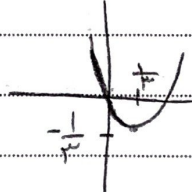


(الف)

$C = 0$

ext $\left| \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &= \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ 2x \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3} &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \right.$

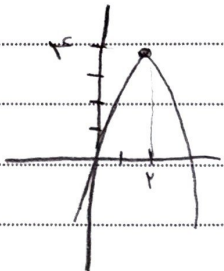


از ناحیه سوم نمی گذرد

(ب)

$C = 20$

ext $\left| \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &= \frac{-8}{-2} = 4 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} &= 4 \end{aligned} \right.$

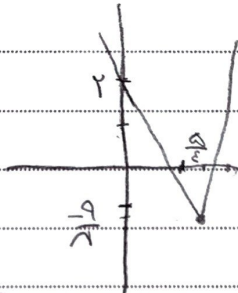


از ناحیه دوم نمی گذرد

(ج)

$C = 2$

ext $\left| \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &= \frac{5}{8} \\ 2x \frac{5}{14} - \frac{25}{8} + 2 &\Rightarrow \frac{-9}{8} \end{aligned} \right.$

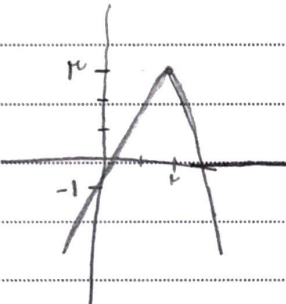


از ناحیه سوم نمی گذرد
از ناحیه های اول و دوم می گذرد
من گذرد.

(د)

$C = -1$

ext $\left| \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &= \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ -4 + 1 - 1 &= 2 \end{aligned} \right.$



از ناحیه های اول و سوم
من گذرد.

(الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 8 - 2P_2 = 1 + 4 = 7$

$S = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$

$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$

$\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{\sqrt{13}} - \frac{2\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)}{9\sqrt{13}} =$

$13\sqrt{13} + 9\sqrt{13} = 22\sqrt{13}$

$$x^r - ax + a \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow$$

مقادیر تنها یک ریشه دارند که همان $\{r\}$ است پس $(x^r - ax + a)$

$$a^r < ra \rightarrow a^r - ra < 0 \rightarrow$$

نمایر ریشه داشته باشد

$$a(a-r) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{0-r}{+1-1+} \boxed{0 < a < r}$$

$$r^2 x^r - 11x - a = 0 \xrightarrow{x=a} r^2 a^r - 11a - a = 0 \rightarrow r^2(a^r - 12a) = a \rightarrow \boxed{a^r - 12a = \frac{a}{r^2}}$$

$$r^2 x^r + \beta^r - 11x = V \rightarrow \underbrace{a^r + \beta^r}_{S^r - 11P} + \underbrace{a^r - 12a}_{\frac{a}{r^2}} = V \rightarrow 14 + \frac{ra}{r} + \frac{a}{r^2} \rightarrow 14 + a = V \rightarrow \boxed{a = -9}$$

$$S = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{11}{r} = \varepsilon \quad P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a}{r^2} \rightarrow S^r - 11P = 14 + \frac{ra}{r}$$

$$r^2 x^r - 11x + 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\div r} x^r - 11x + r = 0 \rightarrow (x-r)(x-1) \Rightarrow \{r, 1\}$$

نسبت a ریشه بزرگتر برابر $-\frac{9}{r} = -r$

$$\frac{ra + r + V - ra}{r} = \omega \Rightarrow b = \omega$$

$$S = (b, b-r) \Rightarrow (a, r)$$

$$y = a(x-\omega)^r \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} x^r + \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} x - \frac{ra}{r} + r \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} x^r + \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} x - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a - r > 0 \rightarrow a > r$$

$$V - ra > 0 \rightarrow V > ra \rightarrow \frac{V}{r} > a$$

$$ra + r > 0 \rightarrow ra > -r \rightarrow a > -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a > r \\ \frac{V}{r} > a \\ a > -\frac{r}{r} \end{array} \right\} a = r$$

$$\frac{+1}{r} = \text{باقی}$$

$$A = (9, 1) \quad B = (1, 1)$$

زنگنه سادات حسین

۱۱

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

$$E_0(1 - \alpha^2) + Y_0 \alpha^2 - Y_0(1 - \alpha) = 1V$$

$$E_0 + E_0 \alpha^2 + Y_0 \alpha^2 - Y_0 + Y_0 \alpha = 1V \Rightarrow Y_0 \alpha^2 - Y_0 \alpha + Y_0 = 1V - E_0$$

$$Y_0 \alpha^2 - Y_0 \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$A = Y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\omega \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0} \rightarrow \frac{\omega + \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0}$$

اصولاً

$$\frac{\omega + \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0} + \frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0} = \frac{\omega + \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0} + \frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4Y_0}}{2Y_0} = \frac{2\omega}{2Y_0} = \frac{\omega}{Y_0}$$

Subject _____

Date : / /

$$\frac{1-\omega}{r} = -r$$

(A)

$$y = (-r, -\frac{1}{r})$$

$$y = a(n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y \cdot an^r + \epsilon an + \epsilon a - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$ra - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \epsilon a = r$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r} x^r + r x + \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{(\alpha, \beta)} \beta = \frac{ra}{r} - 1 + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\beta = r}$$

ذکر سارا حسینی

9

Subject _____

Date: _____

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = -\xi$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = a$$

$$\Delta = 4 - \xi a \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{4 - \xi a}}{r} \rightarrow \beta = -1 + \sqrt{9 - a}$$
$$\alpha = -1 - \sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\beta^r + \alpha^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \rightarrow$$

$$r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \alpha^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \Rightarrow r(4 - \xi a) + (-1 - \sqrt{9 - a})^r \rightarrow$$

$$4r - \xi a + 9 + 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} \Rightarrow 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 10 + 12\sqrt{r}$$

$$9 - a = 10 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

زیراسادات منی

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \omega$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$$

(10)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \omega \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \omega \Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{به توان 2}}$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha + \beta}_{\frac{m+1f}{\sqrt{4}}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}_{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2\omega}{\sqrt{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1f}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1f}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{2\omega}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$\frac{m}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$

$$m\alpha^r + \mu\alpha + \nu = 0 \Rightarrow -\alpha^r + \mu\alpha + \nu = 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{-1}$$