

نام و نام خانوادگی: فاطمه ذریعہ اقبال زارہ کلاس: دہم (سن A) تالیف: ۲۲

18, 18

(1)

$$\alpha^2 - \omega \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta = 1, \beta + \alpha = \omega$$

$$\beta^2 - \omega \beta + 1 = 0$$

(2) ✓

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\omega \beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^3 \beta^2 + \beta^4}{(\alpha + \beta) \beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha \beta + \beta^2)}{(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha \beta = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 3\alpha \beta = \omega^2 - 3 = 19$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\varepsilon & -\varepsilon \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} & -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ -\varepsilon & -\varepsilon \end{vmatrix}$$

(2)

$$\frac{1 + 1/\omega}{1} = 1, 1/\omega \rightarrow 1 - 1/\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 1$$

(2) ✓

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & -b \\ y & a \end{vmatrix} = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{مربعی معادلاتی تابع} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times 1 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{1a} = \frac{1}{1} k \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1k^2 - 1}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} k \rightarrow \sqrt{1k^2 - 1} = k$$

$$k^2 - 1 = k^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} k^2 = 1 \rightarrow k^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{k^2}{1} \right] = 1$$

(2) ✓

Senobar

$$\frac{r+\omega}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = \xi \rightarrow r\xi = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \quad (\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b=ra}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = -r \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r = \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta = \xi$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow -a = rc \quad \textcircled{P} \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{r}{a} = -1 \\ \frac{r}{b} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a-b+c=1 \rightarrow c-a=1 \rightarrow rc=1 \rightarrow c=\frac{1}{r}$$

$$-a^r + \omega a + m = 0 \quad \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow r\omega + \xi m \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \geq -\frac{r\omega}{\xi}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \rightarrow \frac{-11}{r} + \frac{\xi\omega}{r} + m < 0 \rightarrow r, r\omega + m < 0 \rightarrow m < -\frac{r, r\omega}{\xi}$$

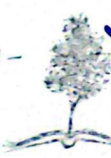
$$\textcircled{III} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} < \frac{q}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = r\omega \quad \textcircled{Q} \quad \textcircled{Q}$$

$$-\frac{r}{\xi}, r\omega \leq m < -\frac{r, r\omega}{\xi} \rightarrow \left\{ -\frac{r}{\xi}, -\omega, -\xi, -r \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{P} \checkmark \quad \text{less } r$$

$$\frac{-1}{ra} = r \rightarrow \frac{-[1\xi\xi - r_m(\omega m - 1)]}{r_m} = r \quad (r)$$

$$r = m^r - 1 \quad r_m - 1 \xi \xi = 0 \rightarrow \omega m^r - r_m - r^r = 0$$



Senobar

$$\Delta = 9 + 4\sqrt{49} = 49 \rightarrow \frac{3 \pm 7}{2} = \rightarrow 5, -2$$

$$m = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-12}{4} = -3 \quad (3) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha, a, \beta \rightarrow a = \sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \sqrt{2a-1} \quad \text{شرط وجوب صریحه}$$

$$a^2 = 2a-1 \rightarrow a - 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad \text{برای } a=1 \text{ بررسی کنیم}$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 16 \checkmark \quad (1, 5)$$

$$x^2 - 4x^2 - 5 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=t} t^2 - 4t - 5 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}}$$

$$S = 0 \quad p = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{49}}{-2} \rightarrow 2p^2 - 3Sp + 2S = 2p^2 = 49 + 4\sqrt{49} \quad (2) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{p}{k} \quad -k \times \frac{p}{k} - k = -\frac{1}{k} - 2 \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{k}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - 4 \quad -\frac{1}{k} - k = -\frac{1}{k} - 4$$

$$(1, 25)$$

$$\frac{+1}{k} = 2 \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{-k}{k} - 4 = -1 - 4$$

Sencha

