

نام و نام خانوادگی: پسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹ کلاس: یازدهم

$$3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \quad \alpha = 3\beta \quad P = \alpha \cdot \beta = 3\beta^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \Rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = \epsilon\beta = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} \quad \epsilon\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}\right) = \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \Rightarrow a_1 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} \quad \epsilon\left(-\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}\right) = -\frac{\epsilon}{3} = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \Rightarrow a_2 = -1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$36x^2 - (m+14)x + 1 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 5$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{\beta}}}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = \frac{m+14}{36} \\ P = \frac{1}{36} \end{cases} \quad \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+14}{36}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{36}}} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{\frac{m+14}{36}} = 5 \quad \sqrt{\frac{m+14}{36}} = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{m+14}}{4} \Rightarrow m+14 = 25, m=11 \quad \frac{c}{a} = -2$$

$$8x^3 + Kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$-\beta^2 + \beta - 2 = 0$$

$$\beta^2 - \beta - 2 = 0$$

$$(\beta - 2)(\beta + 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = 2, \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = -1, \alpha = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{جای نرایی} \quad \epsilon(-1)^2 + K(-1) - 9(-1) - 2 = 0$$

$$-1 + K + 9 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow K + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow K = -6$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a \quad \alpha < \beta < 0 \quad 3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 = 3\sqrt{2} + 15$$

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

$$2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \Rightarrow 2(5 - 2\beta) + \alpha^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$2(36 - 2a) + \left(\frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}\right)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \Rightarrow 72 - 4a + \frac{16 - 4a + 12\sqrt{2} - 15}{2} = 72 - 4a + \frac{16 - 4a}{2} + 3\sqrt{2} - 1.5 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$3\sqrt{2} - 1.5 = 3\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 36 - 4a = 32 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^2 - 7x - 5 = 0 \quad 2p^2 - 35p + 25 = 0 \quad x^2 = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 20}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = 0 \\ P = -\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2p^2 - 35p + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\left(-\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{49 + 98 \pm 14\sqrt{69}}{2}\right) = \frac{118 + 14\sqrt{69}}{2} = 59 + 7\sqrt{69}$$

$$Yx^r - ax + b = 0 \quad \left[\frac{ab}{c} \right]$$

$$Yax^r + ax - 4 = 0$$

$$\alpha + 0, \beta + 0, \alpha \Rightarrow S = \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{Y} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{Y} - 1$$

$$P = \alpha \beta + 0, \alpha(\alpha + \beta) + 0, Y\alpha = \frac{b}{Y} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-a}{Ya}, -\frac{1}{Y} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{Y} = \frac{1}{Y} \Rightarrow a = 1 \\ P = \alpha \beta = \frac{-4}{Y} = -4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -4 + \frac{1}{Y} \left(\frac{1}{Y} \right) + \frac{1}{Y} = -4 = \frac{b}{Y} \Rightarrow b = -4 \quad \left[\frac{ab}{c} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{1} \right] = (-4) \quad \checkmark$$

$$P = \alpha \beta = \frac{-4}{Y} = -4$$

$$2x^r - ax - b = 0$$

$$\sum \beta^r + Y \cdot \alpha^r - Y \cdot \beta = 1V \Rightarrow Y \cdot \beta^r + Y \cdot \alpha^r + Y \cdot \beta^r - Y \cdot \beta = 1V$$

$$\begin{cases} S = 1 \\ P = -\frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$Y \cdot (\beta^r + \alpha^r) + Y \cdot \beta^r - Y \cdot \beta = 1V$$

$$2x^r - ax - b \xrightarrow{a} x^r - x - \frac{b}{a} \xrightarrow{a}$$

$$Y \cdot x^r - Y \cdot x - \frac{Y \cdot b}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow Y \cdot \beta^r - Y \cdot \beta = \frac{Y \cdot b}{a}$$

$$Y \cdot (1 + \frac{Yb}{a}) + \frac{Y \cdot b}{a} = 1V \Rightarrow Y + \frac{Y \cdot b}{a} = 1V \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1}{Y} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{Y}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{Y})}}{1} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{Y}} = \sqrt{\frac{Y+4}{Y}} = \frac{\sqrt{Y+4}}{\sqrt{Y}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0$$

$$\alpha + Y, \alpha \text{ لا يتغير}$$

$$S = \alpha + \alpha + Y = Y\alpha + Y = a + 1 \Rightarrow Y\alpha + 1 = a$$

$$\alpha^r + Y\alpha = Y\alpha + 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^r = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$P = \alpha(\alpha + Y) = \alpha^r + Y\alpha = a \Rightarrow \alpha^r + Y\alpha = a = 3$$

$$x^r - (Y\alpha + 1)x + b = 0$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$a = Y\alpha + 1 = 3$$

$$x^r - 1 \cdot x + b = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^r, \beta \text{ لا يتغير}$$

$$S = Y\beta + Y = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 0, \beta + Y = 4$$

$$P = 0 \times 4 = Y\beta$$

$$Y\beta - 3 = (Y\beta) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^r + x - 1 - m^r = 0$$

$$S - YP = (1)^r - Y(-1 - m^r) = 1 + Y + Ym^r = Ym^r + Y$$

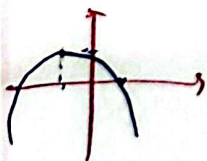
$$Y_3 = -\frac{\Delta}{2a} = \frac{Y \times Y}{2(Y)} = (Y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_5 = \frac{x_A + x_B}{Y} = \frac{Y + (-a)}{Y} = -1 \Rightarrow Yx = S \Rightarrow S = -Y$$

$$S - YP = a \Rightarrow 1 - YP = a \Rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{Y}$$

$$a(x^r - Sx + P) = a(x^r + Yx - \frac{1}{Y})$$

$$S(-1) \Rightarrow a(1 - Y - \frac{1}{Y}) = 1$$



$$a \times \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{-Y}{Y} \times \frac{1}{Y} = \left(\frac{1}{Y} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-Y}{Y}$$