

برای پاسخ به این سوال می‌توان گفت به ازای x مگر x $\cdot$ دانسته (ریشه ص) $\Rightarrow$ ریشه = $\boxed{1, 3}$ $\Rightarrow (x-1)(x-3) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = -(x^2 + 4x + 3) = f$

$\Delta > . \Rightarrow 9 - 1 = 1$
 $\Delta = . \quad 9 - 9 = 0$
 $\Delta < . \quad 9 - 14$
 $\Delta > . \quad 9 - 1 = 1$

الف) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x-1 = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2} + 1$
 $\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}}$ ر.ع

(الف) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{1} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5.155}{1} \\ +\frac{0.155}{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5.155 \\ 0.155 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x^2 - 11x + 21 = (x-4)(x-7) \Rightarrow$	$\boxed{4, 7} = \text{الف}$	٦
$x^2 + 3x - 28 = (x+7)(x-4) \Rightarrow$	$\boxed{4, -7} = \text{ب.}$	
$x^2 - 12x + 27 \Rightarrow$ $x^2 - 12x + 27 = (x-3)(x-9) \Rightarrow (x-\frac{3}{2})(x-\frac{9}{2}) = (x-1)(x-14)$ $2x^2 - 12x + 27 \Rightarrow$ $2x^2 - 12x + 27 = (x-3)(x-9) \Rightarrow (x-\frac{3}{2})(x-\frac{9}{2}) = (x-1)(x-\frac{17}{2})$	$\boxed{1, 14} = \text{الف}$ $\boxed{\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{2}} = \text{ب.}$	٧
$2x^2 - 5x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = (x-2)(x-3) \Rightarrow (x-\frac{2}{3})(x-\frac{3}{2}) \Rightarrow \boxed{1, 15}$ $2x^2 + 5x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 5x + 4 = (x+1)(x+4) \Rightarrow (x+\frac{1}{5})(x+\frac{4}{5}) \Rightarrow \boxed{1, 15}$	$\boxed{1, 15} = \text{الف}$ $\boxed{1, 15} = \text{ب.}$ ج د	٨
$x^2 - 2p = 4 - (-6, 0) = \boxed{1, 10}$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} \Rightarrow p = 2, p = -6$	الف	٩
$x^2 - 2p = 1 - (-19, 0) = \boxed{2, 10}$	ب.	
$\binom{V}{\omega} + \binom{q}{r} = \frac{V!}{2! \cdot 4!} + \frac{q!}{2! \cdot V!} = \frac{V \times 4}{2} + \frac{q \times 1}{2} = 21 + 34 = \boxed{55}$	الف	١٠
$\binom{q}{3} - \binom{1}{2} = \frac{q!}{3! \cdot 4!} - \frac{1!}{2! \cdot 4!} = \frac{q \times 1 \times 4}{6 \times 24} - \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 24} = \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 24} = \boxed{V_0}$	ب.	