

$$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = V \Rightarrow \frac{-(b^2 + 12)}{4} = V \Rightarrow b^2 + 12 = 18 \Rightarrow b^2 = 6 \Rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{6}$$

۱

$$x^2 = t \Rightarrow t(x) = t^2 + 2t + 3 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ ریشه حقیقی ندارد}$$

(الف)

$$(t - x^2) = t \Rightarrow f(x) = t^2 - 2t - 1 \rightarrow t = 1, t = -3$$

(ب)

$$t - x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \text{ غلط} / t - x^2 = -3 \rightarrow x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\beta = \alpha + 2 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{16}{5} = 3.2 \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 2 = 3.2 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.6$$

$$\alpha\beta = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{c} = 3 \Rightarrow m = 12 \quad \beta = 2.6$$

۳

$$2\alpha - \beta = 5 \Rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha - 5 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-4}{-1} = 4$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 4 \rightarrow \alpha + 2\alpha - 5 = 4 \Rightarrow 3\alpha = 9 \rightarrow \alpha = 3, \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

۴

$$\alpha\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 - 2 = -m$$

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

$$\Delta > 0 \xrightarrow{m = -2} 2x^2 + 4x + 2 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \times$$

$$\Delta > 0 \xrightarrow{m = 1} -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow \Delta = 12 \checkmark$$

مستثنی $m = -2$ قق
مستثنی $m = 1$ قق ✓

۵

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha\beta \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \alpha\beta \times \beta \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{b}{\alpha}, \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} \in \frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow m = \frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\alpha + b = \frac{-b}{a} \in m$$

6

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{\beta} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\beta} + \beta \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha/\beta = \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{a}} \Rightarrow m = \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{a}}$$

7

$$\alpha\beta \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \alpha^{\sqrt{2}}\beta^{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha^{\sqrt{2}}} \Rightarrow \alpha^{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\alpha^{\sqrt{2}}} = \alpha^{\sqrt{2}} + \beta^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\alpha^{\sqrt{2}} + \beta^{\sqrt{2}} = 5^{\sqrt{2}} - 15^{\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{5^{\sqrt{2}}} - \sqrt[3]{15^{\sqrt{2}}} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{5^{\sqrt{2}}} - \sqrt[3]{15^{\sqrt{2}}} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{5^{\sqrt{2}}} - \sqrt[3]{15^{\sqrt{2}}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

8

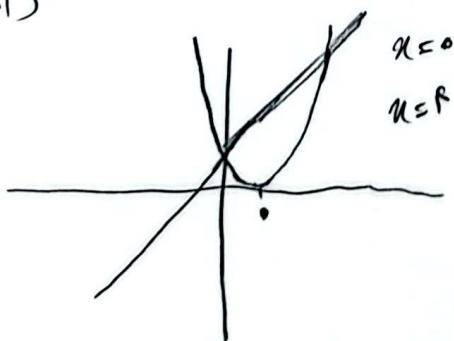
$$f(h) = -\ln t + d \cdot t \rightarrow \max_c = \frac{-\Delta}{\Delta a} = \frac{-(1/d \dots)}{+f_0} = \frac{(1/d)}{f_0}$$

$$-\ln t + d \cdot t \leq 0 \rightarrow t(d - \ln t) \leq 0$$

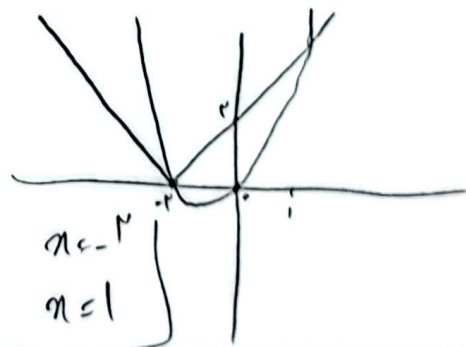
$$\epsilon \leq d$$

9

ع1)



ع2)



10