

$$V = -\left(\frac{b^2}{r}\right) + b\left(\frac{b}{r}\right) + 3 \Rightarrow V = -\frac{b^2}{r} + \frac{b^2}{r} + 3 \rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{b^2}{r} - \frac{b^2}{r} \rightarrow b^2 = \varepsilon \times \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{b^2}{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon$$

$$b = \pm \sqrt{14} = \pm 2$$

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الف) $x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 + 2t + 3 = f(x) \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ اسانند

ب) $(\varepsilon - \alpha^2) \times t \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \quad (t - 1)(t + 3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} t = 1 \\ \varepsilon = -3 \end{matrix}$

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$$\varepsilon - \alpha^2 = -3 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm 2$$

$$\varepsilon - \alpha^2 = 5 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = -1 \cup \emptyset$$

$\alpha, B = \alpha + 2 \quad S = 2\alpha + 2 = 8 \quad \begin{matrix} 2\alpha = 6 \\ \alpha = 3 \end{matrix} \quad B = 1 + 2 = 3$

$$P = \frac{m}{2} = 3 \rightarrow m = 6$$

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$$S = \begin{cases} \alpha + B = 2 \\ 2\alpha - B = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 3\alpha = 10 \\ \alpha = \frac{10}{3} \\ B = 0 \end{matrix} \quad P = \frac{m-1}{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} m-1 = 0 \\ m = 1 \end{matrix}$$

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$\alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha} = B \quad P = \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 \quad \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 2 = -m$

$$m^2 + m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \varepsilon = -2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} m = -2 \\ m = 1 \end{matrix}$$

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$$\alpha\beta = 3 \rightarrow \alpha\beta^r = 143$$

$$\alpha\beta^r = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\beta = 8$$

$$\beta = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{8} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{9+16}{12} = \frac{25}{12}$$

$$S = +m = \frac{8}{12}$$

$$\alpha \beta = 3 \rightarrow \alpha\beta^r = 143$$

$$P = \alpha \times \beta = 3 \times 3 \rightarrow \alpha\beta^r = m \rightarrow m = 3$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = 8 \rightarrow \alpha = 8 - \beta \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^r - 0\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha - 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 \quad (\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha})^r = 1$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \rightarrow \alpha^r + (\frac{1}{\alpha})^r \rightarrow (\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha})^r = 1^r = 1$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = 1$$

$$y_{max} = \dots$$

$$t_{max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-\omega}{-2} = \frac{\omega}{2} = 12\omega$$

$$h_{max} = h(t/\omega) = -\log(t/\omega) + \omega(t/\omega)$$

$$h(t/\omega) = -\log(t/\omega) + t/\omega \rightarrow h_{max} = 9\omega$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow -\log(t/\omega) = 0 \rightarrow \log(t/\omega) = 0 \rightarrow t/\omega = 1 \rightarrow t = \omega$$

