

پروینال باقری / تکلیف شماره ۲۲ / لاس دهم دختر A

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 & x + B = 2, x + B = 5 \\ B^2 - 5B + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1

$$\frac{x^2 + B^5}{5B^2} = \frac{x^3 B^2 + B^5}{(x+B)B^2} = \frac{x^3 + B^3}{x+B} = \frac{(x+B)(x^2 - xB + B^2)}{x+B}$$

$$= x^2 + B^2 - xB = (x+B)^2 - 3xB = 25 - 4 = \boxed{19}$$

2

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} -1, 5 \\ -2 \end{array} \right|, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -2 \end{array} \right|$$

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

$$\text{ext: } \left| \begin{array}{c} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{4} \\ y \end{array} \right|$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{r}{p} k \leadsto \frac{\sqrt{rk^2 - p_0}}{1} = \frac{r}{p} k \leadsto \sqrt{rk^2 - \Delta} = \frac{r}{p} k \quad \boxed{p}$$

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

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

$$\alpha + \beta$$

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{p} \leadsto -a = p_c$$

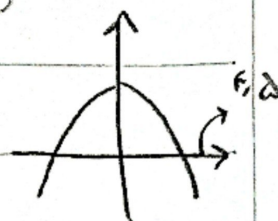
$$\begin{matrix} x = (-1) \\ y = 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow a - b + c = 1 \leadsto c - a = 1 \leadsto p_c = 1 \leadsto \boxed{c = \frac{1}{p}}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta \geq 0 \leadsto p\Delta + p_m \geq 0 \leadsto m \geq \frac{p}{p} - p, p\Delta$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{-b}{p_a} < \frac{q}{p} \leadsto \frac{-b}{p_a} = p, \Delta \quad \checkmark$$



$$\Rightarrow -p, p\Delta, m < -p, p\Delta \Rightarrow \underbrace{\{-p, -\Delta, -p, -p\}}_{\text{مجموعة قيم}} \quad \text{مجموعة قيم}$$

$$\frac{-b}{p_a} = \frac{r}{k}$$

ext

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

9

$$\frac{r}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - f$$

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

$$\frac{-f}{k} - f = \boxed{-1}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{r}{k} = f \Rightarrow k = r$$

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

10

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

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

$$m^r + r m + 1 + f m^r + f m = \Delta m^r + r m + 1 < 0$$

$$\Delta = r^2 - r_0 = 14 \Rightarrow \frac{-r \pm f}{10} = -1, \frac{-1}{\Delta}$$

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

signos
positivos

-1	-1/Δ
+	+
-	-
+	+