

۲. آفرین

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow 1 = 9a + 3b + c = 15a + c = 1 \quad 14a = -1$$

$$15a + 9a = 1 \quad a = -\frac{1}{24} \quad b = 2 \times -\frac{1}{24} = -\frac{1}{12} \quad c = -\frac{1}{24} + 9 = \frac{215}{24}$$

$$\text{ext } \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \Rightarrow b = 2a$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = 9 \quad -\Delta = 36a \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = -36 \rightarrow \frac{4a^2 - 4ac}{4a} = -9 \Rightarrow a - c = -9$$

$$c = a + 9 \quad -\frac{1}{24}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{215}{24} = -x^2 - 2x + 11 \quad | \times 24$$

بهتر است ضرایب مساوی را عوض نکنی! اگر مساوی مغز بود و خواستی ریشه پیدا کنی در ۲ ضرب کنی

$$2x^2 + mx + m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 11m - 41 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 121 + 164 = 285 \quad m = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{285}}{2}$$

$$-m > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\frac{m+9}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -9$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -4) \cup (11, +\infty) \cap (-9, 0) \Rightarrow (9, -4)$$

$$2x^2 + (2m-1)x + 2-m = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{2m-1}{2}$$

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$$a = -2m + 2 + 2m^2 - m$$

$$a = 2m^2 - 3m + 2 \rightarrow 2m^2 - 3m - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 9 + 8 = 17 \quad m = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{3+9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \quad m = \frac{3-9}{4} = \frac{-6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 3}{2} - 2 \times \frac{3}{2} - 2 \times 3 = 3 - 3 - 6 = -6$$

$$2 \times \frac{3}{2} - 2 \times \frac{3}{2} - 2 \times 3 = 3 - 3 - 6 = -6$$

$$2 \times (-\frac{3}{2}) - 2 \times (-\frac{3}{2}) - 2 \times 3 = -3 + 3 - 6 = -6$$

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}, \beta + \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$x^2 - x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 17 \quad p = -4$$

$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{(\alpha\beta + 1)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta + \alpha\beta - \alpha\beta = (\alpha - \beta)^2 + \alpha\beta$$

$$= (1)(17) + \frac{1}{-4} = \frac{17}{-4} = -\frac{17}{4}$$

$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = (\alpha\beta)^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = (p)^2 + 5^2 - 2p + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + p$$

$$x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{8} = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x^2} + 1 + \sqrt{x^2}) / (\sqrt{x^2} - 1) = 2x$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{9x^4} - \sqrt[3]{x^4} + \sqrt[3]{9x^2} - 1 + \sqrt[3]{9x^4} - \sqrt[3]{x^4} = 2\sqrt[3]{9x^4} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^4} + \sqrt[3]{9x^2} - 1$$

$$x^y - 1 = yq$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \quad x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

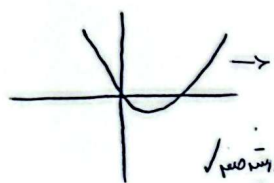
$$1 + \sqrt{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 2$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \gamma \alpha$$

$$\underline{\alpha + \nu_\alpha}, S = K_\alpha \quad P = \nu_\alpha r$$

$$S = \frac{a}{r} = k\alpha \quad \alpha = 1/r \quad a = \cancel{r^k} \times \frac{r}{\cancel{r^1}} = 1 \quad \alpha = \cancel{r^k} \times (-\frac{r}{\cancel{r^1}}) = -1$$

$$P = \frac{K}{w} = w \alpha^r \quad \alpha^r = \frac{K}{w} \quad \alpha = \sqrt[r]{\frac{K}{w}} \quad \text{Circ} = 1 - (-1) = 14$$



$$1/2 \neq \max x \Rightarrow a \gamma_0$$

استاد خفای نزار

$$\alpha x^r + (\psi + \gamma \alpha) x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9 + \cancel{r\alpha^r} + 17\alpha - \cancel{r(\alpha)(\psi + \gamma \alpha)}}{-17\alpha - 11\alpha^r}$$

$$= -K\alpha^2 + 9 \rangle.$$

$$-K\alpha^r \gamma^{-9} \quad K\alpha^r \gamma^w \quad \alpha^r \gamma^{\frac{w}{K}}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{x}}{x} < \alpha < \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$P = 0 \quad P = \frac{r + \frac{-r}{2}}{a - 0} = 0 \quad \frac{-\frac{r}{2}}{+4 - 0} = 0$$

$ax + 3 + 2a = 0 \rightarrow ax = -3 - 2a \rightarrow x = \frac{-3 - 2a}{a}$
 وجود دارد که معادله را حل کند.
 درج معادله $(+)$ بار 2 معادله $(-)$ بار 1 تا ضرایب مساوی شود.

$$\omega_1 \bar{\omega} = \frac{-a}{r} = \frac{r}{-r} \Rightarrow a = r$$

-1

$$y = x^r + rx - r$$

$$\min \left| \frac{-r}{r} = -1 \right|$$

$$y = -x^r - rx + b \quad \rightarrow \text{max}$$

$$-(1)^2 - 2(1) + b = 1$$

$$b = \underline{k}$$

$$\underline{ab} = 7 \times 7 = \underline{49}$$

$$rx^r - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{r}, \beta + \frac{1}{r} \quad S = \frac{r\alpha + r\beta + r}{r} = \alpha + \beta + 1$$

$$Yx^Y - \frac{1}{Y}x - 1Y = 0$$

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

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

α, β

$$\dot{S} = -\frac{a}{r_b} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \dot{\rho} = -\frac{a}{r_a} = -\frac{w}{a}$$

$$\zeta = -\frac{1}{\gamma} + 1 = +\frac{1}{\gamma} = a$$

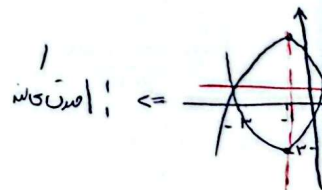
$$p = \frac{r(-\frac{r}{a}) + r(-\frac{1}{v}) + 1}{r} = \frac{-1r - \frac{1}{v} + 1}{ra} = \frac{-r}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-r}{a}$$

$$x^r + vx - w_m = x^r + qx + m$$

$$-K_m = K_H$$

$$-m = 9$$

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«مصادف اول حاصل» $\bar{p} = 2$ - است $\bar{p}$ شش $\bar{p} = 3$ است
 «مصادف دوم حاصل» $\bar{p} = 4$ + m شش $\bar{p} = 1$ است