2 \rightarrow S = 2\alpha + 2 = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 1, \alpha + 2 = 3$

$P = \frac{m}{\varepsilon} = 3 \rightarrow m = 12$

$\varepsilon x^2 - 14x + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$

$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 2 \\ 2\alpha - \beta = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases}$

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

$2x^2 - 4x = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$

$\alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad P = \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 2 + m = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} m = -2 \\ m = 1 \end{matrix}$

$m = -2 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \quad \alpha$

$m = 1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha\beta = \mu \\ \alpha\beta = \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \mu = \varepsilon \quad \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}, \alpha = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon} \quad S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} = \frac{\varepsilon^2 + \mu^2}{\mu\varepsilon}$$

$$x^{\mu} - \frac{\varepsilon^2 \mu}{\mu^2} + \mu = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$\alpha, \mu\alpha \quad p = \mu\alpha \times d = \mu\alpha^{\mu} \rightarrow \mu\alpha^{\mu} = m \rightarrow m = \mu$$

$$S = \alpha + \mu\alpha = \varepsilon\alpha \rightarrow \varepsilon\alpha = \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$m^{\mu} - \varepsilon m + \mu = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$\alpha^{\mu} - \varepsilon\alpha + m = 0 \xrightarrow{\div \alpha} \alpha + \frac{\mu}{\alpha} - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{\mu}{\alpha} = \varepsilon$$

$$\alpha^{\mu} + \frac{\mu}{\alpha^{\mu}} \rightarrow \alpha^{\mu} + \left(\frac{\mu}{\alpha}\right)^{\mu} \rightarrow \left(\alpha + \frac{\mu}{\alpha}\right) \left(\alpha^{\mu} - \mu + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha^{\mu}}\right) = \varepsilon(\varepsilon - \mu) = \mu_0$$

$$t_{max} = \frac{b}{\mu a} = \frac{-\omega}{\mu a} = \frac{\omega}{\mu} = \mu\omega \rightarrow h_{max} = h(\mu\omega) = -\log(\mu\omega) + \log(\mu\omega)$$

$$\log(\mu\omega) \rightarrow -\log^{\mu} + \log t = 0 \rightarrow \log(-t + \omega) = 0 \rightarrow t = \omega$$

$$\omega - t = 0$$

$$t = \omega^{\mu}$$

