

۱۸, ۲۵

گروه دوم تعیین

کار مینا کبیری

$$y = a(x+1)^2 + 9 \xrightarrow{(4,1)} 14a + 9 = 1$$
$$a = -\frac{1}{4}$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x+1)^2 + 9 = \left[ -\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + \frac{17}{4} \right]$$

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$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 1(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 1m - 4 > 0$$
$$(m-12)(m+4) > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -4 & 12 \\ + & - & - & + \end{matrix}$$

$$S > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{m}{4} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \quad P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{4} > 0 \rightarrow m > -4$$

اشتراک  $m \in (-4, -4)$

Parsian

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$$S = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{-r_1 + 1}{r} = \frac{r}{r - m}$$

$$(r - m)(1 - r_1 m) = r \rightarrow r_1 m^2 - r_1 m + r = r$$

$$r_1 m^2 - r_1 m - r = 0 \rightarrow (m + 1)(r_1 m - r) = 0$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow r_1 m^2 - r_1 m + r = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{غیر صحیح}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m = \frac{r}{r_1}} \rightarrow r_1 m^2 + r_1 m - \frac{r}{r} = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

✓

$$\begin{aligned}
 n^x - n - 8 &= 0 & x_1^x + x_2^x + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} &= \dots \\
 &= (x_1 + x_2)^x - x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} \\
 &= 1 - (12) + \frac{-1}{8} = \frac{-9}{8} \\
 (x_1^x + \frac{1}{x_1})(x_2^x + \frac{1}{x_2}) &= (x_1 x_2)^x + x_1^x + x_2^x + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \\
 &= -48 + (1 - (-1)) + \frac{-1}{8} = \frac{-47}{8} \\
 y &= n^x - \frac{-9}{8}n - \frac{-47}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = t \quad (t^x + \frac{1}{t^x} + 1)(t^x - 1) = 2t \rightarrow t^x - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{t^x} = t^x - \frac{1}{t^x} = 2t \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x t^x &\rightarrow t^4 - 1 = 2t^x \rightarrow t^4 - 2t^x - 1 = 0 \quad t^x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(-1)}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \\
 t^x = n &\rightarrow n_1 + n_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 2 \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &\rightarrow \alpha, 3\alpha \rightarrow 3\alpha^x = \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow \alpha^x = \frac{8}{9} \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{9}} \\
 \alpha &\leq \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = (\frac{2}{3} + 2) \times 3 = n \\
 \alpha &= -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = (-\frac{2}{3} - 2) \times 3 = n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n - (-n) = 16$$

$a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{یکی از ضرایبها منفوس دیگری باید} &\rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow b < 0 \quad 3 + 2a < 0 \rightarrow 2a < -3 \rightarrow a < -\frac{3}{2} \\
 \text{مضرب باشد} &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{برای صحت معادله} \\
 & \text{نقطه}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{برای طولی دایره} &\rightarrow \frac{-2}{-1} = \frac{-a}{1} \rightarrow a = 2 \quad y = n^x + 2n - 2 = 1 \\
 & n^x + 2n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow n = -3, n = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -(n-1)(n+3) + 1 \\
 &= -n^2 - 2n + 4 \rightarrow b = 2 \quad [abs n]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \alpha + \beta = \frac{-1}{1} \quad P = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-1}{\alpha} \\
 S &= (\alpha + 0, \omega) + (\beta + 0, \omega) = \frac{\alpha}{1} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{\alpha}{1} \quad \frac{1}{1} + 1 = \frac{\alpha}{1} \\
 P &= (\alpha + 0, \omega) (\beta + 0, \omega) = \alpha \beta + 0, \omega (\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{b}{\Sigma} \quad \alpha = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{1} (\frac{1}{1}) + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{b}{1} \rightarrow b = -9 \quad \left[ \frac{a \cdot b}{\Sigma} \right] = \left[ \frac{-4}{1} \right] = -4$$

یا اصل یا سین کورد

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} &= 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{4} \checkmark \\
 x^2 - \frac{a}{4}x + \frac{b}{4} &= 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \frac{a}{4} \quad a = 3 \\
 x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x - 1 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

0, 2, 5 (9)

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\beta + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{-1}{4} + \frac{b}{4} \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{ab}{c}\right] = \left[\frac{-3}{4}\right] = -1 \quad 25$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha + \beta &= -4 \\
 \alpha + \gamma &= -2 \\
 \hline
 \gamma - \beta &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

رشته مشترک:  $\alpha$   
 نه غیر مشترک:  $\gamma, \beta$

2 (1)