

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ a - b + c = 9 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 1a + 1a = -1 \Rightarrow 19a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{19} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 5 \\ 9a + 5b + c = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\frac{-b}{19a} = -1 \Rightarrow b = 19a$$

$$a - b + c = 9 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{19} + 1 + c = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{19} + c = 9 \Rightarrow c = \frac{17}{19}$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{19} - 1 + \frac{17}{19} = 0 \right) \checkmark = \text{مطلوب}$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 18m - 81 > 0$$

$$9\epsilon + 19\epsilon = 20\epsilon \Rightarrow m = \frac{18 \pm 19}{2} = \begin{cases} 18 \\ -\epsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\epsilon > m > -9 \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{19} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m+9}{19} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -9$$

$$\frac{1-18m}{19} = \frac{17}{19-m} \Rightarrow 19m^2 - 18m + 17 = 9 \Rightarrow 19m^2 - 18m - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 18^2 + 4 \cdot 19 \cdot 8 = 11 \quad m = \frac{18 \pm 11}{19} = \begin{cases} \frac{29}{19} \\ -1 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark \quad 3 \text{ و } 4 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1 \quad x_1, x_2 = -\epsilon \quad x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_2} = A \quad x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} = B \quad (3)$$

$$A + B = \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1} + x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \frac{x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2} - x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1-19}{19} = -\frac{18}{19} \quad (2)$$

$$AB = \left( \frac{1}{x_2} + x_1^2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + x_2^2 \right) = \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 = -9\epsilon$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 1 - (-1) = 2 \Rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 9 - 9\epsilon = -\frac{18}{\epsilon}$$

$$\left( -9\epsilon^2 + 18\epsilon + 18 \right) \checkmark = \text{مطلوب}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = y \Rightarrow \left( y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2} + 1 \right) (y^2 + 1) = 2y = y^2 + 2y^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{y^2} = 2y$$

$$y^4 + y^2 + 2y^2 + 1 = 2y^2 \Rightarrow y^4 + 2y^2 - 2y^2 + 2y^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y^4 + \frac{1}{y^2} + 2\left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} + y = u \Rightarrow 2u - u^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} + y^2 \Rightarrow u^2 - 2u + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (u-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} = y \rightarrow \frac{(y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2} + 1)(y^2 + 1)}{y^2} = 2y$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 2x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{r}, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$x_1 = r x_2$$

(5) (1, 7, 5)

$$\varepsilon x_2 = \frac{a}{r}, \quad r x_2^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \Rightarrow x_2^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r^2} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{r}{r^2}, \quad x_1 = r$$

$$r - \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$t = -t \quad y = (-t)^2 a + (-t)(r + ra) = at^2 - rt - rat$$

$$t > 0$$

$$\frac{(ra + r)^2}{\varepsilon a} = y_{\min}$$

(2) (v) اگر  $a > 0$

اگر  $a = 0$

اگر  $a < 0$   $y \rightarrow -\infty$

جواب آخر برای هیچ متدا  $a$  ✓

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \text{طول}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = -\frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a = r$$

(2) (a)

$$x^2 + rx - r = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + rx - r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \varepsilon, \quad \boxed{ab = 1} \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

(9) (1, 7, 5)

$$\frac{-4}{ra} = \frac{-4}{r} = -r \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = -r \Rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\frac{ab}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-4 \times 1}{\varepsilon} = \boxed{\left[-\frac{4}{\varepsilon}\right]} = \boxed{-2}$$

(10) ریشه های معادله  $Z, P: A = x^2 + 4x + m$

(2) ریشه های معادله  $K, P: B = x^2 + rx - r$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_A &= P + Z \\ S_B &= K + P \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow S_A - S_B = Z - K$$

$$S_A = -4, \quad S_B = -r \Rightarrow Z - K = -4 - (-4) = \boxed{0}$$

$$p = \alpha \cancel{\beta}_{r\alpha} = r\alpha^r = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \mp \frac{r}{r}$$

-4

$$S = \alpha + \cancel{\beta}_{r\alpha} = r\alpha = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \mp \frac{n}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = \mp n$$

$$\text{اختلاف} = \boxed{14}$$