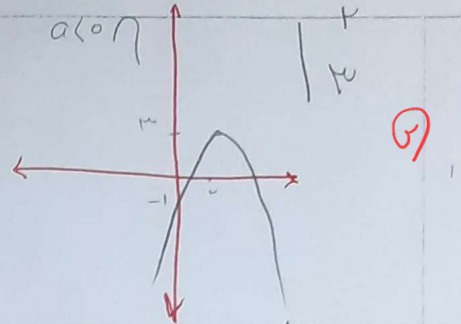
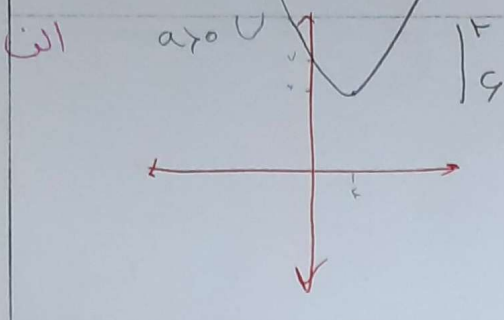


نام و نام خانوادگی: ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ١٣ کلاس: ... (حقیق)



$(m+3)(m-4)=0 \Rightarrow \Delta=0$

$m=-3$
 $m=+4$

الف $\Delta > 0$
 $m^2+2m+1-4m-16 > 0$
 $m^2-2m-15 > 0$
 $(m-5)(m+3) > 0$

ج $\Delta < 0$
 $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+60}}{2}$
 $(-3, 5)$

$R = [-3, 5]$

١٧٥

$S < 0 \quad P < 0 \quad \Delta > 0$
 $\hookrightarrow (-1, 2) \hookrightarrow m < 2$
 $\hookrightarrow (-1, 2)$

الف $P > 0 \quad S < 0 \quad \Delta > 0$
 $4m^2+11m+5-40m+10 > 0$
 $4m^2-29m+15 > 0$
 $\frac{10}{m-2} > 0 \Rightarrow m > 2$
 $\frac{m+1}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2$

$\frac{2(m+1)}{2(m-2)} = -2$
 $m+1 = -2m+4$
 $3m=3 \Rightarrow m=1$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ قرار
 $P < 0$
 $m < 2$
 $(-\infty, 2)$

$4 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1$
 $\hookrightarrow (\sin \alpha \geq 1)$

$\frac{2x^2}{4} - 2x + \frac{9}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 9 = 0 \quad (x-3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{2x^2}{4} + 2x + \frac{9}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow (2x+3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4}$

چون گفته شده مثبت

$$y = \frac{(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})(x+1)(x-\frac{3}{4})}{-(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow -\frac{(x+\frac{1}{2})(x-\frac{3}{4})}{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$-(x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}) \Rightarrow -x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\max x = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{2 \times (-1)} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^2 + (\frac{3}{4})^2}{-4} = \frac{1+9}{-4} = -\frac{10}{4} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$w(\alpha + \beta) = \Delta \alpha \beta + V \Rightarrow r \Delta - \Delta P = V$$

$$w(\frac{m+r}{m}) + \frac{\Delta r r}{m} = V \Rightarrow r m + r + 10 = V m \Rightarrow r m > 14 \Rightarrow m = 5$$

$$r x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$S^r - r P = (\frac{r}{r})^r - r(-\frac{r}{r}) = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1+r}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \alpha + \beta^A}{\Delta \beta^r} = A = \frac{r \beta + \alpha^A}{\Delta \alpha^r} \Rightarrow \frac{r \alpha + \beta^A}{\Delta \beta^r} + \frac{r \beta + \alpha^A}{\Delta \alpha^r} = r A$$

$$\frac{r \alpha^r + r \beta^A + r \beta^r + \alpha^A \beta^r}{\Delta \alpha^r \beta^r} = r A \Rightarrow \frac{r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \alpha^A \beta^r}{\Delta \alpha^r \beta^r} = r A \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{(r \alpha^r + \beta^r)(r \alpha^r \beta^r)}{r \Delta \alpha^r \beta^r} \Rightarrow \frac{(8^r - r S P)(r + P^r)}{r \Delta \alpha^r \beta^r} = \frac{90 \times X}{r \Delta \alpha^r \beta^r} = 19$$

$$r a + r b + c = 1 \Rightarrow b + r a = 1$$

$$9a - r b + c = r \Rightarrow r a = b$$

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

$$r x^2 + (m+1)x + m+4 = 0 \Rightarrow r x^2 + m x + m+4 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$m^2 - 4m - 4 = 0 \quad (m-1)(m+5) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1 \text{ or } m = -5$$

$$r x^2 + 13x + 14$$

$$r x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 14 = -5$$

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