

۲, ۵

یا ستیافه این سری رو با دقت آرد حدادی
بخوان!

(۱)

$$\frac{9}{\epsilon}a - \frac{9}{\epsilon}b + c = 9a + 9b + c \rightarrow 9a - 9b = 9a + 9b \rightarrow -9b = 9a$$

(۲)

$$K + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{9}{9} \checkmark$$

$$|\frac{\epsilon}{9}K| = \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{\epsilon K^2 - 9} \rightarrow |\frac{\epsilon}{9}K| = \sqrt{K - 9} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{9}K = 9 \rightarrow K = 81$$

(۳)
(۵, ۱۵)

$$[\epsilon, 15] = 81$$

$$\text{extreme: } \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \epsilon \rightarrow \text{ext} \left| \frac{-1}{1} \right| \rightarrow -1 = \frac{-b}{9a} \rightarrow a = b$$

(۴)

$$a - b + c = 1 \rightarrow 9b + c = 1 \rightarrow \frac{9b}{9} + \frac{c}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$K^2 + \beta^2 = 81 \rightarrow 81 - 9\beta = 81 \rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{9}{9} \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{a^2} = 9 \rightarrow a = 3, b = -3$$

(۵)

(۶)

$$n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4\Delta + 4m}}{-2} < \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{4\Delta + 4m} < 9$$

$$0 \leq 4\Delta + 4m < 14 \rightarrow -4, 2\Delta \leq m < -2, 2\Delta \rightarrow m \in \{-3, -4, -5, -6\}$$

فقط ۴

$$y_{\min} = -\frac{\Delta}{f_m} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-(144 - f_m(2m-1))}{f_m} = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m=3 \checkmark \\ m=-12 \times \end{cases}$$

$$n_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = 2$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = 2 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

-1

$$\frac{4}{\alpha} \times \frac{\alpha}{\cancel{\beta^r}} + \frac{\beta^r}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^r}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta^r}{\alpha} = \frac{5^r - 2SP}{\alpha} = \frac{9\alpha}{\alpha} = \boxed{19}$$

-2

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{4}{3} K \quad \left\{ \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4K^2 - 2_0}}{1} = \frac{4}{3} K \right.$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4K^2 - 2_0$$

حل معادله $\rightarrow K^2 = 9 - \left[\frac{K^r}{r} \right] = \boxed{4}$

-4 $n_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{n_A + n_B}{2}$: هم عرضی است : A, B

$$n_s = \frac{-\alpha + 2}{2} = -1 = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \boxed{-2}$$

معادله یابی $\leftarrow y - 1 = a(x - (-1))^2 \rightarrow y = ax^2 + 2ax + a + 1$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \alpha \rightarrow S^r - 2P = \alpha \quad \frac{S = -2}{P = \frac{a+1}{a}} \rightarrow (-2)^r - 2\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = \alpha \rightarrow a = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\text{عرض از مبدأ} = a + 1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = 2a - 1$$

-5

$a \rightarrow \alpha^r = \alpha\beta = 2a - 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r - 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$

$\Delta > 0$ ✓ معادله رو با $a = 1$ بررسی میکنیم که از وجود دو ریشه مطمئن شویم

$$u^r = t \rightarrow t^r - vt - \omega = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} \rightarrow u^r = \frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2} \quad -1$$

$$u = \mp \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2}} \rightarrow S = 0 \quad P = -\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$2p^r - 3Sp + 3S = \boxed{\omega + v\sqrt{49}}$$

$$S(\alpha, \beta) \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{r}{rk} = \frac{r}{k} \\ \beta = K\alpha^r - r\alpha - 4 \rightarrow \beta + \cancel{r\alpha} + 4 = K\alpha^r = K\left(\frac{r}{K^r}\right) \end{cases} \quad -9$$

$$\beta = -r\alpha - 4$$

$$\beta + r\alpha = -4 \quad \star$$

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

$$\boxed{\beta = -1}$$

10- Δ معادله برحسور Δ بایه صفر Δ ریشه نامیده بان!

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

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^r + r(m)(m+1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1} \frac{-1}{-1} \frac{-1}{+1} \quad -1 < m < -\frac{1}{\Delta}$$

سؤال هیچ عدد صحیح نیست!