

نام و نام خانوادگی: فاطمه دهر اقبال زاده کلاس: دهم رشته ریاضی A تاریخ: ۲۲

(1)

$$\alpha^2 - \omega \alpha + 1 = 0 \quad \alpha \beta = 1, \quad \beta + \alpha = \omega$$

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

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

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

(2)

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

$$\frac{1 + 1/\varepsilon}{1} = 1, 1/\varepsilon \rightarrow 1 - 1/\varepsilon = 0 \quad 1/\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ g & h \end{vmatrix} = \frac{b}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \text{معادله های تابع} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times 1 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

(3)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{1}{\mu} k \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4k^2 - 4}}{1} = \frac{1}{\mu} k \rightarrow 2\sqrt{k^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\mu} k$$

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

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

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

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -a = rc$$

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

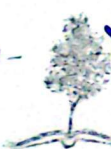
$$-a^r + \omega a + m = 0 \quad (1) \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow r\omega + \xi m \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq -\frac{r\omega}{\xi}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \rightarrow \frac{-11}{r} + \frac{\xi\omega}{r} + m < 0 \rightarrow r, r\omega + m < 0 \rightarrow m < -\frac{r\omega}{\xi} \\ (2) \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} < \frac{q}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = r\omega \ominus \ominus \end{array}$$

$$-\frac{r\omega}{\xi} \leq m < -\frac{r\omega}{\xi} \rightarrow \underbrace{\{-1, -\omega, -\xi, -r\}}_{\text{here } r}$$

$$\frac{-1}{ra} = r \rightarrow \frac{-[1\xi\xi - r_m(\omega m - 1)]}{r_m} = r \quad (4)$$

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



Senobar

$$\Delta = 9 + 4Vr_0 = Vr_0 \rightarrow \frac{r_0 + Vr_0}{1_0} = \frac{r_0}{1_0} \rightarrow r_0$$

$$m = \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-r}{4} = -\frac{r}{4}$$

$$\alpha, a, B \rightarrow a = \sqrt{\alpha B} = \sqrt{r_a - 1} \quad (1)$$

$$a^r = r_a - 1 \rightarrow a - r_a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$n^r - Vn^r - a = 0 \xrightarrow{r=t} t^r - Vt - a = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$t = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{49}}{r} = n^r \rightarrow n^r = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r}}$$

$$S = 0 \quad p = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{-r} \rightarrow r p^r - r_s p + r_s = r p^r = \frac{r(V + \sqrt{49})}{r}$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{r}{k} \quad -k \times \frac{r}{k} - k = \frac{r}{k} - 2 \quad (3)$$

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

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

$$\frac{-r}{k} = r \rightarrow k = -1$$

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

Sanchar

$$1. -mz^p + mz + 1 = -m - a \quad (10)$$

$$2. \Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4m(-m-1) < 0$$

$$3. m^2 + 2m + 1 + 4m^2 + 4m = 5m^2 + 6m + 1 < 0$$

$$4. \Delta = 36 - 20 = 16 \rightarrow \frac{-6 \pm 4}{10} \rightarrow -1$$

$$5. \frac{-1}{5}$$

$$6. \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad \frac{-1}{5} \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \rightarrow \left(-1, \frac{-1}{5} \right)$$