

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 1$$

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$$\{a = -b$$

~~$$\{a = -b$$~~

$$\{a = -1$$

$$\{a = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

④ $\boxed{4}$

$\boxed{4}$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 2a - \epsilon m^2 > 0$$

$$2a > \epsilon m^2$$

$$\frac{a}{\epsilon} > |m|$$

چون $m < 0$ چون m بالکم دارد

$$-\frac{a}{\epsilon} < m < 0$$

$$-\frac{a}{\epsilon} (m < 0)$$

$$2a = 1$$

بسیار زیاد، $\alpha = 1, \epsilon \Rightarrow$ بسیار کم

$$4 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$3x^2 - 4x$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{2}}{4} \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad b = -1$$

$$\Delta = 2 = 1^2 - 4$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$x_1 \times x_2 = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + \frac{4}{1} \Rightarrow 9x^2 - 11x + 4$$

$$r\alpha^r = \Lambda \alpha = m - r$$

-2

$$\alpha, \beta: \mathbb{R} \quad \beta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha, \beta: \frac{m+r}{r}$$

$$r\alpha^r + (\mathbb{R} \cdot \alpha)^r: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{R} \alpha^r \cdot \Lambda \alpha \cdot \mathbb{R} = 0$$

$$\alpha^r \cdot \mathbb{R} \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)^r = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \beta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha, \beta: w = \frac{m+r}{r} = 9 = m+r$$

$$\mathbb{R} = m$$

-3

$$c = \omega$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = r \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} a = -b$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\mathbb{R} a} = \frac{+\Delta}{+b} = 9$$

$$ab = b^r + bc$$

$$9b = b^r + \omega b$$

$$\mathbb{R} b = b^r$$

$$b = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a = -1$$

$$-x^r + \mathbb{R} x + \omega = 0$$

$$x^r - \mathbb{R} x - \omega = 0$$

$$(x - \omega)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = \omega$$

$$x_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{-1}{-b} + \frac{\omega}{+b} =$$

$$(-1, \omega)$$

$$-1 < x < \omega$$



$$\alpha' - v\alpha + q\beta = 0$$

$$+ \alpha\beta' - v\beta + q\alpha = \alpha\beta' + v\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{v}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha' = q$$

$$\alpha = +v$$

$$\alpha =$$

است، زیرا β مثبت است

$$\alpha = v$$

$$-v + \beta = \frac{v}{-v}$$

$$\beta = v + \frac{v}{v} = \frac{v}{v}$$

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

$$\frac{v}{v}$$

$$\frac{v}{v}$$

$$\frac{v}{v}$$

$$\alpha' = vm - m\alpha$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -m$$

$$\alpha' \cdot m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow vm - m\alpha - m\beta = 1$$

$$vm - m(\alpha + \beta) = 1$$

$$vm + m' = 1$$

$$m' + vm - 1 = 0$$

$$(m + \varepsilon)(m - v) = 0$$

$$m_1 = -\varepsilon$$

$$m_2 = v$$

$$m = v \Rightarrow \varepsilon > -\varepsilon, \varepsilon > -1, \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-v}{v} = -v$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-19 + 4m^2 + 4\lambda m}{\epsilon m} = \lambda$$

- 1

$$4\lambda m = 4m^2 + 4\lambda m - 19$$

$$4m^2 - 4\lambda m - 19 = 0$$

$$m^2 - \lambda m - \frac{19}{4} = 0$$

$$(m - \lambda)(m + \frac{19}{4}) = 0$$

$$m_1 = \lambda \Rightarrow \text{discarded}$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{19}{4} \quad m = -\frac{19}{4}$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x + 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 72}}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{9}$$

- 9

$$C = K$$

$$\frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \lambda$$

$$\epsilon a = -b$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = 9$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{b} = 9$$

$$4b = \Delta = b^2 + bC$$

$$4b = b^2 + \epsilon b$$

$$4b = b^2$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{C}{a} = \frac{4}{-\frac{1}{4}} = -16$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{a \cdot b} = \frac{\epsilon}{-16}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\xi - (pa + 1)r + (ma' + sa + r) = 0$$

$$-Na - r + ma' + sa + r = 0$$

$$ma' + sa - 1 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 1 \quad a_2 = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \vee \\ x = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \vee \\ x = \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix}$$