

۲۰. پارسی

چون مشترک است در هر دو معادله حذف می‌کنیم

$$a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 4$$

$$2a = -4 \rightarrow a = -2$$

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$g(x) \rightarrow x + b = 3 \rightarrow b = -1$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x + 1} \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow \frac{x + a}{2} = 3 \rightarrow a = 11$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 11}{2x + 1} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1 + 11}{2 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$

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از سه معادله a, b, c

$2 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = -2$

$32 + 4a + b = 0 \rightarrow 4a + b = -32$

$f(1) \rightarrow \frac{5}{2 + (-4) + (-1)} = \frac{5}{-3}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} -5a = 30 \\ a = -6 \\ b = -1 \end{array} \right\}$

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از سه معادله a, b, c

$-4 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{14} a^2 - a = 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{14} a^2 - a - 4 = 0$

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 14b = 0$

$b = -\frac{1}{14} a^2$

$a + b = -\frac{1}{14} a^2$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-1}}{2} = -1$

$\frac{-1}{n} \rightarrow a = -1$

$b = -4$

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$m^2 + m + 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$

$m^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 4 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2 \rightarrow m \rightarrow [-2, 2]$

ممکن است که $m = 2$ هم باشد که باعث تشکیل اتحاد می‌شود و در معادله $m^2 + m + 1 = 0$ صدق می‌کند

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$$f - \frac{1}{n^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow f \geq \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \epsilon n^2 \geq 1 \rightarrow n^2 \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow n \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, n \leq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$n^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq 0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I}$$

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$$I \cap II \rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, +\infty)$$

معادله برابر
اینترنت
منزله

$$m > 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon m \leq 0 \rightarrow \epsilon m(m-1) \leq 0$$

$$+q - p +$$

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$$I \cap II \rightarrow (0, 1] \quad \text{III} \quad [0, 1] \quad \text{IV} \quad [0, 1]$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \rightarrow r + k = r \rightarrow k = 0$$

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$$a + k \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$n = -\frac{r}{m} \rightarrow -r + b = -ra + r \rightarrow b + ra = r$$

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

$$n = 1 \rightarrow 1 = r + b \rightarrow b = -r$$

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$$a - b = r$$

$$f = ra^r + ra \rightarrow ra^r + ra - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0$$

$$(a+r)(a-1) = 0$$

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$$a = -r$$

$$a = 1$$