

الف) $x_s = \frac{-b}{pa} = \frac{+F}{F} = +1$, $\Delta > \min$
 طابقتی $\rightarrow y(1) - f(1) + 1 = -F + 1 = -1$
 (19-1)

$x_s = \frac{-p}{F} = \frac{p}{F}$

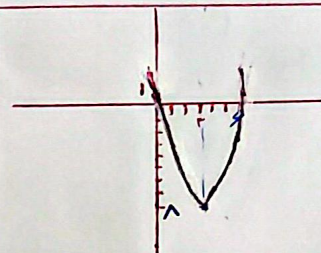
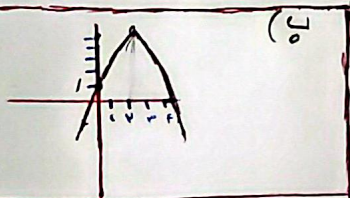
الف) $y = \frac{-1}{Fa} = \frac{p}{-k}$
 $\Delta = 9 - F_0 = -31$

(+0, 175) / (175, 5)

الف - 2

$x_s = \frac{+F}{F} = 1$, $y = 9 - 18 + 1 = -8$, $\Delta > \min$

$x_s = \frac{-F}{-F} = 1$, $y_s = \frac{-F}{-F} = 1$



3- معادله درجه 2 میسازیم که ریشه پیدا کنیم
 $x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 2, \beta = -1$
 چون ریشه ها در معادله درجه 3 جواب میدن

$x=2 \rightarrow f(1) + k(f) - 9(2) - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 3 + k - 18 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 12 + k = 0 \rightarrow k = -12$

$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 = 1 \rightarrow +a - 2\sqrt{ab} + b = 1 \rightarrow +3 - 2\sqrt{ab} = 1 \rightarrow -2\sqrt{ab} = -2 \rightarrow \sqrt{ab} = 1$
 $\frac{c}{a} = 1 = \frac{m}{1} = 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{p=c}{a} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$px^2 - (m+p)x + m = 0 \xrightarrow{a+b+c=0} x=1$, $\frac{m}{1}$, $y(0) = m$

$\rightarrow S = \frac{1}{p} |m(\frac{m}{p} - 1)| \Rightarrow |m(\frac{m}{p} - 1)| = \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow |m(m-p)| = 1 \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{m}{p} = -\frac{1}{p}$
 $\rightarrow p \rightarrow \frac{m}{p} = \frac{p}{p}$

$x_s = -\frac{p}{ra} \Rightarrow a(-\frac{p}{ra})^2 + p(-\frac{p}{ra}) + a = \frac{p}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{Fa} - \frac{9}{pa} + a = \frac{p}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{-9 + 9a^2}{Fa} = \frac{p}{\lambda}$
 $\Rightarrow 9a^2 - va - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ a=-\frac{9}{\lambda} \end{cases}$

دو مقدار

$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=a \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\Delta} a=2$, $x^2 - 1 \cdot x + b = 0$

$k + (k+2) = 10 \Rightarrow k = 4 \Rightarrow$ ریشه ها $\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow S(\frac{1}{F}, \frac{4^2 + 19}{40})$

$y = 2bx^2 - bx - 1 \Rightarrow S(\frac{1}{F}, \frac{b^2 + 19b}{-12b})$

$2b(\frac{1}{F}) - b(\frac{1}{2F}) - 1 = \frac{b}{F} + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{F} = -3 \Rightarrow b = -3F$

$\frac{-b}{12} + \frac{b}{F} + 2 = \frac{-b}{12} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{19}{12} = \frac{-b}{12} \Rightarrow b = -19$
 $\rightarrow b \cdot a = -3 \cdot (-19) = 57$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{r\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{1}{r\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{r}}$$

د 91-9

$$r = \alpha : r\alpha \times \frac{1}{r\alpha} + r\alpha + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -\alpha$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta > \alpha} \begin{cases} \alpha = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha \text{ (شبهه د 91) } \rightarrow \text{معمولاً} = -\frac{b}{r} = \frac{-r}{-1} = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$y = -\alpha \times \frac{r}{r\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} + 1 = \frac{r}{\alpha} \text{ جواب د 91 است}$$

$$x^r - (a^r + b^r - 1)x + (a+b-1) = 0$$

-10

$$\Rightarrow S \Rightarrow a^r + b^r - 1 = a + b$$

$$\Rightarrow P \Rightarrow a + b - 1 = ab$$

$$a^r + b^r = (a+b)^r - r a b \Rightarrow (a+b)^r - r(a+b-1) - 1 = a+b$$

$$y^r - r y - (0 = 0) \Rightarrow (y-a)(y+b) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ a+b=-r \end{cases}$$