

$$y \rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 + ax + a)$$

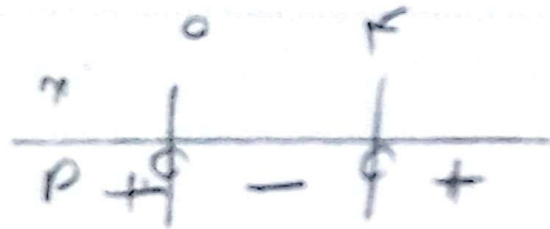
↙ 0

$$\rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4(1)(a) < 0 \quad (1, 0)$$

$$a^2 - 4a < 0$$

$$a(a-4) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 4)$$



معادله $x^2 - ax + a$ را می‌تواند، ریشه‌ی معین

$$a \in (0, 4]$$

← معادله a

$$a = 4 \leftarrow \text{دانشه با سه } a = 4$$

$r_1^2 - 1r_2 - a = 0 \rightarrow 0, r_1$

$r_1^2 + r_1 - f_1 = v$
 $0 + r_1 - f_1$
 $0 + r_1 = \frac{a}{r_1}$

Q11

$r_1 + 1r_2 - 4r_3 = 1r_4 + a$

$4r_1 - r_2 = -a$

$4r_1 - 1r_2 + 4r_3 - r_4 = 0$

$4r_1 - 1r_2 = 1r_3 - 1r_4 + 4r_5 + 9r_6 - 1f$

$4r_1 - 4r_2 - 4r_3 = 1r_4 - 1r_5 - 1f$
 $4r_1 - 4r_2 = 4 - 1f$
 $-4r_2 = -1f$

$8 = \frac{1f}{4} = r_7$

$0 + r_3 = f$
 $r_3 = a$

$a = r_1 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) - 1r_2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1f}{4} - \frac{1f}{4}$

$\frac{-a, r_4}{r_1, a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ r_1 & a \end{bmatrix}$

$A \begin{vmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & r_4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ r_1 & a \end{vmatrix}$

$\frac{v - r_2 + r_3 + r_4}{r_1} = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{r_1} \Rightarrow w = \frac{a}{r_1}$

$y = a_1 r_1 + a_2 r_2 + a_3 r_3$

$z - r_1 = a (r_2 + r_3) + b (r_4 + r_5) + c = a (v - r_2) + b (v - r_2) + c$

$f_2 r_1 + 4r_2 + 1r_3 + 1r_4 + 1r_5 = f_2 a + f_2 a + f_2 a + f_2 a + f_2 a$

r_1, z, a

$r_2, a - r_2, b = f_1, a + f_2, b$
 $z (r_1 - f_1) = r_1 - a + f_1 b$

$\rightarrow r_1 = r_2 a + a b + c$

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0$$

$$r_1 \cdot r_2 + r_1 \cdot ar + r_2 \cdot ar = 4V$$

$$(r_1 r_2 + ar(r_1 + r_2)) = \frac{4V}{T_0}$$

(7)

$$r_1 + r_2 = 1$$

$$ar_1 r_2 - ar_1 - ar_2 = 0$$

$$ar_1 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$ar_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

1,0

$$A/B \quad B/B$$

$$c/r_1 = -\frac{1}{r_1} = -\frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$c = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{r_1} = \frac{1}{r_2} \rightarrow r_1 b^2 - 4ac = r_2$$

$$B = a + b + c$$

$$B = r_1 a - a + b + c$$

$$a + b = r_1 a - a$$

$$r_1 b = r_1 a \Rightarrow b = r_1 a$$

$$14a^2 - r_1 a = 0$$

$$14a^2 = r_1 a$$

$$14a = r_1$$

$$a = \frac{r_1}{14}$$

$$B \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{r_1}{r_2} - \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \left(\frac{1}{r_1}\right)$$

b=1

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$0 < B < 1$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$B^2 + 4B + a = 0$$

$$a + B = -4$$

$$a = -B - 4$$

1,2

$$m^2 x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{13})^2 = 5 + 13 + 2\sqrt{65}$$

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$$5 + B = \frac{m+1}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{5 \cdot 13}} = \frac{\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{65}}}{\sqrt{65}}$$

$$aB = \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{m^2}}}{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m+1}}{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= \sqrt{m+1}$$

$$m + 1 = 1$$

m = -1

$$m^2 x^2 + mx + 1 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + mx + 1 = 0 \rightarrow aB = \frac{c}{4} = \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)$$

U

الف) $\alpha^2 - \alpha - \beta = 0$
 $-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

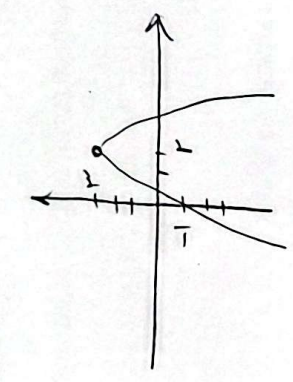
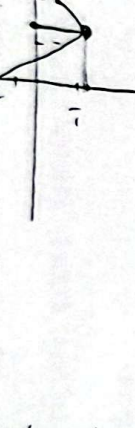
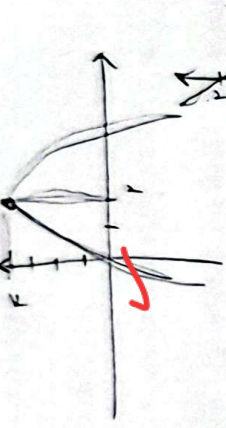
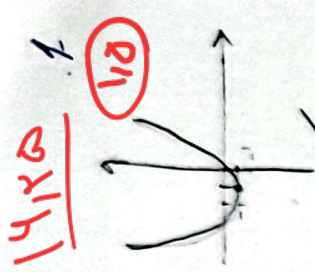
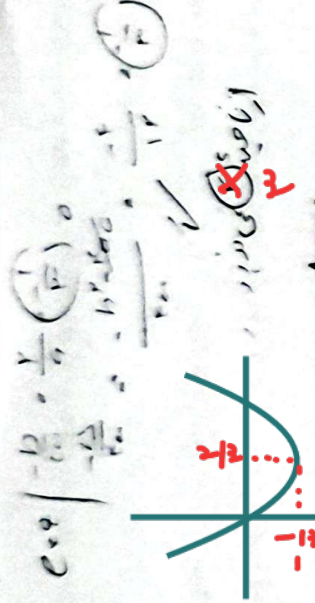
ب) $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(-1) = 3$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

هـ) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta = 3 - (-1) = 4$

و) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = 3 + (-1) = 2$



1. $\frac{4 \times 1 \times 1}{4 \times 1 \times 1}$
 2. $\frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 1 \times 1}$

3. $\frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 1 \times 1}$

4. $\frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 1 \times 1}$

الف) $\alpha^2 - \alpha - \beta = 0$

ب) $\alpha + \beta = 1$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 3$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 1$

هـ) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta = 4$

و) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = 2$

ز) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = 1 - 1 = 0$

ح) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = 1 - 3(-1)(1) = 4$

ط) $(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$

الشيء نفسه

$$\alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{-12}{3}\right) = 4 \sim \beta = 4 - \alpha$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 17 \sim 2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 - 8\alpha + 14 - 4\alpha = 17 \sim 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 3$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = 3 \rightarrow \beta = 1$$

} $a = 9$

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

5

$$x_S = \frac{V - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \sim y_S = 3$$

4

$$\begin{cases} V - 2a > 0 \\ 2a + 3 > 0 \\ a - 2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sim 2 < a < 3, 5$$

$$a = 3$$

نقاط A, B با طول عرض طریقت ←

$$a = 3 \begin{cases} A(9, 1) \\ B(1, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\sim y - 3 = a(x - 5)^2 \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} a = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$(y - 3) = -\frac{1}{8}(0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = 3 - \frac{25}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

فاصله تا مبدأ مقفات $\frac{1}{8}$ است

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \sim \alpha + \beta = 1 \sim \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

V

$$4\beta^2 + 2(1 - \beta)^2 - 2\beta = 17 \sim 4\beta^2 - 4\beta + 3 = 0 \sim \beta = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{4}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 1 - 2\beta = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2}\right) = 1 - (1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

افتداف حصیہ مثبت اسم مرشد ہیں

$$12\alpha^2 + 12\beta^2 = \frac{\Delta}{p}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{p}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 12$$

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$$\frac{\Delta}{p}(3^2 - 2p) + \frac{1}{p}(5)\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{12}\right) = 12\sqrt{2} + 12$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{p}(12 - 2a) + \frac{1}{p}(-4)\left(\sqrt{12 - 2a}\right) = 12\sqrt{2} + 12$$

$$90 - 20a + 4\sqrt{12 - 2a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 12 \rightarrow 90 - 20a = 12\sqrt{2} + 12 \rightarrow a = 1$$