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فرمولی: $-\frac{1}{r} x^r - x + \frac{14}{2}$

$$C = + \frac{1V}{1}$$

$$\text{If } x = -1 \Rightarrow a - 1a + c = 9 \quad -a + c = 9$$

If $X = P \Rightarrow 9a + 9a + c = 1$ i.e. $a + c = 1$

$$14a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{14} \quad b = -1$$

$$y^p x^p + m x + m + 9$$

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{\epsilon} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$I \wedge II \wedge III \rightarrow -9 < m < -8$$

$$p > \frac{n+5}{5} > \Rightarrow n > -5$$

①

$$\Delta_0 \rightarrow m^r - f(r)(m+r) \rangle \rightarrow m^r - \lambda m - f \lambda \rangle \rightarrow (m-1r)(m+r) \rangle \rightarrow \frac{-f}{+} \frac{1r}{-} \frac{+}{+} \quad (I)$$

$$r x^r + (r-1) x + \underline{r-m}$$

$$\eta = \frac{V}{F}$$



$$S = \frac{1 - r_m}{r - m} = \frac{1 - r_m}{r - m} = \frac{r}{r - m}$$

②

$\frac{V}{T} \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow 3$

$$\bar{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \Delta < .$$

$$P = \alpha\beta \cdot \left(x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1^r}\right) \left(x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_2^r}\right) = x_1^r x_2^r + x_1^r + x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_1^r x_2^r} = (P) + S - P + \frac{1}{P} = -\Delta\alpha - \frac{1}{P} = -\frac{m}{F} \quad (m-v)(m+v) = .$$

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

$$\alpha^p + \beta^p = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^{p-1} + \beta^{p-1} + \alpha\beta^{p-2} + \dots + \beta\alpha^{p-2} + 1)$$

$$\alpha' + \beta' = s' - r\rho = 12 \neq 9$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{3})(x - 10)$$

$$x^p - \frac{\omega l}{f} x - \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^r}} + 1 \right) \left(\sqrt{x^r} - 1 \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} = 2 \xrightarrow{\cdot x} x^2 - 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{r \pm r\sqrt{r}}{r} = (1 \pm \sqrt{r})$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma$$

$$3x^2 - ax + f$$

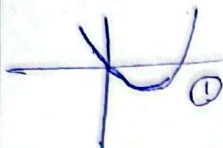
$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{f}{p} \Rightarrow 3\beta^2 = \frac{f}{p} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{f}{9} \Rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} \quad \alpha = \pm \sqrt{f}$$

$$\alpha = 3\beta$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ حال } = (x + \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3})(x + \sqrt{f}) = x^2 + \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3}x + \frac{f}{3} \xrightarrow{x^2} 3x^2 + \sqrt{f}x + f \Rightarrow \alpha = -\sqrt{f}$$

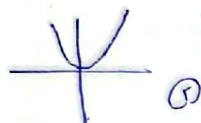
$$\textcircled{2} \text{ حال } = (x - \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3})(x - \sqrt{f}) = x^2 - \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3}x + \frac{f}{3} \rightarrow 3x^2 - \sqrt{f}x + f \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{f}$$

$$ax^2 + (3+2a)x \Rightarrow 1+(x=0, y=0) \quad (0,0)$$



$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (3+2a)^2 > 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{I} \cap \text{II} = \emptyset \rightarrow a \text{ هیچ مقدره} \quad (1,2)$$

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-(3+2a)}{a} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} p(x) & - & \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} & 0 \\ \hline & - & + & - \end{array}$$

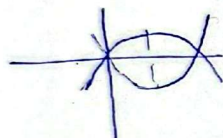


(II) $a > 0$ → از تقاطع سهم نگیرد → عرض از مبدا منفی
مثبت، منفی → مثبت

$$a \in (-\frac{\sqrt{f}}{3}, 0)$$

$$y_1 = -x^2 - 2x + b \quad y_2 = x^2 + ax - 2 \quad \begin{cases} y = x^2 + 4x - 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$xs = \frac{+2}{-1} = -2 = \frac{-a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 4 \quad (1)$$



ریشه های مجزول
میان است

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + 2 = -(x^2 + 2x - 2)$$

ریشه های مجزول
مثبت

$$b = +2$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = 8$$

$$2ax^2 + ax - 9$$

$$s_1 = \frac{-a}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$s_2 = s_1 + 1$$

$$s_2 = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$3x^2 + 9x - 9 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{-9 \pm 3\sqrt{117}}{15} + \frac{9}{15}$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$2x^2 - ax + b$$

$$(\alpha + 0.1\omega)(\beta + 0.1\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\beta + (\alpha + \beta)\frac{1}{2} = \alpha\beta = \alpha\beta_c$$

$$-\frac{9}{15} \pm \frac{3\sqrt{117}}{15} + \frac{9}{15} \quad \begin{array}{c} -\frac{9}{15} = \frac{b}{2a} \\ ab = -9 \end{array} \quad \left[-\frac{9}{2}\right]$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 3$$

α, β ریشه ها

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -2$$

$$\alpha + \beta - (\alpha' + \beta)$$

α', β ریشه ها

$$\alpha' + \beta = -2$$

$$= \alpha - \alpha' = 4$$