

توابع ریشه‌ای ۳

چون این نقطه دایره‌های برابری هستند نتیجه می‌گیریم خط مماس آن دایره
دایره $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ است پس معادله ریشه‌های آن $y = \frac{b}{a}x - \frac{b^2}{a}$ برابر خواهد بود ...
 $(x^2 + (-1, 5)) \times 2 =$

روش دوم:

$$(n-3)(n+1, 5) - 4 = n^2 - 1, 5n - 1, 5 \Rightarrow \delta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1, 5$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 4$$

$$(n+5)(n-3) + y \Rightarrow n^2 + 2n - 15 + y$$

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

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

$$= 4 - 2(y - 15) = 4 - 2y + 30 = 34 - 2y = 5 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$2\sqrt{25 + 4m} < 28 \Rightarrow 100 + 16m < 784 \Rightarrow 16m < 684 \Rightarrow m < 42, 75$$

$$\frac{f_a c - b^2}{f_a} = 1 \Rightarrow f_a m^2 - f_m - 1 f_a = 1 m$$

$$\Rightarrow f_a m^2 - 1 f_m - 1 f_a = 0 \Rightarrow a m^2 - 1 m - 1$$

$$\frac{\text{روشن روی}}{m^2 - 1 m - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow m' = +1 \text{ و } m' = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow m = +1 \text{ و } m = -1$$

چون کینه کترین سی تابع $\min$ داشته پس باید M مثبت باشد یعنی $\frac{12}{4} = 3$

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

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

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 $-\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}, -\sqrt{b}$ ($a, b > 0$). Thus $\delta = 0$ and $p = \alpha \beta$.

$$2p^2 - 3\delta p + 2\delta = 2p^2 = 5$$

چون ریشه های a و b آن را داریم $\frac{-b}{2a}$ و $\frac{c}{a}$ می باشد

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

$$\frac{1}{k} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{f_a c - b^2}{f_a} = \frac{-1 - 1}{1} = -2$$

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

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

برای اینکه این معادله درجه درجه ضریبها ضریبها را داشته باشد پس $\Delta < 0$

$$m^2 + 1 m + 1 - 1 (-m^2 - m) < 0$$

$$f_m^2 + f_m$$

$$a m^2 + 4 m + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + 4 m + 5 < 0 \Rightarrow (m+1) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -1 \text{ و } m = -5 \Rightarrow (-1, -5) \Rightarrow \text{مجموع ضرایب}$$

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

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

for $n = \beta$ we will have

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

Thus.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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