

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = v \rightarrow \frac{-b-1r}{-4} \rightarrow b = \pm 4$$

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الف) ~~.....~~ $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow x \in \emptyset$

ب) $4 - x^2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow -x^2 = -4$
 $\rightarrow -x^2 = -4 \rightarrow x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$

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~~.....~~ $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$
 $\Delta = 16 - 16 = 0$
 $x = -2$
 $\alpha = 1, \alpha + 2 \rightarrow 5 = 1 + 4$
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{14}{4} = 3.5$
 $\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = x_1 \\ 3 = x_2 \end{cases}$
 $p = \frac{m}{f} = 2 \rightarrow m = 12$

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~~.....~~ $\beta = 1\alpha - 4 \Rightarrow 5 = 1\alpha - 4 = 1$

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$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 0$

$m = 1 \rightarrow 1x^2 - 4x \rightarrow \Delta = 16$

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$\alpha \neq p \times \beta = 4$

$\beta = \frac{4}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow 5 = m = \frac{4 \times 2}{12} \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{4 \times 2}{12} x + 2$

$\Delta = 16$

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

$$-\alpha^r + r\alpha - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r - r}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$r\alpha^r - r\alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

سوال:

$$\alpha \times r\alpha = r\alpha^r = m \rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r - r\alpha + r}{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\alpha + r\alpha = r\alpha = r \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right) - r\left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right) \quad ; \quad \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right) - r\left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)$$

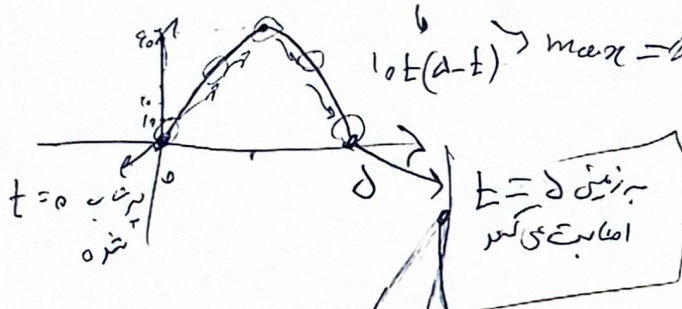
$$\alpha^r - r\alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r + r = r\alpha$$

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

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^r + 1}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^r + 1}{\alpha} = 0$$

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

$$h(t) = -10t^2 + 20t \rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$$



$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$$

$$\omega(t)$$

$$\alpha^r - r\alpha + 1 = r\alpha + 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r - r\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha^r - r\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + r\alpha = \alpha + r \rightarrow \alpha + r = \pm(\alpha^r + r\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha^r - r\alpha - r = 0$$