

توابع ریشه‌ای

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چون این نقطه دایره‌های را بر می‌زنند نتیجه می‌گیریم که این دایره‌ها دایره $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ است پس معادله ریشه‌های آن با $\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1}{9}$ برابر خواهد بود...

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$$(x + (-1, 5)) \cdot x^2 =$$

$$(x-3)(x+1, 5) - 4$$

$$= x^2 - 1, 5x - 1, 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1, 5 \checkmark$$

روش هم:

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{4k^2 - 20}}{1} = \frac{4k}{3}$$

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$$\Rightarrow 4k^2 - 20 = \frac{16k^2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36k^2 - 180 = 16k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 20k^2 = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 4 \checkmark$$

$$(x+5)(x-3) + y = x^2 + 2x - 15 + y$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \delta^2 - 2p$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 29 \Rightarrow y = 14, 5$$

$$= 4 - 2(y - 15) = 4 - 2y + 30 = 34 - 2y = 5 \Rightarrow y = 14, 5$$

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Suppose $\beta > \alpha \Rightarrow$ If $\beta < 4, 5$ then $\alpha < 4, 5$

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$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 25 + 4m > 0 \Rightarrow 4m > -25 \Rightarrow m > -6, 25$$

$$\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} < \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-5 + \sqrt{25 + 4m}}{2} < \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow -5 + \sqrt{25 + 4m} < 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{25 + 4m} < 14$$

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$$-10 + 2\sqrt{25 + 4m} < -18$$

$$2\sqrt{25 + 4m} < -8 \Rightarrow 100 + 16m < 64 \Rightarrow 16m < -36 \Rightarrow m < -2, 25$$

$$\frac{f(a) - b^2}{f(a)} = 1 \Rightarrow f(a)m^2 - f(a)m - 1f(a) = 1m$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a)m^2 - 1f(a)m - 1f(a) = 0 \Rightarrow am^2 - 1m - 1$$

$$\frac{\text{روشن روی}}{\text{روشن روی}} \Rightarrow m^2 - 1m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m' = \pm 1.5, m' = 1.2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \pm 1.5, 1.2$$

چون کینه کترین سی تابع $\min$ داشته پس باید M مثبت باشد یعنی $\frac{1.2}{4} = 0.3$ $\checkmark$

$$a^2 = \alpha\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 1a - 1 \Rightarrow a^2 - 1a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \checkmark$$

If $x^2 = y$ then the roots of the function $g(y) = y^2 - 7y - 5$ will supposedly be α and β . So the roots of the original function will be $-\sqrt{\alpha}, \sqrt{\alpha}, \sqrt{\beta}, -\sqrt{\beta}$ ($\alpha, \beta > 0$). Thus $\delta = 0$ and $p = \alpha\beta$.

$$2p^2 - 3\delta p + 2\delta = 2p^2 = 0$$

چون ریشه های α و β آن را داریم α و β آن در برابر $\frac{-b}{2a}$ هستند

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{f}{2k} = \frac{1}{k} \mid \frac{-1}{k} = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow k = 2$$

$$\frac{f}{k} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{f(a) - b^2}{f(a)} = \frac{-1 - 19}{1} = -20 \checkmark$$

$$-m^2 + m + 1 \neq -m - n \Rightarrow -m^2 + m + n + m + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -m^2 + (m+1)n + m + 1 \neq 0$$

برای اینکه این معادله درجه درجه صفر نشود باید ریشه ای داشته باشد پس $\Delta < 0$

$$m^2 + 1m + 1 - \frac{f}{f}(-m^2 - m) < 0$$

$$f(m^2 + 1m)$$

$$am^2 + 4m + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + 4m + 0 < 0 \Rightarrow (m+1) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -1 \mid \frac{-1}{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \text{محدوده صحیح} \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = n^2 - \omega n + 1 \Rightarrow f = \omega, p = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f\alpha + \beta^\omega}{\omega\beta^1}$$

for $n = \beta$ we will have

$$\beta^2 - \omega\beta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \omega\beta - 1$$

Thus.....

$$\beta^2 = \omega\beta - 1$$

$$\beta^3 = \omega\beta^2 - 1\beta \xrightarrow{\beta^2 = \omega\beta - 1} \omega(\omega\beta - 1) - 1\beta = \omega^2\beta - 1$$

$$\beta^4 = \omega\beta^3 - 1\beta^2 \xrightarrow{\beta^3 = \omega^2\beta - 1} \omega(\omega^2\beta - 1) - 1(\omega\beta - 1) = \omega^3\beta - \omega - \omega\beta + 1 = \omega^3\beta - \omega\beta - \omega + 1$$

$$\beta^5 = \omega\beta^4 - 1\beta^3 \xrightarrow{\beta^4 = \omega^3\beta - \omega\beta - \omega + 1} \omega(\omega^3\beta - \omega\beta - \omega + 1) - 1(\omega^2\beta - 1) = \omega^4\beta - \omega^2\beta - \omega^2 + \omega - \omega^2\beta + 1 = \omega^4\beta - 2\omega^2\beta - \omega^2 + \omega + 1$$

$$f\alpha = f(2 - \beta) = f(\omega - \beta) = 1 - f\beta \quad (II)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta^2 = \omega\beta - 1} \frac{f\omega\beta - 14}{\omega\beta^2} \xrightarrow{\beta^2 = \omega\beta - 1} \frac{f\omega\beta - 14}{\omega\beta - 1}$$

$$f\alpha = (II), \beta^\omega = (I)$$

$$\frac{f\omega\beta - 14}{\omega\beta - 1} = \boxed{14} \checkmark$$

$$n_S = \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{n_A + n_B}{r} : \text{مقدار } B, A \text{ هم } r \text{ است} \quad -r$$

$$n_S = \frac{-\omega + r}{r} = -1 = \frac{-b}{r_a} \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \boxed{-r}$$

$$y-1 = a(x-(-1))^r \rightarrow y = ax^r + r_a x + a + 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{مقدار } r$$

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

$$\text{عرض از بینا} = a + 1 = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

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

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r}} \rightarrow S = 0 \quad \rho = -\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r}$$

$$rp^r - rs\rho + r_s = \boxed{\omega + v\sqrt{49}}$$