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 اهور علی محمد - یازدهم - نسبت
 اگر یکی از کسرها $y = (a-1)a^2 + a + 3$ به نسبت $a = 2$ مقدر باشد این بخش دور هم را در هم بزنیم نسبت قطع کنند.

$$\frac{-b}{fa} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2(a-1)} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 2 = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2}a^2 + a + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a^2 - 2a - 12 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} (4) \\ (2) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مولد} = (4)$$

درست $f(a) = ma^2 - 2a + m$ چنانچه حاصل m عدد $m < 0$ (5)

معادله درجه دوم باشد $\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3}$ و $\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3}$ باشد اینها را در هم بزنیم $\frac{(3-\sqrt{5})(3+\sqrt{5})}{9} \rightarrow \frac{9-5}{9} \rightarrow \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow m = (-\frac{2}{3}, 0) \rightarrow (5)$

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{5} + 3+\sqrt{5}}{3} = (5)$$

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معادله درجه دوم باشد $9a^2 - 18a + 4$

اگر α و β ریشه های معادله درجه دوم $2a^2 - 18a + m + 2 = 0$ باشند $\alpha < \beta$ و $2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 + \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{(a+b)(a-b)} \rightarrow 2(14 - m - 2) + \frac{5\sqrt{48-14m-14}}{14}$ (5)

$2\alpha - 2m - 2\sqrt{48-14m-14} = 12 \rightarrow -2m - 2\sqrt{48-14m-14} = -14 \rightarrow 2m + 2\sqrt{48-14m-14} = 14$
 $m + \sqrt{48-14m-14} = 7 \rightarrow 7 - m = \sqrt{48-14m-14} \rightarrow 49 - 14m + m^2 = 48 - 14m - 14$
 $14 - 14m + m^2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-4)^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 4$

نسبت $(2, 9)$ است اگر این کسرها را در هم بزنیم $a(a-1)^2 + 4 \rightarrow a(a-2)^2 + 9 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 9 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow$
 $-a^2 + 4a + 9 > 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a - 9 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow (-1, 5) \rightarrow (5)$

اگر α و β ریشه های معادله $aa^2 - 7m + 9B = 0$ باشند $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ حاصل $\alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{\alpha}$ $\alpha\beta = \frac{9B}{\alpha}$ $\alpha = \frac{9}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm 3$

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؟ $\alpha^r - m\beta = \lambda$ $\alpha^r + m\beta - \lambda = 0$ $\alpha - \beta$ و B و $\alpha - \beta$

$$\alpha^r = -m\alpha + r\beta \rightarrow -m\alpha + r\beta - m\beta = \lambda$$

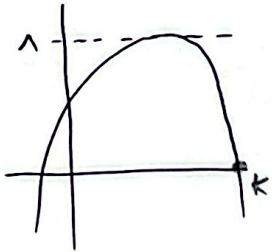
$$-m(\alpha + \beta) + r\beta = \lambda \rightarrow -m(-m) + r\beta - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow m^r + r\beta - \lambda = 0$$

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

(m + \epsilon)(m - r)

\epsilon \quad +r

\oplus \quad \ominus



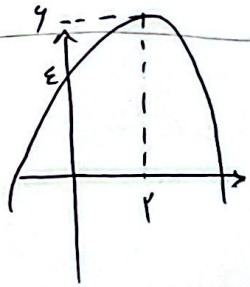
؟ $\alpha^r + \epsilon\alpha + \frac{m}{r} + \beta = \lambda$ $\alpha^r + \epsilon\alpha + \frac{m}{r} + \beta - \lambda = 0$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon\alpha} = \lambda \rightarrow -\left(14 - r\left(\frac{m}{r} + \beta\right)\right) \rightarrow +\left(14 - r\beta - r\lambda\right) = +\lambda \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r\beta + r\lambda - 14}{\epsilon\alpha} = \lambda \rightarrow \frac{m^r + 14\epsilon\alpha - \lambda}{\epsilon\alpha} = \lambda \rightarrow m^r + 14\epsilon\alpha - \lambda = 14\epsilon\alpha$$

$$m^r - r\beta - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \epsilon \rightarrow \oplus \rightarrow \text{max} \\ -r \rightarrow \ominus \rightarrow -r\beta + \epsilon\alpha + 4 \rightarrow -r\beta + \epsilon\alpha + 4 \end{matrix}$$

\psi = -r\beta + \epsilon\alpha + 4



$$\alpha(n - r)^r + 4 \rightarrow \alpha n^r - \epsilon\alpha n + \frac{\epsilon\alpha + 4}{\epsilon\alpha + 4} = \epsilon$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}(n - r)^r + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=r} \alpha n^r - \epsilon\alpha n + \epsilon - 1r = 0$$

$$\epsilon\alpha = -r \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha n^r - \epsilon\alpha n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow p = -1$$

$$\frac{4\epsilon}{9} - \frac{14}{r}$$

؟ $\alpha^r - (\epsilon\alpha + \epsilon)m + (r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + r) = \lambda$ $\alpha^r - (\epsilon\alpha + \epsilon)m + (r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + r) - \lambda = 0$

$$r \times p = r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + r \rightarrow p = \frac{r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + r}{r}$$

$$r + p = \epsilon\alpha + \epsilon \rightarrow p = \epsilon\alpha + r$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \lambda m + 1r \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha^r - \frac{1}{r}\alpha + \frac{1}{r} + r + r \rightarrow \alpha^r - \frac{1}{r}\alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{r} \rightarrow r\alpha^r - \lambda m + \epsilon \rightarrow$$

$$\alpha^r - \lambda m + 1r \rightarrow (n - 4)(n - r) \rightarrow \frac{4}{r} = r \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)$$