

$$(1) \quad 3x^2 - ax + 5 = 0$$

کدام a و x برابر می‌شود
اختلاف $a = a_1$
 α, β

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{3} \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{5}{3} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$5: \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{12} + \frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow |1 - (-1)| = 2$$

$$(2) \quad 34x^2 - (m+14)x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_2}} = 5$$

معادله را حل کنید

$$m x^2 + 14x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = ?$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{m+14}{34} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{34} \quad a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1}} \quad b = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_2}} \quad (5)$$

$$a + b = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{m+14}{1}} = m+14$$

$$m+14 = 5 \rightarrow m = -9$$

$$(3) \quad 1 - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1 \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \quad (1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 1) \quad \beta = 1 - \alpha$$

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

$$\alpha\beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha(1 - \alpha) = 1 \rightarrow \alpha - \alpha^2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1$$

$$- \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$S = -4$$

$$\alpha\beta = \alpha$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}$$

$$\alpha < \beta \rightarrow \alpha = -2 - \sqrt{4 - a}$$

(K)

DATE

SUBJECT:

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = \alpha + r(s - rp) = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$(4) \alpha, \beta \quad x + 9x + a = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = 12\sqrt{r+14}$$

$$a?$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -9$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r (a + \beta)^r - r\alpha\beta = 12 - 4a \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\beta^r (a + \beta) + (a)$$

$$a = -2 - \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$\beta = -2 + \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$a^r = 4 + 4\sqrt{4 - a} + 4 - a \rightarrow (a = 0)$$

$$(5) x^r - vx^r - a = 0 \rightarrow t^r - vt^r - a = 0$$

$$s, p$$

$$rp^r - rsp + rs$$

for

$$t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r}$$

$$\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r}} - \sqrt{\frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r}} = 0 \quad p = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r}$$

$$rp^r - rsp + rs \rightarrow s = 0 \rightarrow rp^r \rightarrow p^r \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \right)^r$$

$$\frac{111 + 19\sqrt{49}}{r}$$

$$rp^r \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \right)^r$$

$$(6) rx^r - ax + b = 0$$

$$rdx$$

$$r\alpha x^r + a x + b = 0$$

$$s_1 = -\frac{a}{r\alpha} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad p_1 = -\frac{b}{r\alpha} = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right]$$

$$s_1 + s_2 + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$p_1 + p_2 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$s_1 + \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$p_1 + \frac{b}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{ab}{r} = \frac{1 \times (-4)}{r} = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (-r)$$

7) $\epsilon_0 \beta^r + \epsilon_0 \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta_s / U$ $a x^r - a x - b s_0$ $\beta_s \alpha$

$\alpha + \beta_s = 1$ $\alpha \beta_s = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow r_0 (r \beta_s^r + \alpha^r - \beta_s) = 1/U$ $\alpha - \beta_s = ?$

$\alpha^r (1 - \beta_s)^r = 1 - r \beta_s + \beta_s^r$

$r_0 (r \beta_s^r - r \beta_s + 1) = 1/U \rightarrow r_0 \beta_s^r = r_0 \beta_s + r_0 s_0 / U \rightarrow r_0 \beta_s^r - r_0 \beta_s = r_0 s_0 / U$

$\beta_s = \frac{r_0 \pm \sqrt{r_0^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-r_0 s_0 / U)}}{2 \cdot 1}$ $r_0 \beta_s^r = r_0 \beta_s + 1 s_0$

$|\alpha - \beta_s| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{r_0^2 + 4 r_0 s_0 / U}}{2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{r_0^2 + 4 r_0 s_0 / U}}{2}$

8) $x^r - (a+1)x + a s_0 \rightarrow (r_n - 1)(r_{n+1}) = r_n s_{a+1} + 1 s_{a s} r_{n-1}$

$(r_n - 1)(r_{n+1}) = r_n^r - 1$

$x^r - (r_0 + 1)x + b s_0 \rightarrow$

$rK \neq rK + r_s \in K + r_s r_0 + 1$

$rK + r_s (r_n - r_0 + 1) = 1 r_n - r_s K + r_n - 1 \rightarrow (rK)(rK + r_s) = rK(r_0 + 1) = r_0^r - 1 r_{n+1}$

$r_0^r - 1 r_{n+1} = (r_n^r - 1) s (r_0^r - 1 r_{n+1})$

9) α, β $x^r + x - 1 - m^r s_0$ $\min \alpha^r + \beta^r$

$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta^r = (\alpha + \beta)^r - r \alpha \beta_s = 1 + r(1 + m^r) s_0 + r m^r \rightarrow$

$m^r = 0 \rightarrow$

10) $A(3, 9), B(-9, 9)$ $\alpha^r + \beta^r = 0$ $y, 1$

$x = \frac{(-9)}{3} = -3 \rightarrow (-3, 1) \rightarrow y = a(x+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow 0 = a(x+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow (x+1)^r = -\frac{1}{a}$

$\alpha = -1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$ $\beta = -1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$ $\alpha^r + \beta^r = \left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right)^r = 0$

$r = \frac{r}{a} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$

$r = 0$ $y = a(1)^r + 1 = 1 - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$

$\left(0, \frac{1}{r}\right)$