

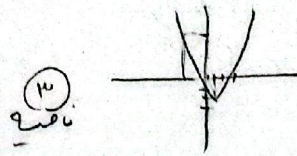
19
5

$$3x \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = 3m^2 - 2m$$

$$\frac{r}{4} = \frac{1}{x} = x \text{ (ext)}$$

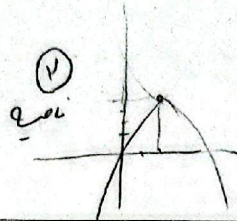
$$-\frac{1}{x} = y \text{ (ext)}$$



$$y = -m^2 + 5m$$

$$\frac{-5}{-1} = r = m$$

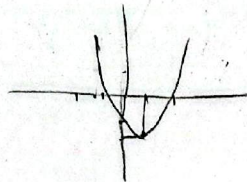
$$y = 2$$



$$y = 2m^2 - 5m + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{a}{5} = m \quad -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4(1) = 9 \quad \frac{-9}{2} = y$$



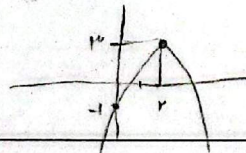
دو جواب 1 و 2 و 3

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$$y = -m^2 + 5m - 1$$

$$\frac{-5}{-1} = r = m$$

$$m = y$$



دو جواب 1 و 2 و 3

$$m^2 - m - 3 = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4(-3) = 13$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -3$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\frac{5}{\alpha - \beta} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\sqrt{\Delta}}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} \checkmark$$

$$2) \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{10}{13} \checkmark$$

$$b) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - 2(-3) = 7 \checkmark$$

$$d) \alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^3 + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$13\sqrt{13} - 9\sqrt{13} = 4\sqrt{13}$$

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$$\Delta \rightarrow m^2 - am + a < 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - \varepsilon(a) < 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - \varepsilon a < 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$y = (m-2)(m^2 - am + a)$$

مستویان 2 ریشه این عبارت باشد

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$$a = 14$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \varepsilon}{2} = f > 0 \quad -9 - 9 + I(0, f) \rightarrow a$$

$$(m-2)^2 = m^2 - 4m + 4$$

$$I \cap a = \varepsilon$$

$$I \cup I = (0, \varepsilon]$$

$$3m^2 - 12m - a = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta$$

$$r\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - f\alpha = v$$

$$\beta^2 + \alpha^2 = 5 - 2p = 14 + \frac{19}{3} = \frac{f\lambda + r\alpha}{3}$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{12\alpha + a}{3}$$

$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{36a}}{6}$$

$$\frac{12\alpha + a}{3} + \frac{f\lambda + r\alpha}{3} - f\alpha - v = 0$$

$$\alpha = -a$$

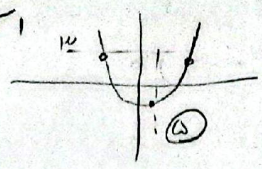
$$\frac{a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$$

5

$$A \begin{vmatrix} r_0 + r_1 q \\ a = r_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\alpha = r_1$
 انحراف با این روش
 س $\begin{vmatrix} b = r_1 \\ r_1 \end{vmatrix}$
 طبعی است

$$B \begin{vmatrix} r_1 + r_0 \\ a = r_1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$b = r$$

$$b - r = r$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = m(x-a)^r + r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}(x-a)^r + r$$

$$an^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \quad \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_1 \alpha^r - r_1 \beta = 1 \quad \beta^r = (1 - \alpha)^r$$

$$r_0 (1 - \alpha)^r + r_1 (\alpha^r) - r_0 (1 - \alpha) = 1 \rightarrow 4_0 \alpha^r - 4_0 \alpha + 4 = 0$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{s^r - r\rho} = \frac{r}{r_0} = \frac{r\sqrt{s}}{a}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$p = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

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Y

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ \beta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -a \\ \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{b + \epsilon a c}{r a} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha \alpha + \frac{r}{r} = y$$

$$\frac{a}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \epsilon = y = \beta$$

$$r b^r - r a c - r a = 0$$

$$\frac{b^r}{r a} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r a}{r a} = r$$

$$r \alpha = r$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} \end{vmatrix}$$

$\beta =$

$$y = an^r + bn + a = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b + \frac{r}{r} = y \\ r_0 a - r_0 b + \frac{r}{r} = y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r_2 a - 4b = 0 \\ r_1 \epsilon a = r b = b = \epsilon a \end{cases}$$

$$n^r + 4n + a = 0 \quad \alpha^r + 4\alpha + a = 0 \quad \alpha^r = -4\alpha - a$$

$$-11\alpha - 4a - 12\beta - 4a = r\sqrt{r} + 11a$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$\alpha = -4 + \sqrt{9 - a} \rightarrow \alpha^r = 11 - a - 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\rightarrow \beta^r = 11 - a - 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$r \alpha^r + r \beta^r = 11\sqrt{r} + 11a$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow a_0 - a\alpha - 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 11\sqrt{r} + 11a \rightarrow a\alpha + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = a + 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

9

9

$$r_0 n^r - (m + \epsilon)n + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m + \epsilon}{r_0}$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{1}{r_0 a}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r_0 a$$

$$m n^r + r n + r$$

$$\frac{m + \epsilon}{r_0} \times \frac{1}{r_0} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{r_0}} = r_0 a$$

$$-n^r + r n + r = y$$

$$m + \epsilon = r_0 - 11$$

$$m = -1$$

$$p = -r$$

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