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٢٠ (المثلث)

جواب

الف) $y = 4x^2 - 2x$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{1}{16} \end{array} \right.$



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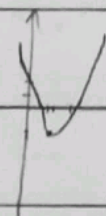
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ب) $y = -x^2 + Fx$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{F}{4} \\ -\frac{F}{4} + F = \frac{3F}{4} \end{array} \right.$



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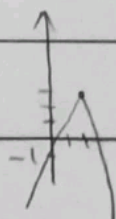
الف) $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 4$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{16}{4} - \frac{16}{4} + 4 = -4 \end{array} \right.$



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ب) $y = -x^2 + Fx - 1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{F}{4} \\ -\frac{F}{4} + F - 1 = \frac{3F}{4} - 1 \end{array} \right.$



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الف) $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

S.1 P. -13

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ب) $a^2 + b^2 = 8^2 + 9^2 = 1 + 9 = 10$

ج) $a^3 + b^3 = 8^3 + 9^3 = 1 + 9 = 10$

د) $a^4 - b^4 = (a-b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab) = \sqrt{13} (10 - 1) = 9\sqrt{13}$

$$y = (x-1)(x^2 - ax + a)$$

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$$1) \Delta = a^2 - 4a < 0 \quad a(a-4) < 0 \quad \frac{a}{4} < a < 4$$

$$1) (x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 = x^2 - ax + a \quad a=2 \quad \frac{a}{4} < a < 4$$

$$10 \quad x^2 - 11x - a = 0 \quad \gamma a + \beta^2 - 4a = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 11$$

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$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \frac{a}{4} = 11 \quad \frac{a}{4} = \frac{-9}{16} \quad \left(\frac{-9}{16}\right)$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 + \beta^2 = 11$$

$$14 + \frac{a}{4} + \frac{a}{4} = 11 \Rightarrow 14 + \frac{a}{2} = 11 \quad a = -6 \quad 10 \quad x^2 - 11x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-10) \quad a=1 \quad \beta=10$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\gamma a + \beta^2 + 11 - \gamma a}{2} = 0$$

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S(0, 10)

$$a - 2 \geq 1 \quad a \geq 10 \quad \wedge \quad a \leq 10$$

$$11 - 2a \geq 1 \quad \gamma a \leq 9 \quad a \leq 9$$

A(1, 1), B(1, 1)

$$y = a(x-1)^2 + 1 \quad 1 = a(9-1)^2 + 1 \quad a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \quad \left| -\frac{1}{4} \right| = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\frac{a+1}{a+1} = 1, a\beta = -\frac{b}{a} \quad \int_0^1 (1-x)^r = \frac{1}{r+1}$$

$$(a-1)^r = 1 - \frac{1}{a} \quad |a-1| = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{a} \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{a} \right) \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{a} \right)$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1-a}{r} = -r \quad b = -ra \quad \left[C = \frac{r}{r} \right] \quad \frac{r}{ra} = \frac{1-a}{r} = -1$$

$$y'' + 2y' + C = \frac{1}{r} x^r + \frac{1}{r} x^r + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$\boxed{b=r} \quad \boxed{a=1}$$

$$r^2 (-r - \sqrt{9-a})^r + r (-r + \sqrt{9-a})^r =$$

$$r^2 (9+9-a+4\sqrt{9-a}) + r (9+9-a-4\sqrt{9-a}) = 2r^2 - 2ra + 4r\sqrt{9-a} + 4r\sqrt{9-a}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$= 9 - 9a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 10 + 4\sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\Delta a = 0 \quad (a=1)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}} = \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

$$m \cdot x^r + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{r}{m} \quad \left(-r \right) \quad \boxed{m=1}$$

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