

۱۷، ۷۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۴ کلاس: B

$$x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow y_s = -\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + b\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) = \frac{b^2}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{2} = \frac{b^2}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2}{4} = \frac{b^2}{4} \Rightarrow b^2 = 16 \Rightarrow b = \pm 4$$

دقت!

$\frac{b^2}{4} = 4$

$b = \pm 4$

$$الف) x^2 + t^2 + \sqrt{t} = 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \text{ریشه ندارد}$$

$$ب) 1 - x^2 = t \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-0)(t+10) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \text{ یا } t = -10$$

$1 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$1 - x^2 = -10 \Rightarrow x^2 = 11 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{11}$

$$\alpha, \beta \quad \beta = \alpha + 2 \quad \frac{12}{5} = 5 = 2\alpha + 2 \Rightarrow \alpha + 1 = 5 \Rightarrow \alpha = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 6$$

$\frac{m}{5} = p = c \Rightarrow m = 12$

$$2\alpha - \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha - 1 \Rightarrow n_1 = 2\alpha - 1$$

$n_1 \leq \alpha$

$$5 = \frac{9}{2} = 2 = 2\alpha - 1 + \alpha = 3\alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2, \beta = 0$$

$\frac{m-1}{2} \leq \alpha \cdot \beta = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1$

$$\alpha, \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow p = 1 = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \frac{m^2 - 2m}{-m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 - 2 = -m \Rightarrow m^2 + m - 2 = 0$$

$(m+2)(m-1) = 0$

$m = -2$ یا $m = 1$

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$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\alpha \cdot \beta = \varepsilon}{\alpha \cdot \beta = c} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{c}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{c} = c \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = m \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon}{c} = \frac{2v + 14}{12} = \frac{2v + 14}{12}$$

(2)

$$\alpha, c \alpha$$

$$\frac{-(\varepsilon)}{1}, s = c \alpha = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \alpha \leq 1, c \alpha = c$$

$$\frac{m}{1} = c \Rightarrow m = c \checkmark$$

(2)

v

$$\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} = \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{\alpha} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{\alpha} \right) = \left(\frac{v \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\frac{v \alpha}{\alpha} \right) = v^2 - (2v) =$$

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow v^2 + 1 = 2v$$

$$c \varepsilon c = c \varepsilon \checkmark$$

(2)

h

$$-1 \cdot t^2 + 0t \Rightarrow -1 \cdot t(t - 0)$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-0}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 0 = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

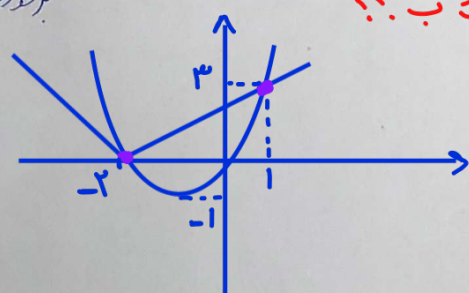
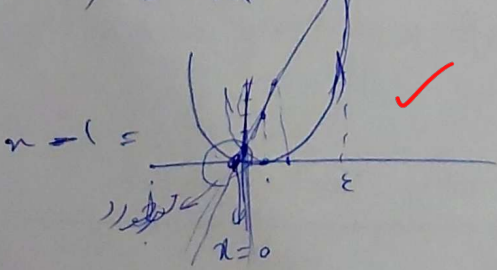
$$-1 \cdot \frac{1}{14} + \frac{0}{2} = \frac{1}{28} m \quad 42,5 m$$

(1, 2)

q

$$(n-1)^2 = 2n+1$$

$$n = 0 \quad n = 1$$



قسمت ب؟؟

(1)

1.

دو جواب 2- و 1- n