

تکلیف ششم

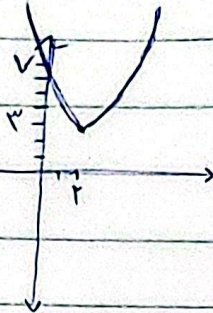
حزین

الف)  $y = x^2 - 5x + 4$

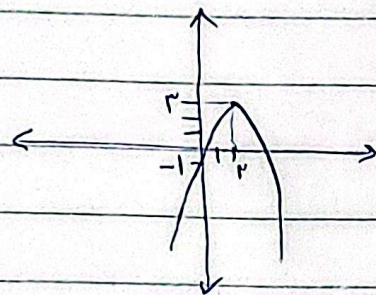
$$\min \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = 2.5 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = 5 \end{cases}$$

(1)

$\Delta = 16 - 20 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$



ب)  $-x^2 + 5x - 1$   $\max \frac{r}{r}$



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

(2)

$$\begin{matrix} m = a \\ m = -c \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in \mathbb{R} - [-5, 1]$$

د)  $\Delta = 0$   $m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0$   $\boxed{m = -5, m = 1}$

ه)  $\Delta < 0$   $m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0$   $\boxed{m = (-5, 1)}$

و)  $\Delta > 0$   $m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0$   $\boxed{m = (-\infty, -5] \cup [1, +\infty)}$



Senobar

الف)  $\Delta > 0$   $\frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0$   $\frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{+}{+}$   $(-1, 2)$   $\textcircled{2}$

$S < 0$

$P > 0$   $\frac{10}{m-2} > 0$   $\frac{2}{-} \frac{+}{+}$   $(2, +\infty)$   $\textcircled{3}$

چون هیچ اشتراک ندارند  
دیگر نام نیست شرط  
 $\Delta$  را بر سر بگیریم

$$m = \textcircled{\emptyset}$$

ب)  $S < 0$   $\frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0$   $\frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{+}{+}$   $m = (-1, 2) \textcircled{1}$

$$P < 0$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$m - 2 < 0 \rightarrow m < 2 \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = \boxed{(-1, 2)}$$

الف)  $a < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$  ①

①  $\cap$  ②  $= (-\infty, 2)$

⑤

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$  مميزان مختلفان

$(2m+2)^2 - 4(m-2)(1.1) > 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{4m^2 - 4m + 21}_{\Delta < 0} > 0 \rightarrow +\infty$

②

$\Delta < 0$

ب)  $-2 = \frac{2m+2}{2m-2}$

$-2m + 4 = 2m + 2$

$-4m = -2 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$

Genobar



$$\sin^2 \alpha \geq 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1$$

(a) ~~scribble~~

$$\Delta \geq 0 \quad \frac{r}{c} z^2 - rz + \frac{c}{r} = 0$$

$$z^2 - rz + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (rz - c)^2 = 0 \rightarrow rz = c \rightarrow z = \frac{c}{r}$$

$$\frac{r_2^r - r_2 - 1}{r_2^r + \epsilon_2} \mid \frac{r_2 - 1}{r_2 + 1} \quad - \quad \frac{r_2^r - r_2 - \Delta}{r_2 + r_2} \mid \frac{r_2 + 1}{r_2 - \Delta} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{r_2 - 1}{r_2 + 1} \quad - \quad \frac{-\Delta r_2 - \Delta}{\Delta r_2 + \Delta}$$

$$y = \frac{(r_2^r - r_2 - 1)(r_2^r - r_2 - \Delta)}{1 - r_2^r} = \frac{(r_2 - 1)(r_2 + 1)(r_2 + 1)(r_2 - \Delta)}{(r_2 - 1)(r_2 + 1)}$$

$$= (r_2 + 1)(r_2 - \Delta) = 4r_2^r - 1r_2 - \Delta$$

$$y_5 = \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{149 - \epsilon(-c.)}{r\epsilon} = \boxed{\frac{219}{r\epsilon}}$$

$$rS = \Delta p + V \quad r\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) = \Delta\left(\frac{-r}{m}\right) + V \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{r_m + \epsilon}{m} = \frac{-1. + V_m}{m} \rightarrow r_m + \epsilon = -1. + V_m \rightarrow m = \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon r^r - 4r - r = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{r}{r} \quad p = \frac{-r}{\epsilon} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{-1}{r}\right) = \boxed{\frac{13}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \alpha}{\Delta \beta^r} + \frac{\beta^r}{\Delta} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon \alpha}{\frac{r.}{\alpha^r}} + \frac{\beta^r}{\Delta} = \frac{\alpha^r}{\Delta} + \frac{\beta^r}{\Delta} \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Delta} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) = \frac{1}{\Delta} (S^r - rSP) = \frac{1}{\Delta} (1r\Delta - c.) = (19)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = \Delta \\ P = r \\ \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \\ \Delta \beta^r = \frac{r.}{\alpha^r} \end{array} \right.$$



$$y_1 = rx + 10 \xrightarrow{x=1} y_1 = 15$$

$$y_1 = ax^r + bx + c \xrightarrow{x=-1} y_1 = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} \Sigma a + rb = 10 \\ 9a - 5b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow ca = b$$

$$9a - 5b = 0 \rightarrow ca = b$$

$$8a + 9a = 10 \rightarrow a = 1, b = 9$$

$$x^r + rx + 5 \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-5}{1} = -5$$

$$rx^r + (m+1)x + m + 4 = x$$

$$rx^r + mx + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = m^r - \Sigma(r)(m+4) = m^r - 1m - \Sigma 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m-1r)(m+5) = 0$$

$$m = 1r \times$$

$$m = -5$$