

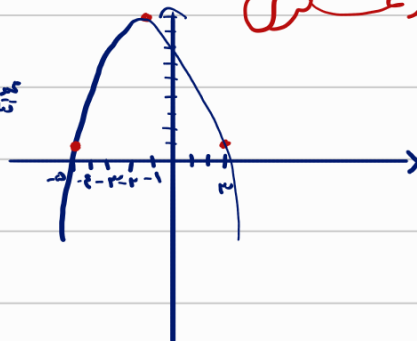
با وقت حل کن! : امرو جواب سوال ها عذر ها کا عجیب غریب نیست ت

آزین پور عسکری

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1

1,5



(-199) $\rightarrow$ رأس $\frac{-b}{2a} = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow$ عرض
(391) $9a + 3b + c = 1$
 $\frac{1}{9} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad -19, 0$
 $9 - 1 = 8 \rightarrow 9 + 1 = 10$
 $2da - 2b + c = 1$
 $- a - b + c = 9$

$9a - 2b + c = -1$
 $4a - b = -2 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{-a} = \frac{-4a - 2}{-a} = \frac{-4a - 2}{a} = -1 \rightarrow -a = -4a - 1 \rightarrow 3a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $9a + 3b = b \rightarrow b = 0$
 $c = -19, 0$
 $\frac{1}{9}x^2 + 0x - 19, 0 = y$

$(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+4}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-4}{-} \rightarrow m > -4$
 $\alpha + \beta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+} \rightarrow m < 0$

$m < 0$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $m > -4$

2

1, 1, 0, 0

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow a^2 = -bc \rightarrow 9 = (r+m)(r-m)$

$9 = -\varepsilon m + r m^2 + r - m$
 $0 = r m - \varepsilon m - r$

$m^2 - \varepsilon m - 1 \varepsilon \rightarrow (m - 1)(m + 1)$
 $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

1, 1, 0, 0

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$x_1 = \alpha, x_2 = \beta \rightarrow x^2 - x - \varepsilon$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - \varepsilon(1)(-\varepsilon) = 1 + \varepsilon^2 = 1 + 1 = 2$

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

$\frac{-r - 3\varepsilon\sqrt{14}}{-14} + \frac{r + 2\sqrt{14}}{-14} = \frac{-1 - 14\sqrt{14} + 1 + \sqrt{14}}{-14} = \frac{-13\sqrt{14}}{-14} = \frac{13\sqrt{14}}{14}$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1 + 14\sqrt{14}}{14} + \frac{r}{1 - \sqrt{14}}$
 $\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1 - 14\sqrt{14}}{14} + \frac{r}{1 + \sqrt{14}}$
 $\frac{-1 + 14\sqrt{14}}{-14} + \frac{-r + 2\sqrt{14}}{-14} = \frac{-3 + 14\sqrt{14}}{-14}$

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$(x - 2\sqrt{14})(x + \frac{13\sqrt{14}}{14})$

$x^2 - \frac{r - 3\varepsilon\sqrt{14}}{14}x - \frac{3 + 14\sqrt{14}}{14}$

1, 0

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}\right)^n - \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r+1} + \sqrt[n]{n^r}}{\sqrt[n]{n^r}} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r+1} + \sqrt[n]{n^r}}{n}\right) (\sqrt[n]{n^r}-1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r+1}}{\sqrt[n]{n^r}}\right)^r - 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r+1} + n + n\sqrt[n]{n^r} - \sqrt[n]{n^r} - \sqrt[n]{n^r} - n}{n} = \frac{n\sqrt[n]{n^r+1} + n\sqrt[n]{n^r} - n\sqrt[n]{n^r} - \sqrt[n]{n^r}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{n\sqrt[n]{n^r} - \sqrt[n]{n^r}}{n} - \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r}(n^r-1)}{n} - \frac{r n \sqrt[n]{n^r}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r}(n^r-1-rn)}{n}$$

جواب صحت

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$$\alpha = r\beta \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$an^r + (b)n + c = rn^r - an + \varepsilon$$

$$\beta = r\beta^r \cdot \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = r\beta + \beta = \varepsilon\beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \pm \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow 12\beta = \pm a$$

$$12 \times \frac{r}{r} = 1 = -a \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow 12 \times \frac{r}{r} - 1 \times \frac{r}{r} + r = \frac{r}{r} - 14 \times \frac{r}{r} + \frac{12}{r} = 0$$

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$$(n-\alpha)(n-\beta)$$

$$1 - (-1) = 19$$

$$an^r + (r+ra)n = y$$

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$$an^r + (r+ra)n \geq 0$$

y: n: ...

$$a=0 \rightarrow rn \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq 0 \text{ (not possible)}$$

$$a=-1 \rightarrow -n^r + n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(-n^{r-1} + 1) \geq 0$$

$$a=-\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r}n^r \geq 0 \text{ (not possible)}$$

$$a=-r \rightarrow -rn^r - n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(-rn-1) \geq 0$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow n^r + n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(n^{r-1} + 1) \geq 0$$

$$\text{for } a, b, c \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{r}$$

$$\frac{-a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = 1 \rightarrow a=r$$

$$\text{for } a, b, c \Rightarrow \frac{+r}{-r} = -1$$

$$-n^r - rn + b = 1$$

$$\text{for } a, b, c \rightarrow y = n^r + rn - r \rightarrow a=1, n=-1, y=-r$$

$$-n^r - rn + b = 1$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$= \varepsilon - \varepsilon x(-1)(b-1)$$

$$\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon b > 0$$

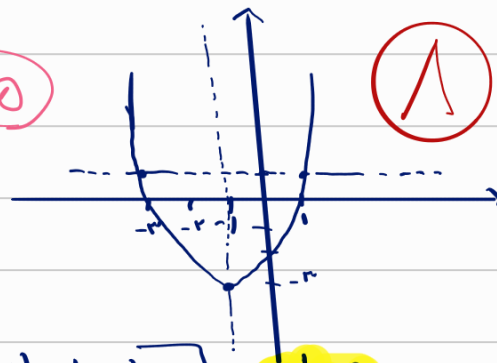
$$1 = n^r + rn - r$$

$$= n^r + rn - r$$

$$(n+r)(n-1) = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$

$$-n^r - rn + b = 1 \rightarrow -9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 6$$

$$ab = \varepsilon$$



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$$\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{r} = \alpha_r$$

$$\beta_1 + \frac{1}{r} = \beta_r$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$\alpha_r \beta_r = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow (\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{r})(\beta_1 + \frac{1}{r}) = -r$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha_1 \beta_1}_{\frac{b}{r}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{r} \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{r} \beta_1}_{\frac{1}{r}(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)} + \frac{1}{r} = -r \rightarrow \frac{rb+a}{r} = -\frac{1r}{r} \rightarrow rb+a = -1r \rightarrow \boxed{b=a}$$

$$\alpha_r + \beta_r = \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{r} + \beta_1 + \frac{1}{r} = \underbrace{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}_{-\frac{a}{ra}} + 1 = -\frac{a}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} + 1 = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = -r} \quad \left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = \frac{-1a}{r} = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -1$$

$$\alpha, \beta_1, \beta_r \quad \alpha \beta_1 = m \rightsquigarrow (-4 - \beta_1)(\beta_1) = -\beta_1^2 - 4\beta_1 = m \rightarrow -\beta_1^2 + (\beta_1 + 4) = m$$

$$\alpha \beta_r = -3m \rightsquigarrow (-4 - \beta_1)(\beta_1 + \varepsilon) = -4\beta_1 - 4\varepsilon - \beta_1^2 - \varepsilon\beta_1 \rightarrow -\beta_1^2 - 1 \cdot \beta_1 - 4\varepsilon = -3m$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -a} \leftarrow \alpha + \beta_1 = -4 \rightarrow \alpha = -4 - \beta_1 \rightarrow -r - \beta_r = -4 - \beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_r - \beta_1 = \varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} b \\ \beta_1^2 + 1 \cdot \beta_1 + 4\varepsilon = 3m \\ (\beta_1 + \varepsilon)(\beta_1 + 4) = 3m \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha + \beta_r = -r \rightsquigarrow -4 - \beta_1 + \beta_r = -r \rightarrow \beta_r - \beta_1 = \varepsilon \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\beta_r = 3}$$

$$\beta_r - \beta_1 = \varepsilon$$

$$\beta_r = \beta_1 + \varepsilon \rightarrow \text{دالة باقوسه}$$

$$\frac{-\beta_1^2 + m}{\beta_1 + \varepsilon} = m$$

و

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-3\beta_1}{\beta_1 + \varepsilon} = 1 \rightsquigarrow \beta_1 + \varepsilon = -3\beta_1$$

$$\varepsilon \beta_1 = -4 \rightarrow \boxed{\beta_1 = -1}$$

دالة باقوسه

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$$c \neq \omega_1, \quad -\frac{b}{ra} = -1 \leadsto b = ra$$

$$f(-1) = 9 \rightarrow a - b + c = 9 \rightarrow a - ra + c = 9 \rightarrow c = 9 + a$$

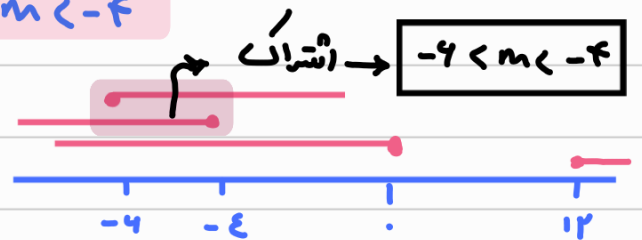
$$f(r) < 1 \rightarrow 9a + 3b + c = 1 \rightarrow 9a + 4a + 9 + a = 1 \rightarrow 14a = -8 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ c = 1/\Delta \end{cases} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 - x + 1/\Delta$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - f(r)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 14m - 4 > 0$$

$$(m-14)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m > 14 \quad \cup \quad m < -4$$

$$S > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$D > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m > -4$$



$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{1-rm}{r} = \frac{r}{r-m} \rightarrow rm^2 - 4m - r = 0$$

$$(m+1)(rm-r) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} \cup m = -1$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow rm^2 - 4m - r \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{خ غلط}$$

$$m = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow rm^2 + 4m - \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

قبول، دراد!

$$x^2 - x - f = 0 \rightarrow S = 1, \quad P = -f$$

$$S' = (x_1^r + x_2^r) + \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) \leadsto S' = S^r - rSp + \frac{S}{P} = (1)^r - (r)(-2)(1) + \frac{1}{-f} = -\frac{\omega_1}{f}$$

$$P' = (x_1 x_2)^r + x_1^r + x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \rightarrow P' = P^r + S^r - rP + \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P' = (-f)^r + 1 - r(-2) - \frac{1}{-f} = -4f + 9 - \frac{1}{-f} = -\frac{r\omega_1}{f}$$

$$x^r - S'x + P' = x^r - \frac{\omega_1}{f}x - \frac{r\omega_1}{f}$$

$$\sqrt{x^r} = t \rightarrow (t + \frac{1}{t} + 1)(t-1) = t^r - \cancel{t} + \cancel{t} - \frac{1}{t} + \cancel{t} - \cancel{t} = \frac{t^r - 1}{t}$$

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} = \sqrt[r]{x} \rightarrow x^r - 1 = r_n \rightarrow x^r - r_n - 1 = 0 \leadsto S = \frac{-(-r)}{1} = \boxed{r}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x^r + ax - r \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{a}{r} \\ -x^r - rx + b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{r}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x^r + rx - r \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^r + rx - r = 1$$

$$\rightarrow x = -r \leadsto M(-r, 1)$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1 \leadsto N(1, 1)$$

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$$-x^r - rx + b \xrightarrow[y=1]{x=-r} -9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{ab = 18}$$

! $2an^r + an - 4$ مع $\alpha, \beta + \frac{1}{\Delta}, \alpha + \frac{1}{\Delta}$, $2an^r + an - 4$ مع α, β, α

4

$$8 = \underbrace{\alpha + \beta}_{-\frac{a}{ra}} + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \leadsto \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \leadsto a = 1$$

$$P = (\alpha + \frac{1}{\Delta})(\beta + \frac{1}{\Delta}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{\Delta}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{\Delta^2} = \frac{-4}{ra} + \frac{1}{r}(\frac{-a}{ra}) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{-4}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{2}\right] = \left[\frac{-4}{2}\right] = [-2] = \boxed{-2}$$