

قسم A) 20

14, 15

حل المسائل

المسألة 22

$$x^2 - \omega x + 2 = 0 \quad P = 2, S = \omega \quad B^2 = \omega B + 2 = 0 \quad B^2 = \omega B - 2 \quad 1$$

$$\text{نضرب} \rightarrow x + B^0 \quad \text{نضرب} \rightarrow \omega B^2 = \omega(\omega B - 2) = \omega^2 B - 10$$

$$B^2 = B \cdot B^2 \rightarrow B(\omega B - 2) = \omega B^2 - 2B$$

$$B^2 = B \cdot B^2 \rightarrow B(2B - 10) = 2B^2 - 10B \quad \text{نضرب} \rightarrow B^2 = 2B(\omega B - 2) - 10B = \omega B^2 + 4B$$

$$B^0 = B \cdot B^2 \rightarrow B(10B - 4B) = 10B^2 - 4B \quad \text{نضرب} \rightarrow B^0 = 10B(\omega B - 2) = 4B = 419B - 11$$

2 ✓

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 4B + 419B - 11 = 423B - 19 \rightarrow \frac{423B - 19}{423B - 10} = \frac{4(19(\omega B - 2))}{4(\omega B - 2)} = 19$$

11

$$\sigma_L^2 = \frac{\mu - \frac{1}{\omega}}{2} = \frac{14 - \omega}{2} = \frac{V}{\omega} \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{V}{\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-14}{\omega} \quad 12$$

باين صفر بجوز:

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{14}{\omega} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{14}{\omega} = 2, 11$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{4k^2 - 10}}{1} = \frac{4}{3} k \rightarrow \sqrt{4(k^2 - 10)} = \frac{4}{3} k \rightarrow 2\sqrt{k^2 - 10} = \frac{4}{3} k \quad 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{k^2 - 10} = \frac{2}{3} k \rightarrow k^2 - 10 = \frac{4}{9} k^2 \rightarrow 5k^2 = 40 \quad k^2 = 9, \left[\frac{k^2}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{9}{2} \right] = 4$$

2 ✓

LINE NOTE

$$y = a(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow y = a(-a-h)^r + 1 \rightarrow 2a + 1 = h + h^r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -14h = 14 \\ h = -1 \end{array} \right\} \text{Clique}$$

$$y = a(r-h)^r + 1 \rightarrow a = 9h + h^r$$

$$\rightarrow y = a(n+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow (n+1)^r = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\alpha \leftarrow \alpha = -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \quad \beta = -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r = 2\alpha\beta = a \quad \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = -1$$

$$(-r)^r = 2\alpha\beta = a \rightarrow a = a(a^r + 2a + 1) + 1 \rightarrow aa^r + 2a + (a+1) = 0$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{a+1}{a} = 1 + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow y = a(n+1)^r + 1 = n+1 = \frac{-r}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = a \quad \alpha \cdot \beta = p = -m \quad \alpha = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-a}{-r} = \frac{a}{r} < \frac{a}{r} = a$$

$$\rightarrow \left(-\frac{a}{r}\right)^r + a\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) + m \rightarrow \Delta x_0 \rightarrow 2a = r(-1)(m) = 2a + r m \rightarrow r m = 2a \quad m = \frac{2a}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-11}{r} + \frac{10}{r} + m = \frac{a}{r} + m \quad \textcircled{P} \frac{a}{r} + m \quad \textcircled{P} \textcircled{P} = \frac{-2a}{r} \left(m = \frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$-9a - a = -10a - r$$

$$\text{ent} \begin{vmatrix} -b & 1r & q \\ r_a & r_m & m \\ -a & -r_4 & m \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \Delta m^2 - r m - 4a = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (-r)^2 - 4(a)(-4a)$$

$$= 9 + 16a = 16a + 9$$

$$x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 16a}}{2} \rightarrow x_1 = r \rightarrow x = \frac{q}{m} \rightarrow \frac{q}{r} \quad \textcircled{P} \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$a^r + 2(a+1) + 2a - 1 = 0 \quad \frac{a}{a} = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow a^r = b \cdot a \quad \alpha + \beta = -2(a+1)$$

موجوده درجه برای $a=1$ نابینا

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = 2a - 1$$

$$a^r = \alpha \cdot \beta = 2a - 1 \rightarrow a^r - 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{a-1}{1}\right)^r = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

این صفتی بن

$$a^r = t \rightarrow t^r - 2t + 1 = 0 \quad t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4a}}{2} \quad 2P^2 - 4PS + 15$$

$$= 2(-a)^r - 2(-1)(-a) + 2(0) = 2a - 2a = 0$$

$$ka^r - 2a - 4 = y \quad r_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{k} \quad y_3 = k\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^r - 2\left(\frac{r}{k}\right) - 4 = -\frac{r}{k} - 4$$

$$ka^r = y \rightarrow -2a - 4 = -2\left(\frac{r}{k}\right) - 4 = -\frac{r}{k} - 4$$

$$-\frac{r}{k} - 4 = -\frac{r}{k} - 4 \quad \frac{r}{k} = 2 \quad 2k = r \quad \boxed{k=2} \quad \textcircled{P, V}$$

سال عرض راس می فرماید: $y = -8$

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$$A (3, -6)$$

$$B (-1, 6, -6)$$

هم عرض مقصد



$$\frac{x_A + x_B}{2} = x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\rightarrow x_A + x_B = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow -1, 6 + 3 = 1, 6$$

$$x^2 - vx - 6 = 0$$

$$x' + x'' = S$$

$$x' x'' = P$$

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$$x^2 = t \quad t^2 - vt - 6 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow S = 0, P = -\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$2P^2 - 3SP + 2S = 2 \left(-\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2} \right)^2 = 49 + v\sqrt{49}$$