

۱۹، ص ۵

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = aB$$

$$a = 3B$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 3B^2 \Rightarrow B = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow a = 3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} + 2 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow B = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - 2 = -1$$

$$1 - (-1) = \boxed{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = \omega \Rightarrow \frac{a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}}{ab} = 2\omega$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}} = \omega \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}} = 2\omega \Rightarrow m = -1$$



$$-x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } x = -1$$

نمودار تابع $f(x) = x^2 + kx - 9$

$$f(x) = x^2 + kx - 9 = x^2 - x - 9 \Rightarrow x(x^2 + kx - 9) = x(x - 1)$$

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$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (k+1)x - 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{1-k}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}ax + \frac{3}{2}B^2 - \frac{1}{2}B^2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}(x^2 - 2B) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - B^2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(x^2 - 2B) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - B^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 16$$

$$a = 1$$

دو طرف مساوی باید باشد در نتیجه ✓

$$\frac{(a-B)(a+B)}{5}$$

$$59 + 20 \rightarrow \frac{V \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{2} = 2^4 \rightarrow$$

$$2 \left(-\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{2} \right) = 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{V - \sqrt{49}}{2} = 2^4 \times$$

منفی است

$$2 \approx \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{59 + V\sqrt{49}} \quad \checkmark$$

دست می ده - ω (۲)

$$\rightarrow \frac{V}{2} = -\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V}{2} = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = \alpha + \beta + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\alpha + \frac{1}{2})(\beta + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}} \checkmark$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$r_0 B^r - r_0 B + r_0(\alpha^r + \beta^r) - 1v = 0$$

$$\text{Solve } \begin{cases} -r_0 B^r - r_0 B + (r_0 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha}) - 1v = 0 \\ \alpha B^r - \alpha B - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r_0 x^r - r_0 x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=r_0}$$

$$r_0 + r_0 b - 1v = -b \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-1}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{1-4r_0}}{r_0}} \checkmark$$

$$t, t+2 \rightarrow a+1 = r(t+2) \Rightarrow r(t+1) = a \Rightarrow t=1 \quad \Rightarrow a=3$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \text{فاکتور} = 3$$

$$z, z+2 \rightarrow r z + r = 10 \Rightarrow z=4 \quad \Rightarrow r=4$$

$$\Rightarrow 4^4 - 3 = \boxed{21} \checkmark$$

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

در هر اتر ۱ و ۱ - بگذاریم نمی شود چون $m^2 = 0$ -
 $\Rightarrow m^2 = -1$

$$S^2 - 2P \rightarrow |t m^2 + 1| = 2 m^2 + 1 \quad \text{مقدار مثبت باشد}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{3} \checkmark$$

کترین حالت $m^2 = 0$

$$ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow r \omega a - ab + c = 9a + 16b + c \Rightarrow ra = b$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{r_a} = y_{\text{نقطه}}, \Rightarrow \frac{rac - b^2}{r_a} = 1 \rightarrow rbc - b^2 = rb$$

$$\rightarrow rc = b + r$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = s^2 - r^2 p = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(-\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0 \rightarrow r = r \left(\frac{b+r}{a} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$1 = \frac{-rb - r}{b} \Rightarrow b = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$-\frac{a}{b} + r = rc \Rightarrow$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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