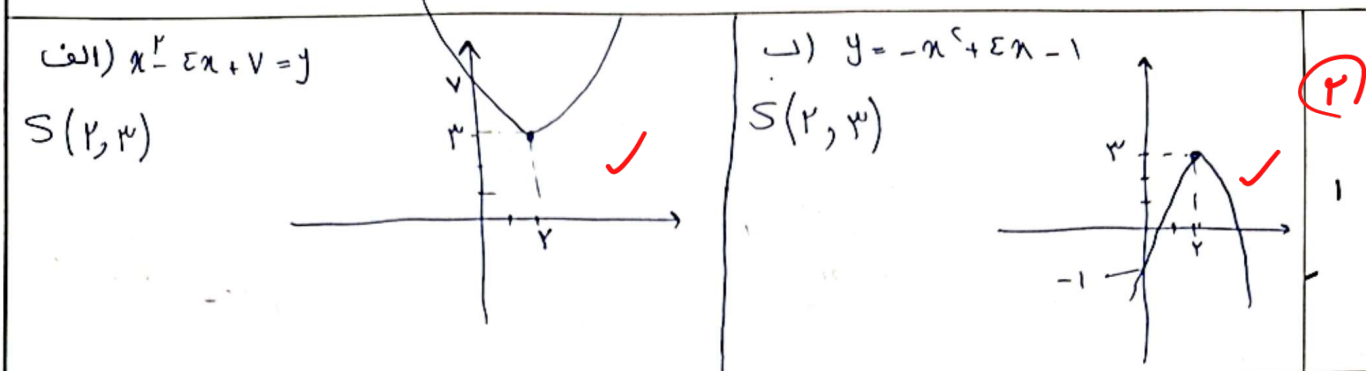


نام و نام خانوادگی: ... پاسخنانه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ... ۱۲... کلاس: ... یازدهم... پیپر: ...



<p>$\Delta \geq 0$ (د) $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(2)(\frac{1}{\nu}m+2) \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 15 \geq 0$ $(m-5)(m+3) \geq 0$ $\frac{-3 \quad 5}{+ \quad - \quad +}$</p>	<p>$\Delta < 0$ (ج) $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(2)(\frac{1}{\nu}m+2) < 0$ $\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 15 < 0$ $(m-5)(m+3) < 0$ $\frac{-3 \quad 5}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $m \in (-3, 5)$</p>	<p>$\Delta = 0$ (ب) $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(2)(\frac{1}{\nu}m+2) = 0$ $\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 15 = 0$ $(m-5)(m+3) = 0$ $m = -3, 5$</p>	<p>الف) $\Delta > 0$ $(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(\frac{m+2}{\nu})(\frac{1}{\nu}m+2) > 0$ $- \varepsilon m - 14$ $m^2 + 2m + 1 - \varepsilon m - 14 > 0$ $m^2 - 2m - 15 > 0$ $(m-5)(m+3) > 0$ $\frac{-3 \quad 5}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $m \in \mathbb{R} - [-3, 5]$</p>
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<p>$S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 2}{+ \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$ $P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$ $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 8m + 21 > 0$ که در این Δ بی بازاری هر m عبارت مثبت است. $m \in (-1, 2)$ اشتراک</p>	<p>الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 8m + 21 > 0$ $S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$ $P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 2}{+ \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$ $\frac{10}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m > 2$ بی بازاری هر مقدار m اشتراک</p>
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<p>ب) $\frac{+b}{\nu a} = +2 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon a$ $-2m - 2 = \varepsilon m - 8 \rightarrow 9m = 4 \rightarrow m = \frac{4}{9}$</p>	<p>الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 8m + 21 > 0$ $P < 0$ $\frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$ اشتراک $m < 2$</p>
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$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - \varepsilon(\frac{2}{\nu})(\frac{2}{\nu}) = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha = \varepsilon \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1$
 $\sin \alpha = \pm 1$
 که برای اینکه ریشه ی ساده مثبت شود باید $\frac{-b}{a}$ هم مثبت شود پس b باید مقدار منفی باشد در نتیجه $\sin \alpha = 1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{2}{\nu} x^2 - 2x + \frac{2}{\nu} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times \nu} 4x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$r\alpha^r - c\alpha - 1 \xrightarrow{a+b+c=0} \alpha = 1 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1) \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$r\alpha^r - r\alpha - \Delta \xrightarrow{a+c=b} \alpha = -1 \rightarrow (\alpha + 1) \left(\alpha - \frac{\Delta}{r} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta}{r}$$

$$\frac{-(\alpha-1)(r\alpha+1)(\alpha+1)(r\alpha-\Delta)}{(1-\alpha)(r+\alpha)} \rightarrow (-r\alpha-1)(r\alpha-\Delta) = -r\alpha^2 + 1r\alpha - c\alpha + \Delta = -r\alpha^2 + 1r\alpha + \Delta$$

$$y_s = \frac{\Delta}{ca} = \frac{-(149 - \Sigma(-9)(\Delta))}{-r4} = \frac{r\Delta 9}{-r4} \quad \text{!-9}$$

2

6

✓

$$rS - v = \Delta P \rightarrow \frac{r(m+y)}{m} - \frac{vm}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} \rightarrow -\Sigma m + r = -1 \rightarrow m = \Sigma$$

$$S = \frac{m+r}{m} \xrightarrow{m=\Sigma} \frac{r}{r} = S$$

$$P = \frac{-r}{m} \xrightarrow{m=\Sigma} -\frac{1}{r} = P$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = \frac{9}{\Sigma} - r\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{9}{\Sigma} + 1 = \frac{1r}{\Sigma}$$

2

7

✓

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

$$\alpha + \beta = \Delta$$

$$r\beta = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{r^r}{\alpha^r}$$

$$\frac{r}{\Delta} \times \frac{\alpha}{\beta^r} = \frac{r}{\Delta} \times \frac{\alpha^r}{r^r} = \frac{\alpha^r}{\Delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r}{\Delta} + \frac{\beta^r}{\Delta} = \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\Delta} = \frac{S^r - rP}{\Delta} = \frac{100 - r0}{\Delta} = 19$$

2

8

$$y_r = r(m+1) \rightarrow m = r \rightarrow y = 12 \rightarrow (r, 12)$$

$$m = -r \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow (-r, 1)$$

$$y_i = a\alpha^r + b\alpha + c \xrightarrow{c=\Sigma} a\alpha^r + b\alpha + \Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha=r} fa + rb + \Sigma = 12 \rightarrow \begin{cases} ra + b = \Delta \\ ra - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow y_i = a^r + r\alpha + \Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha=r} \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r} = -1$$

$$b = r \quad \Delta a = \Delta$$

$$a = 1$$

2

9

$$y = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = r\alpha^r + (m+1)\alpha + m + y \Rightarrow r\alpha^r + m\alpha + m + y = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$m^r - \Sigma(r)(m+y) = m^r - r\alpha - \Sigma\alpha = (m-1c)(m+\Sigma) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -\Sigma \rightarrow r\alpha^r - \Sigma\alpha + c = 0 \xrightarrow{c=\Sigma} r\alpha^r - \Sigma\alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha-1)^r = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = 1c \rightarrow r\alpha^r + 1r\alpha + 1\alpha = 0 \xrightarrow{c=r} r\alpha^r + 9\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha+r)^r = 0$$

$$\alpha = -r \quad \times$$

2

10

$m = -\Sigma$