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المشكلة: ما هو صيغة A

$y = -x^2 + 6x + 12$
 $\frac{-D}{4a} = V \rightarrow \frac{-D}{4 \cdot (-1)} = V \rightarrow D = 2V \rightarrow b^2 + 12 \rightarrow b = \pm 6$

الف) $f(x) = x^2 + 2x^2 + 12$
 $x^2 = 6 \rightarrow 6^2 + 2 \cdot 6 + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$
 ب) $(x - u)^2 - 2(x - u^2) - 18 = 0$
 $x^2 - 2x - 18 = 0 \quad (x - 2)(x + 16) \rightarrow x = 2, x = -16$
 $x - u^2 = 0 \rightarrow u^2 = -1 \quad \times$
 $x - u^2 = -12 \rightarrow u^2 = 13 \rightarrow u = \pm \sqrt{13}$

$5x^2 - 14x + m = 0$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{20x - 14m}}{5} = 2 \rightarrow 20x - 14m = 40$
 $5x^2 - 14x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2.8x + 2.4 = 0 \rightarrow (x - 1)(x - 2.4) \rightarrow x = 1, x = 2.4$
 $5x^2 - 14x + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$

$3x^2 - 4x + m - 1 = 0$
 $3\alpha - \beta = 2$
 $3\alpha + 2\beta - 3\beta = 2 \rightarrow 3(\alpha + \beta) - 3\beta = 2$
 $P = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$
 $3x^2 - 4x = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$

$-m x^2 + 5x + m^2 - 1 = 0$
 $\frac{c}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 1}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 1 = -m \rightarrow m^2 + m - 1 = 0$
 $m = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$x^2 - mx + 12 = 0$
 $\alpha/\beta = 2 \rightarrow \alpha/\beta = 2 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad \alpha = \frac{4}{\beta}$
 $m = \frac{5}{x_1} + \frac{4}{x_2} = \frac{19 + 2\sqrt{5}}{12} = m = \frac{19 + 2\sqrt{5}}{12}$

$x^2 - \frac{19 + 2\sqrt{5}}{12}x + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$

$$u^r - \epsilon u + m =$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha^r}{\mu} = \frac{\mu}{\alpha} \quad P = \mu$$

$$M = \mu$$

$$u^r - \epsilon u + \mu \rightarrow D > 0 \checkmark$$

1,100 (V)

$$u^r - \nu u + r = \frac{\Lambda}{\alpha \mu} + \alpha \mu$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha r} + \alpha r = \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \left(\alpha r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} - r \right) = \mu \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha r + r}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} - r}{\frac{\alpha r + \epsilon}{\alpha} - \epsilon - r} = \mu \cdot 1$$

$$\approx \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \epsilon \left(\alpha r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} + \epsilon \right)$$

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + 2 \cdot t$$

$$-1 \cdot t^r + 2 \cdot t = 0 \rightarrow t = 0$$

$$\rightarrow t = 2$$

$$\text{cut} / \frac{-2 \cdot 0}{-r} \rightarrow \frac{2}{r}$$

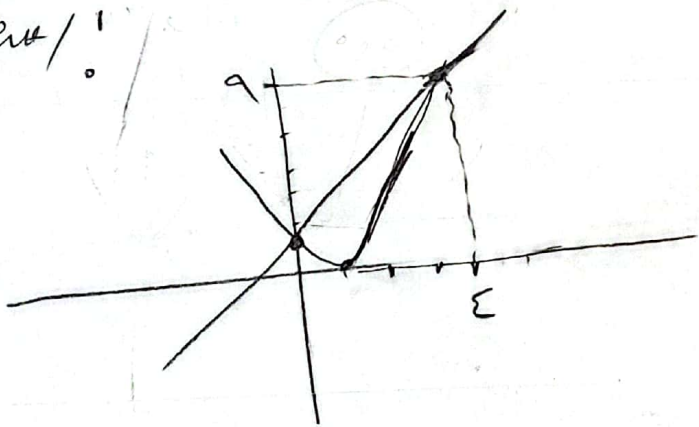
$$-1 \times 4/10 + 2 \times 4/10 = 1/5 \rightarrow \{ 0 \}$$

$$(u-1)^r = ru + 1$$

$$u^r + 1 = ru + 1 = ru + 1$$

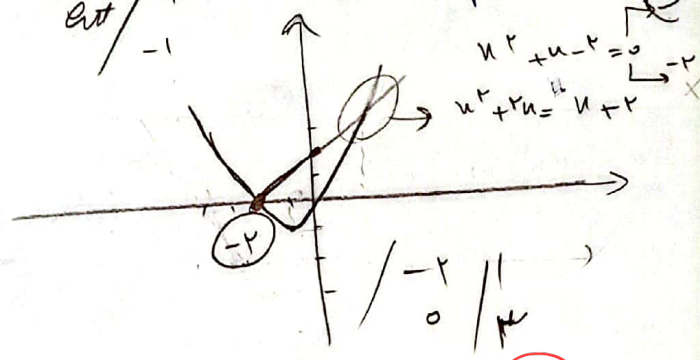
$$\text{cut} / 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \epsilon \\ \hline 1 & a \end{array}$$



$$u^r + ru = |u + r|$$

$$\text{cut} / \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \end{array}$$



$$u^r + u - r = 0$$

$$u^r + ru = u + r$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & \mu \end{array}$$

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