

نام و نام خانوادگی: تاریخ: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۳ کلاس ۲۳م ریاضی

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آفید

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 0 \quad \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = ? \quad \alpha + \beta = \omega \rightarrow \alpha = \omega - \beta \quad \alpha \cdot \beta = 2$$

$$\beta^2 - \alpha\beta + 2 = 0 \quad \frac{\omega - \beta}{\omega} \times \frac{\omega - \beta}{\omega\beta - 2} + \frac{1}{\omega} (\omega\beta - 2) \rightarrow \frac{\omega - \beta}{\omega(\omega\beta - 2)} + \frac{\omega\beta - 2}{\omega} \times \frac{\omega\beta - 2}{\omega\beta - 2}$$

$$\frac{\omega\beta - 19}{\omega(\omega\beta - 2)} \rightarrow \frac{4\omega(\omega\beta - 2)}{\omega(\omega\beta - 2)} = 19$$

$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon = 4a + 1b + c \\ -\varepsilon = 2a + 1b + c \end{cases} \rightarrow 4, 1, \omega a, \varepsilon, \omega b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1, \omega a$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1, \omega a}{a} = 1, \omega$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \sqrt{4k^2 - 20} = \frac{\varepsilon}{k} \rightarrow 4k^2 - 20 = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k^2}$$

$$\frac{20}{9} k^2 = 20 \quad k^2 = 9 \quad \left[\frac{k^2}{9}\right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{9}{9}\right] = 1$$

$$نقطهٔ تقاطع $\rightarrow \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4ac}}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} \quad S = \frac{-b}{a} = -2 \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} x^{n-1} \\ y \end{matrix} \right\}$$$

$$نقطهٔ تقاطع $\rightarrow y = a(x+1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y = ax^2 + a + 2ax + 1$$$

$$x^2 + b^2 = \omega \rightarrow S^2 - 2P = \omega \rightarrow 4 - 4\left(\frac{4+1}{a}\right) = \omega \rightarrow \frac{-2a-2}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$نقطهٔ تقاطع $\rightarrow y = \frac{-2}{3}(x+1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$$

$$\omega_{\text{نقطه}} \rightarrow \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 4cm}}{-2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 + 4cm}}{-2} \left(\frac{9}{4}\right) \times r\right)$$

$$\omega + \sqrt{a^2 + 4cm} \leq 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + 4cm} \leq 4 - a \quad 2a + 4cm \leq 16 \rightarrow m \leq -\frac{4}{c}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 2a + 4cm > 0 \rightarrow m > -\frac{2a}{2c} \quad \left[-\frac{2a}{2c} < m < -\frac{4}{c}\right]$$

از اعداد $\rightarrow 5, -6, -10, \dots \Rightarrow (6, 5)$

$m > 0$ $\Delta < 0$ $\omega m^2 - r m - r^2 = 0$ $x_5 = \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{1r}{r(r)} = r$	$\omega \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{r a} \rightarrow \frac{1r}{r m} = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r a} \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{r \pm \sqrt{1r^2 9}}{10}$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{w}{m} - \frac{v}{m} + \omega m - 1$	$(1, \sqrt{8})$ $\frac{1}{2}$
$\alpha \cdot B = a^r \rightarrow r a - 1 = a^r \rightarrow a^r - r a + 1 = 0 \quad (a-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$ $\alpha + \beta = -r(a+1) \quad \alpha + \beta = r a - 1$		γ
$x^r = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0 \quad \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 4a}}{r} \rightarrow x^r = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 4a}}{r}$ $\hookrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 4a}}}{r} \quad r p^2 \rightarrow r x \left(\frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 4a}}{r} \right)^r = \omega a + v \sqrt{v^2 4a} \quad p = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 4a}}{r}$		λ
$d b = -\frac{b}{r a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r k} = \frac{r}{k} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} - \varepsilon = \frac{r}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - \gamma \rightarrow r = \frac{r}{k} \rightarrow k = r$ $y = r x^r - \varepsilon x - \gamma \rightarrow r - \varepsilon - \gamma = -1$		η
$m x^r - (1+m) x^r - 1 - m \neq 0$ $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (1+m)^r + (-r)(m)(-1-m) \quad 1 m^r + r m + r m + r x^r < 0$ $\omega m^r + 4 m + 1 < 0 \quad m = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{10}$ $-1 < m < -0,2$		$1.$