

طاهرہ عطاء - یازہم - تالیف

7

$$-x^2 + bx + r \rightarrow y_3 = \frac{-b}{r} = \frac{r \cdot a - b^2}{r \cdot a} = \frac{-12 - b^2}{-r} = \frac{b^2 + 12}{r} = v \Rightarrow b = \pm \varepsilon \quad (2) \quad 1$$

$$5. f(x) = x^2 + rx + r \rightarrow t^2 + rt + r = 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = r^2 - 4r = -4 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0, \text{ حباب ندارد} \quad (2) \quad 2$$

$$f(x) = (r - x)^2 - r(r - x^2) - 12 \rightarrow t^2 - rt - 12 = (t - 4)(t + 3) = 0 \rightarrow t = -3 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{v} \quad (2) \quad 3$$

$t = 4 \rightarrow x^2 = -1$ غلط

$$fx^2 - 14x + m = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{14}{r} = \varepsilon = \alpha + \beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha + r = \varepsilon \\ \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = r \end{array} \right\} \quad (2) \quad 10$$

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{m}{r} = \alpha\beta = r \Rightarrow m = 12 \rightarrow fx^2 - 14x + 12 = 0, \Delta > 0 \quad (2) \quad 10$$

$$-mx^2 + rx + m^2 - r = 0 \rightarrow S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = r \\ r\alpha - \beta = r \\ r\alpha = 4 \\ \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (2) \quad 15$$

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \alpha\beta = 0 = \frac{m-1}{r} \Rightarrow m-1 = 0 \quad (2) \quad 15$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P = \alpha\beta = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{m^2 - r}{-m} \end{array} \right\} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) (\beta) = \frac{m^2 - r}{-m} \Rightarrow m^2 - r = -m$$

$m^2 + m - r = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m=1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \\ m=-2 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (2) \quad 20$

$$20. x^2 - mx + r = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{C}{a} = \alpha\beta = r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \\ \alpha\beta = \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{9}{\varepsilon} \\ \alpha\beta = r \end{array} \right\} \quad (2) \quad 20$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = m \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{\varepsilon} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r+9}{r} \end{array} \right\} m = \frac{r+9}{r} \quad (2) \quad 25$$

$$25. \alpha = r\beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r\beta = \varepsilon \rightarrow \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = r\beta \end{array} \right\} \alpha = r \quad P = \frac{C}{a} = m = \alpha\beta = r \quad (2) \quad 30$$

$\Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$

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$$\rho = \frac{C}{a} = \alpha \beta = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \quad \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = s^r \text{ resp } (2) - 1$$

$2^r 2^r - 2^r = 2^r \cdot 1$ ✓

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + a \cdot t = -1 \cdot (t^r - at) = -1 \cdot t(t-a) \Rightarrow -1 \cdot t(t-a) = 0$$

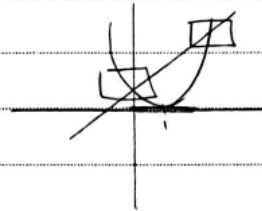
شروع حرکت $\times$ ✓ 9

$$5. \quad y_s = \frac{-a}{r_a} = \frac{0 - 20}{-1} = \frac{20}{1} \quad \checkmark$$

(1, 20) ✓

$$(x-1)^r = r x + 1$$

$$x^r - r x + 1 = r x + 1 \Rightarrow x^r - r x = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$

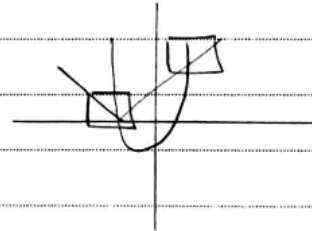


10

$$x^r + r x = |x+r|$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -r & x+r \\ \hline -x-r & x+r \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \geq -r \rightarrow x^r + x - r = 0 \leq -r \\ x \leq -r \rightarrow x^r + r x + r = 0 \leq -r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ x=-r \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$



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