نام و نام خانوادگی ......رهام...... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ..۱۹.. کلاس یازدهم B دهکده

$x_1 = 3x_2$ $x_1 x_2 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow x_2 \times 3x_2 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow x_2^2 = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow x_2 = \pm\frac{2}{3}$ $x_1 = \pm 2$ $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a = -8 \\ 2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a = 8 \end{cases}$ $8 - (-8) = 16$	۱
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 5$ $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{ab}} = 25$ $a+b = \frac{m+14}{36}$ $S = \frac{m+14}{36}$ $P = \frac{1}{36}$ $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{\frac{m+14}{36}}{\frac{1}{36}} = m+14$ $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{ab}} = 12$ $m+14+12 = 25$ $m = -1$ $P = \frac{2}{m} = -2$	۲
$\left.\begin{matrix} \alpha + B = 1 \\ \alpha B = -2 \end{matrix}\right\} x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x^2 - x - 2)(ax + b)$ $Ax^3 + (B-A)x^2 + (-B-2A)x - 2B$ $= Ax^3 + kx^2 - 9x - 2$ $A = 4$ $B = 1$ $B - A = k$ $1 - 4 = -3 = k$	۳
$a^2 + 2a^2 + 2B^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 85$ $a = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{36 - 4a}}{2}$ $a^2 = \frac{36 + 36 - 4a + 12\sqrt{36 - 4a}}{4}$ $\frac{12\sqrt{36-4a}}{4} = 12\sqrt{2}$ $a = 1$	۴
$2p^2 - 3sp + 2s = 2p^2$ $x^2 = t$ $t^2 - 7t - 5 = 0$ $\begin{cases} t = \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2} \\ t = \frac{7 - \sqrt{69}}{2} \end{cases}$ $\sqrt{\frac{7+\sqrt{69}}{2}}$ α $-\sqrt{\frac{7+\sqrt{69}}{2}}$ $\left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}\right)^2 = 59 + 7\sqrt{69}$	۵

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$2x^2 - ax + b = 0 \qquad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{2}$

$2ax^2 + ax - 6 = 0 \qquad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{2} - 1 = \frac{-a}{2a} \qquad \frac{a}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} + 1 \qquad a = 1 \qquad P = \frac{-6}{2a} = \frac{-3}{a} \qquad \frac{b}{2} = -3 \qquad b = -6$

$\left[\frac{-6}{4}\right] = -2$

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$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a} x^2 - x - \frac{b}{a} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a: & a^2 - a - \frac{b}{a} \\ b: & b^2 - b - \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$

$|\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{S^2 - 4P} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$

$40b + 40\frac{b}{a} + 20a + 20\frac{b}{a} - 20\beta = 17 \to \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1}{20}$

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$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \qquad 2n+1,\ 2n-1 \qquad S = a + 1 = 4n \qquad a = 4n - 1 \qquad a = 3$

$P = a = 4n^2 - 1 \qquad P = 3 \qquad 4n - 1 = 4n^2 - 1 \quad \begin{cases} n = 0 \ \times \\ n = 1 \end{cases}$ [illegible]

$x^2 + (3a+1)x + b = 0 \qquad 2k,\ 2k+2 \qquad x^2 - 10x + b = 0 \qquad S = 10 = 4k + 2 \qquad k = 2 \qquad x_1 = 4,\ x_2 = 6 \qquad 4 \times 6 = 24$

$24 - 3 = 21$

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$x^2 + x - 1 - m^2 = 0 \qquad S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \qquad P = \alpha\beta = \frac{-1 - m^2}{1} = -(1 + m^2)$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 + 2 + 2m^2 = 3 + 2m^2 \qquad 2m^2 \geq 0 \qquad m^2 \geq 0$

$\to 3 + 0 = 3$

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$\alpha + \beta = -2 \qquad x = -1$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = a \to (\alpha + \beta)^2 = a + 2\alpha b$

$y = a(x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{2}) \to 1 = a(1 - 2 - \frac{1}{2}) \to a = \frac{-2}{3} \qquad y = \frac{2}{3} \times (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{-1}{3}$