

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

19, 20

لرانی در ریاضی

$$y = -x^2 + bx + 10$$

$$y_s = V = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = b^2 - 4(-1)(10) = b^2 + 40 \Rightarrow \frac{(b^2 + 40)}{-2} = V$$

$$-b^2 + 40 = -20 \rightarrow -b^2 = -60$$

$$b^2 = 60 \rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{60}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 10 \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow f = 2x + 10 = -1$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 10$$

$$-1 < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 40}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = (x - x^2)^2 - 2(x - x^2) - 10 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 10 \rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 9)$$

$$x^2 - x^2 = 0$$

$$x - x^2 = 10 \rightarrow -x^2 - 10 \rightarrow -x^2 = 10 \rightarrow x^2 = -10$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 10 = 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 10 \rightarrow x^2 = 10 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{10}$$

$$f(x) = 14x + m$$

$$x, x + 1$$

$$x + x + 1 = 14x + m \Rightarrow 2x + 1 = 14x + m \Rightarrow 12x = 1 - m \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 - m}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = p \Rightarrow 1 \times p = p \rightarrow m \leq 1 \rightarrow m \leq 14$$

$$f(x) = 14x + m$$

$$f(x) = 4x + m - 1$$

$$f(x) - 1 = 4x + m - 1$$

$$f(x) - 1 = 4x + m - 1 \Rightarrow 4x + m - 1 = 4x + m - 1 \Rightarrow m - 1 = 4x + m - 1 \Rightarrow m - 1 = 4x + m - 1$$

$$\frac{m - 1}{4} = p \Rightarrow m - 1 = 4p$$

$$m \leq 1$$

$$f(x) = 4x + m - 1$$

$$m \leq 0$$

$$-m x^2 + 2x + m - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, x \rightarrow x \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 = p = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{m - 1}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m - 1 = -m$$

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

$$m = 1 \text{ or } m = -1$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$-x^2 + 2x - 1 \Rightarrow 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$m \leq 1$$

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(9)

$$x^r - mx + p = 0$$

$$\alpha B^r = \Sigma$$

$$a = \frac{\Sigma}{B^r} \quad \alpha B = \frac{f}{B^r} \times B = \frac{\Sigma}{B} = \frac{C}{a} \times p \rightarrow p B \Sigma \rightarrow B = \frac{\Sigma}{p} \quad \alpha = \frac{q}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{q}{\Sigma} + \frac{p}{p} = \frac{fp}{p} = \frac{fb}{a} = m \rightarrow m = \frac{\Sigma p}{p}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow x^r - \frac{\Sigma p}{p} x + p = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{fp}{p}\right)^r - p \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^r - \Sigma x + m = 0$$

$$\alpha, p \alpha \rightarrow B = p \alpha + \alpha = \Sigma \alpha = \frac{b}{a} \times \Sigma \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$p \alpha^r = p \times 1^r = p = m \rightarrow m = p \quad x^r - p x + p = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(V)

(1, 10)

$$x^r - vx + p = 0 \rightarrow x^r + p = vx \rightarrow x + \frac{p}{x} = v$$

$$x^r + \frac{1}{x^v} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{p}{x}\right)}_v \left(\underbrace{x^r + \frac{\Sigma}{x^r}}_{\Sigma}\right) = p$$

$$\frac{x^2 + \Sigma}{x^r} \rightarrow \frac{(x^r + p)^r - \Sigma x^r}{x^r} \Rightarrow \frac{(x^r + p)^r}{x^r} - \Sigma = \Sigma x - \Sigma \Sigma \Delta$$

$$v \times (p \Delta - p) = (p, 1)$$

(A)

(J)

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + 20t$$

$$\max \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-20}{-2} = 10 \right| \quad (9, 18)$$

$$-1 \cdot t^r + 20t = 0$$

$$t(-1 \cdot t + 20) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \quad t = 20$$

$$\text{hence } 9, 18$$

$$t = 20$$

(9)

(J)

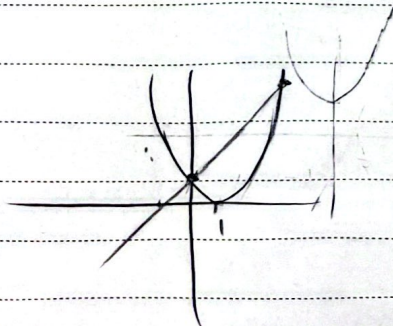
$$a) (n-1)^r = p n + 1$$

$$a^r - p n + 1 = p n + 1$$

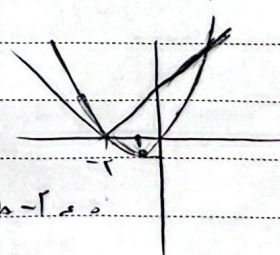
$$a^r - \Sigma n = 0$$

$$a(n - \Sigma) = 0$$

$$n = 0 \text{ or } \Sigma$$



$$c) x^r + p n = |x + p|$$



$$a p^r + p n = a - p$$

$$a^r + n - p = 0$$

$$a = -p + 1$$

(10)

(J)