

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} = 2 \quad \text{با استفاده از } \alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 2 = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \text{ ریشه های معادله}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 5 \quad \alpha\beta = 2 \quad \alpha\beta^2$$

$$\beta^2 = 5\beta - 2 \quad 1 = -\beta^2 - 5\beta^2 - 2\beta \Rightarrow 5(5\beta - 2) - 2 = 19\beta - 10$$

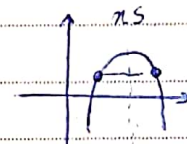
$$\beta^2 = 19\beta - 10 \quad 1 = 19(5\beta - 2) - 10 \quad 1 = 95\beta - 48 \Rightarrow 95\beta = 49 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{49}{95}$$

$$\alpha = 5 - \beta$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + 19\beta - 10}{5(5\beta - 2)} = \frac{10 - 4\beta + 19\beta - 10}{25\beta - 10} = \frac{15\beta}{25\beta - 10} = \frac{3\beta}{5\beta - 2} = 19$$

2. قاعده $(3, -4)$ و $(-1, 5)$ را به یک تابع درجه دوم است. مجموع ضرایب تابع

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & -1 & 5 \\ y & -4 & 5 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{-1/5 + 3}{2} = \frac{1/5}{2} = \frac{1}{10} = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

3. انتهای ریشه های معادله $\frac{x^2}{r} = x^2 + 2kx + 5 = 0$ مقدار $\left[\frac{k^2}{r}\right]$ را بیابید.

$$x_2 - x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{4k^2 - (4 \times 1 \times 5)}}{2} = \frac{2k}{2} = k = \left(\frac{k^2}{r}\right)$$

$$4k^2 - 20 = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{4k^2}{9} - \frac{20}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4k^2}{9} = \frac{20}{9} \Rightarrow k^2 = 5$$

$$k^2 = 5 \quad \left[\frac{5}{r}\right] = 4$$

$$A = (3, y) \quad B = (-5, y) \quad x_5 = \frac{-5 + 3}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1 = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5$$

$$y_5 = 1$$

$$x_5 = -1, (x_5, y_5) = (-1, 1) \quad y = a(x-1)(x-x_2)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -2 \quad \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} + 2\alpha\beta = 4 \quad 2\alpha\beta = -1 \quad \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = x_5 = -1 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = -2$$

$$y = x^2 - 5x + p \Rightarrow y = x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Arman

$$-x^r + \omega x + m = 0$$

$$r\alpha - (rx - 1)m \geq 0 \quad \Delta \geq 0 \quad \Delta = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$r\alpha + rm \geq 0 \quad rm \geq -r\alpha \quad m \geq -\frac{r\alpha}{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \alpha & & \beta & \\ \hline - & & + & - \end{array}$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \frac{C}{a} = -m$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\omega$$

$$-x^r + \omega x + \frac{r\alpha}{r} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^r \Rightarrow rx^r - r\alpha + r\omega = 0$$

$$(rx - \alpha)^r \leq \frac{q}{r}$$

$$rm - \omega \leq \frac{r}{r}$$

$$rm - \omega \leq -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$rm < \frac{r}{r} \quad \alpha < \frac{r}{r}$$

$$rm - \omega \leq \frac{r}{r}$$

$$rm < \frac{1+\omega}{r} = rm < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$m < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \min \rightarrow mx^r - 1rx + \omega m - 1 = y$$

$$y \leq r \leq \frac{\omega}{ra}$$

$$\rightarrow r \rightarrow \omega \frac{r}{ra} = \omega$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{1x^r - (rxm(\omega m - 1))}{rm} = r$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1x^r - r\omega m^r + rm}{rm} = r \Rightarrow -1x^r + r\omega m^r - rm = \lambda m \quad r\omega m^r - 1rm - 1x^r \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad m^r - rm - 1x = 0 \quad (m - \frac{1}{\omega})(\omega m - 1r) \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \omega m^r - rm - r\omega \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad ns = -\frac{b}{ra} = 2$$

$$m = r \quad m \leq \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha^r = \alpha\beta \Rightarrow \frac{C}{a} = r\alpha - 1 \quad \alpha^r = r\alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^r - r\alpha + 1 \leq 0$$

$$(a-1)^r \leq 0 \quad \boxed{a=1}$$

$$x^r \leq t \quad t^r \leq t - \omega \leq 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 - 49}}{2} \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow n = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 - 49}}{r} \Rightarrow S \Rightarrow 0 \quad P = -\frac{V \pm \sqrt{49}}{r}$$

$$rP^r \Rightarrow P^r = \left(-\frac{V \pm \sqrt{49}}{r} \right)^r = \frac{r^r + 49 + 1\sqrt{49}}{r^r} = \frac{r^r + 49 + 1\sqrt{49}}{r^r} = \omega + \sqrt{49}$$

$$Kx^r - rx - 4 \leq -rx - r \Rightarrow Kx^r - r = 0 \quad \Delta \leq 0$$

$$b^r - r\omega \leq 0 \quad 0 - (rx(Kx - r)) \leq 0 \quad \lambda K \leq 0 \quad K \leq 0$$

$$y \leq -\frac{\omega}{ra} = 0$$

Arman

$$-m \cdot x^r + m \cdot x + 1 = -m - x$$

$$-m \cdot x^r + m \cdot x + x + 1 + m \leq 0 \quad -m \cdot x^r + x(m+1) + 1 + m \leq 0$$

$$b^r - f \cdot a \cdot c < 0 \quad \underbrace{(m+1)^r}_{m^r + 1 + r \cdot m} - \underbrace{(x - m \cdot x(1+m))}_{-m^r + m^r} < 0 \quad m^r + 1 + r \cdot m + f \cdot m + f \cdot m^r < 0$$

$$+ \omega m^r + \gamma m + 1 < 0$$

$$(\omega m + 1)(m + 1) < 0 \quad -1 < m < 0, r$$

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