

(4)

$$C_1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{2a} \rightarrow a\left(\frac{-r}{2a}\right)^2 + c\left(\frac{-r}{2a}\right) + a \Rightarrow \left(\frac{9}{4a^2}\right)a \neq \frac{9}{4a} + a \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{9}{4a} - \frac{9}{4a} + a \rightarrow \frac{9-1a}{4a} + a \rightarrow \frac{9}{4a} + a \rightarrow \frac{9}{4a} + a = \frac{V}{\Delta} \rightarrow \frac{V^2}{4a} + 1a = V$$

$$4a^2 + 4a - V = 0 \quad \leftarrow -1a + 4a^2 = Va \quad \leftarrow \frac{-1a}{a} + 4a = V$$

$$a = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + 16a^2}}{8a} \rightarrow \frac{V \pm \sqrt{4V^2}}{14} \rightarrow \frac{V+2V}{14} \text{ و } \frac{V-2V}{14} \rightarrow \frac{-9}{\Delta}$$

(4) چون کسری و جذری را در هم نمی بینیم و با ۱ و ۰ صحت است

(5)

ریشه ها $\frac{m, m+2}{1} \mid \frac{2, 2, 2, 2}{1} \leftarrow$
 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-b}{a} = a+1 \rightarrow 2m+2 \rightarrow a = 2m+1$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a \rightarrow m(m+2) = a \rightarrow m(m+2) = 2m+1 \rightarrow m^2 - 1 = 0$$

طبی ① $\rightarrow$ حقیقی
 چون طبی حقیقی

ریشه ها: $2m, 2m+2$

مقادیر:

$$\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow 2n+2 \rightarrow 2n+2 = x_1 + x_2 = 2a+1 \rightarrow (2 \times 2) + 1 = 2n+2 \Rightarrow b = 2n+2$$

$$\frac{c}{a} \rightarrow 2(2n+2) \rightarrow 2 \times 4 = 2r$$

$n=2$

اختلاف فاصل نزدیک ریشه ها $2r - 2 = 2$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2(-a)} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a \times \frac{1}{2} + r \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} + r$$

(6)

$$\frac{1}{2} \mid \frac{a}{2} + r$$

$$2b \times \frac{1}{2} - b \times \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{a}{2} + r \rightarrow 2b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = \frac{a}{2} + r \rightarrow \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = \frac{a}{2} + r \rightarrow$$

$$x = 2b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 2b\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = -1$$

$$x = \frac{-1r}{2} + r \rightarrow -r + r = -1$$

مقداری صحت می کند $b-a=12$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{\omega a} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r\omega a} = \alpha$$

(9)

$$J = r\omega a \left(\frac{r}{r\omega a} \right)^2 + r \left(\frac{-r}{r\omega a} \right) + B \rightarrow \frac{r}{r\omega a} - \frac{r}{r\omega a} + B = \frac{-r}{r\omega a} + B$$

$$\alpha < 0 \leftarrow \alpha = \frac{-r}{r\omega a} \leftarrow \alpha > 0 \text{ if } \omega > 0$$



$$\frac{r}{r\omega a} \text{ is constant, } \omega > a \text{ if } B - \frac{r}{r\omega a} > 0$$

$$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = a^2 + b^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = a + b - 1$$

(1)

$$x = a + b - 1$$

$$\Delta = (a^2 + b^2 - 1)^2 - 4(a + b - 1) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \Delta = 16$$

$$a + b = 1 + \omega = 4$$

$$r = \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - 1) \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \rightarrow r \begin{cases} \frac{4+4}{2} = \omega \\ \frac{4-4}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$