

تکلیف بدون اسم صفر در پیشه!

$$\frac{-b}{\pm a}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\pm a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{\pm a} = \sqrt{\quad}$$

(۲)

$$-21 = -12 - b^2$$

$$b^2 = 12$$

$$b = \pm \sqrt{12} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

(۲-۱)

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = -8$$

دلتا منفی پس صفر ندارد

(۲)

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

(۳)

$$(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma$$

(۲)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = 4$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 4$$

$$\alpha + \alpha + \beta = 4$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = 1 \cdot 3 = 3 = \frac{c}{a} = 3$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{n} = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$m = 12 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = \varepsilon$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = 2\alpha + 2\beta$$

(۲) -۴

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = 2$$

$$2\beta = 0$$

$$\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = 2$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = 2 \times 0 = 0 = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$m \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$m = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

۴ - برای این که

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

$$\frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 - 2 = -m$$

$$m^2 + m - 2 = 0$$

$$(m+2)(m-1) = 0$$

$$m = 1 \quad m = -2$$

$$m = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \text{فقط}$$

فقط

$$-x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$14 - 4 > 0$$

$$2x^2 + 4x + 2$$

$$14 - 14 = 0$$

غلط زیرا Δ منفی می شود

ولی بیشترها منفی می شود

(۲) -۴

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = 2$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \beta = \varepsilon$$

$$2\beta = \varepsilon$$

$$\beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = 2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \times \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{4}{\varepsilon}$$

$$m = \alpha + \beta = \frac{4}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{4 + \varepsilon^2}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{4 + \varepsilon^2}{2\varepsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\beta = r\alpha$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha + r\alpha = r\alpha = \epsilon$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = r$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \boxed{m = r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = r \Rightarrow 1 = \alpha + \beta^r$$

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

$$\boxed{r \cdot 1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\delta^r = r \delta \rho$$

$$r \delta r - r \delta r = \boxed{r \cdot 1}$$

$$-1 \cdot t^r + \omega \cdot t \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{r\alpha} = -\frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$-1 \cdot x \frac{r\omega}{\epsilon} + 1r\omega = 1r\omega - \frac{1r\omega}{r} = \boxed{\frac{1r\omega}{r}} \Rightarrow \text{بالنسبة}$$

$$t_1 = 0 \quad , \quad -\frac{b}{a} = \boxed{\omega} \quad t = \omega \quad \checkmark$$

