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

$$a = 3B$$

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

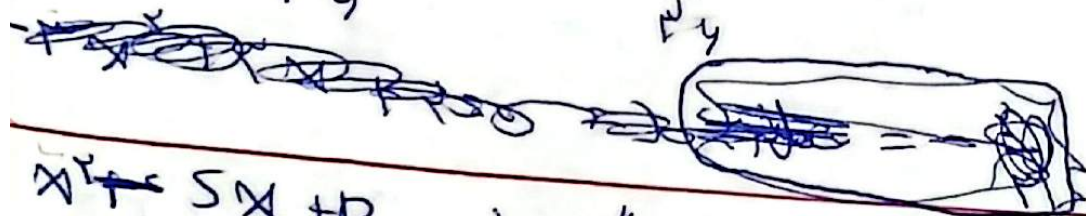
$$\hookrightarrow B = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - 2 = -1$$

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

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

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



$$-x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

نمودار گراف

$$f(x) = x^2 + kx - 9 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x(x + k - 9) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 9 - k$$

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

$$\frac{1-k}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow k = -2$$

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$$\frac{3}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{3}{2}b^2 - \frac{1}{2}b^2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}(a^2 - 2ab) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(a^2 - 2ab) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 16$$

$$a = 4$$

دو طرف مساوی باید باشد در نتیجه

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

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

دستای و مع

$$\frac{V - \sqrt{49}}{2} = \cancel{A^2}$$

منفی است

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow \text{مع} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\alpha}{r} + \frac{\beta}{r} + \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{b}{r}$$

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

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

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$r_0 B^2 - r_0 B + r_0(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - 1/r = 0$$

$$\text{Solve } \begin{cases} -r_0 B^2 - r_0 B + (r_0 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha}) - 1/r = 0 \\ \alpha B^2 - \alpha B - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r_0 x^2 - r_0 x + 1$$

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

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

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{r_0}}$$

$$t, t+2 \rightarrow a+1 = t+2 \Rightarrow t+1 = a \Rightarrow t=1 \Rightarrow a=3$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \text{فاکتور} = 3 \quad a = (t)(t+2)$$

$$z, z+2 \rightarrow r_0 z + r_0 = 10 \Rightarrow z = 4 \quad \text{ضرب} \Rightarrow 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 - 3 = \boxed{21} \quad z+2 = 6$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \boxed{-1}$$

۱- ضرب را ۵ و ۱ - بگذاریم منفی شود چون $m^2 = -1$
 $\Rightarrow m^2 = -1 \times$

و در کل ضرب دو ریشه باید منفی باشد $m^2 = -1$
 کترین حالت $m^2 = -1$
 $S^2 - 2P \rightarrow |t m^2 + 1| = 2 m^2 + 1$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{3}$

$$ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow 2a - ab + c = 9a + 4b + c \Rightarrow 2a = b$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = y_{\text{شماره}}, \Rightarrow \frac{9a - b^2}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow 16c - b^2 = 2b$$

$$\rightarrow 16c = b^2 + 2b$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 5^2 - 2P = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(-\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 2\left(\frac{b^2 + 2b}{b^2}\right) = 0$$

$$1 = \frac{2b^2 + 4b}{b^2} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 16c \Rightarrow$$

$$c = \frac{3}{8}$$

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