

پروینال باقری / تالیف شماره ۲۲ / لاس دهم دختر A

۱۹,۵

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 \\ y^2 - 5y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x + y = 2, \quad x + y = 5$$

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✓

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{5xy} = \frac{x^3 + y^3 + y^2}{(x+y)y^2} = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x+y} = \frac{(x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{x+y}$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 - xy = (x+y)^2 - 3xy = 25 - 4 = 19$$

۲

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1, 5 & 3 \\ \hline -2 & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3+1,5}{2} = 2,25 \rightarrow 3 - 2,25 = 0,75 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ext: } \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{4} \\ y \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{مجموع منفرهای تابع} = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{3}{4} \times 2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

✓

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{r}{r} k \leadsto \frac{\sqrt{rk^2 - y_0}}{1} = \frac{r}{r} k \leadsto r\sqrt{k^2 - \Delta} = \frac{r}{r} k \quad \boxed{r}$$

$$k^2 - \Delta = \frac{r}{r} k^2 \leadsto \frac{\Delta}{r} k^2 = \Delta \leadsto k^2 = r \Rightarrow \left[\frac{k^2}{r}\right] = r$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\frac{r + \Delta}{r} = r \leadsto r - r = (-1) \leadsto \frac{-b}{r_a} = (-1) \leadsto b = r_a \quad \boxed{r'}$$

$\alpha + \beta$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = (-r) \leadsto (\alpha + \beta)^r = \underbrace{\alpha^r + \beta^r}_{\Delta} + r\alpha\beta = r$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} \leadsto -\alpha = r\alpha \quad \text{Ⓟ ✓}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x = (-1) \\ y = 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow a - b + c = 1 \leadsto c - a = 1 \leadsto r_c = 1 \leadsto \boxed{c = \frac{1}{r}}$$

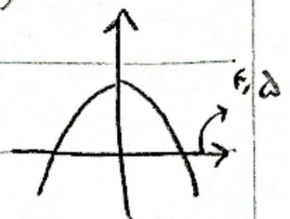
$$-x^2 + \Delta x + m = 0 \quad \boxed{\Delta}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta \geq 0 \leadsto r\Delta + r_m \geq 0 \leadsto m \geq \frac{r}{r} - y, r\Delta$$

β	α
-	+
+	-

$$\textcircled{2} -\frac{11}{r} + \frac{r\Delta}{r} + m < 0 \leadsto r, r\Delta + m < 0 \leadsto m < -r, r\Delta \quad \boxed{r}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{-b}{r_a} < \frac{r}{r} \leadsto \frac{-b}{r_a} = r, r\Delta \quad \text{Ⓟ ✓}$$



$$\Rightarrow -y, r\Delta, m < -r, r\Delta \Rightarrow \underbrace{\{-y, -\Delta, -r, -r\}}_{\text{مناطق}} \quad \text{مناطق}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{f_a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-(1ff - f_m(\Delta_m - 1))}{f_m} = 2$$

4

$$2_0 m^2 - 12m - 1ff = 0 \rightarrow \Delta m^2 - 3m - 34 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 4 \cdot 12 = 69 \rightarrow \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{69}}{1_0} = 3, -2, f$$

(مقدار دارد) $\checkmark$ $\rightarrow$ Δ $\checkmark$

$$\alpha = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

(3) $\checkmark$

$$t, a, \beta \rightarrow 0 = \sqrt{t\beta} = \sqrt{2a-1}$$

V

$$a^2 = 2a-1 \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a-1$$

(1, 2)

شرط وجود درجه برای $a=1$ بررسی کنیم. $5 > 0$ $\rightarrow 9^2 + 4 \cdot 9 + 1 = 0$

$$x^2 - \sqrt{49} x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = \sqrt{49} x \rightarrow x^2 - \sqrt{49} x + 1 = 0$$

A

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{49} \pm \sqrt{49 - 4}}{2} = x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}}$$

$$S = 0, P = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49}}{-2} \Rightarrow 2P^2 - 3SP + 2S = 2P^2 =$$

$$29 \pm \sqrt{49}$$

(3) $\checkmark$

ext

$$\frac{-b}{p_a} = \frac{r}{k} \quad -f \times \frac{r}{k} - f = \frac{-1}{k} - f$$

$$\frac{r}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - y \quad \frac{-1}{k} - f = \frac{-f}{k} - y$$

$$\frac{-f}{k} - y = \boxed{-1} \quad \Leftarrow \quad \frac{r}{k} = 1 \Rightarrow k = r$$

(P) ✓

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

$$m x^r - (m+1) x - (m+1) = 0$$

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

$$m^r + 4m + 1 + 4m^r + 4m = 5m^r + 8m + 1 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 = -3 \Rightarrow \frac{-4 \pm 1}{2} = -1, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(-1, -\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow$$

signs

-1	-1/2
+	+
-	-