

المشكلة
مطلوب: إيجاد دالة

$$y = -x^2 + bx + c \quad \frac{-D}{4a} = V \rightarrow \frac{-D}{4 \cdot 1} = V \rightarrow D = -4V \rightarrow b^2 + 12 \rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

الف) $f(x) = x^2 + 2x^2 + 3$
 $x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 + 2t + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$
 لا يوجد حلا حقيقي

ب) $(x - x^2)^2 - 2(x - x^2) - 18 = 0$
 $t^2 - 2t - 18 = 0 \quad (t - 2)(t + 16) = 0$
 $t = 2 \quad t = -16$
 $x - x^2 = 2 \rightarrow x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$
 $x - x^2 = -16 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 16 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+64}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{65}}{2}$

$5x^2 - 14x + m = 0$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{20x^2 - 14m}}{5} = 2 \rightarrow 20x^2 - 14m = 4 \cdot 25$
 $5x^2 - 14x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2.8x + 2.4 = 0 \rightarrow (x - 1)(x - 2.4) = 0$
 $x = 1 \quad x = 2.4$

$3x^2 - 4x + m - 1 = 0$
 $3\alpha - \beta = 2$
 $3\alpha + 2\beta - 3\beta = 2 \rightarrow 3(\alpha + \beta) - 3\beta = 2$
 $\alpha = 2 \quad \beta = 0$
 $m = 1$

$-mx^2 + 5x + m^2 - 2 = 0$
 $\frac{c}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 2 = -m \rightarrow m^2 + m - 2 = 0$
 $(m + 2)(m - 1) = 0$
 $m = -2 \quad m = 1$

$x^2 - mx + 3 = 0$
 $\alpha\beta = 3 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = 3 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{3}{\alpha}$
 $m = \frac{3}{x_1} + \frac{3}{x_2} = \frac{19 + 2\sqrt{10}}{12} = m = \frac{19 + 2\sqrt{10}}{12}$

$$u^r - \epsilon u + m = \dots \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{u}{\mu} \quad p = \mu$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \boxed{m = \mu}$$

⑤

$$u^r - v u + r = \dots \quad \frac{1}{\alpha \mu} + \alpha \mu = \dots$$

①

$$\frac{1}{\alpha \mu} + \alpha \mu = \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \left(\alpha^r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} - r \right) = \mu \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha r + r}{\alpha} \quad \frac{\alpha^r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} - r}{\frac{\alpha^r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} + \epsilon - r}$$

$$= \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \epsilon \left(\alpha^r + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha r} + \epsilon \right)$$

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + 2 \cdot t$$

$$\text{cut} / \frac{-2 \cdot 0}{-r} \rightarrow \frac{2}{r}$$

④

$$-1 \cdot t^r + 2 \cdot t = 0 \rightarrow t = 0$$

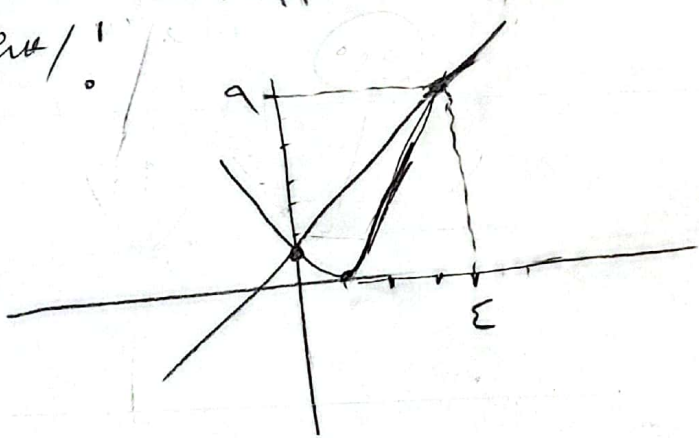
$$\rightarrow t = 2$$

$$-1 \cdot 2^r + 2 \cdot 2 = 1488 \rightarrow \{ \dots \}$$

$$\text{الف) } (u-1)^r = ru + 1$$

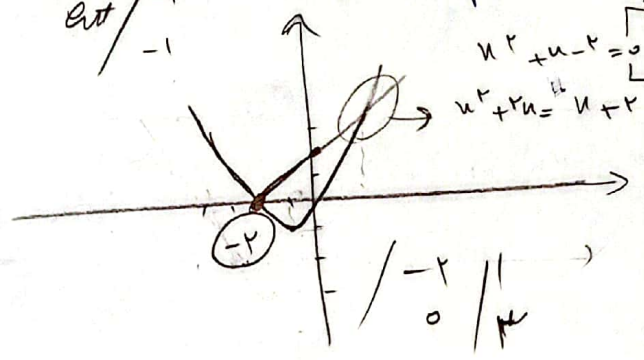
$$u^r + 1 = ru + 1 = ru + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \epsilon \\ \hline 1 & a \end{array}$$



$$\rightarrow u^r + ru = |u + r|$$

$$\text{cut} / \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \end{array}$$



①

①

$$u^r + u - r = 0$$

$$u^r + ru = u + r$$