

$$x^4 = -x^2 + bx + 1^2$$

(2)

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b^2 + 1^2}{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow b = \pm 1$$

$$i) f(x) = x^4 + bx^2 + 1^2$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + bx^2 + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2 = t} t^2 + bt + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \text{لا يوجد حلا حقيقي}$$

$$ii) f(x) = (1 - x^2)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(1 - x^2)^2 - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2 = t} t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (t - 1)(t - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ t = -1 \Rightarrow 1 - x^2 = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 19x + m = 0$$

(3)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{19}{1} = 19 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\alpha = \beta + 1 \Rightarrow \beta + 1 + \beta = 19 \Rightarrow 2\beta = 18 \Rightarrow \beta = 9, \alpha = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{m}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow 1 \times 1 = \frac{m}{1} \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$x^2 - 4x + m - 1 = 0 \quad 2\alpha - \beta = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = 2$$

(5)

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

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{16 - 12(m-1)}}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow 16 - 12(m-1) = 4 \Rightarrow m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$-mx^2 + \epsilon x + m^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$14 + \epsilon m^2 - 1m = 0$$

(6)

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 14 - 4(-m)(m^2 - 1) > 0$$

$$p = 1 \quad \frac{m^2 - 1}{-m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (m + 2)(m - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 1 \\ m = -2 \rightarrow \text{حقيقي} \end{cases}$$

s.a.m

Subject:

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$$2x^r - mx + r = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta^r = \varepsilon \Rightarrow (\alpha\beta)(\beta) = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \Rightarrow m = \frac{q}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon\alpha}{1r} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{q}{\varepsilon}$$

$$2x^r - \varepsilon x + m = 0$$

$$m = \alpha\beta \Rightarrow 1 \times r = r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \varepsilon \quad \alpha = r\beta \quad \varepsilon\beta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = r$$

$$2x^r - vx + r = 0$$

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

$$\alpha^r - r + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha^r} \Rightarrow \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)^r - \varepsilon = \varepsilon q \quad -\varepsilon = \varepsilon r$$

$$\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^r + r}{\alpha} = \frac{v\alpha - r + r}{\alpha} = v$$

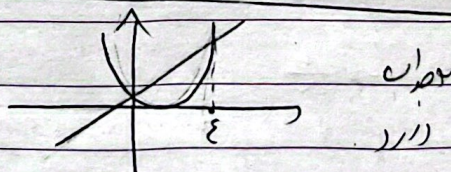
$$\alpha^r = v\alpha - r \quad \left(\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)^r = \alpha^r + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha^r} + \dots$$

$$h(t) = -\frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t$$

$$\frac{v_0}{\frac{1}{2}a} = \frac{v_0}{r} \Rightarrow t$$

$$-10 \left(\frac{r_0}{\varepsilon} \right) + v_0 \left(\frac{v_0}{r} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1r_0}{r} \Rightarrow h$$

$$i) (u-1)^r = ru + 1$$

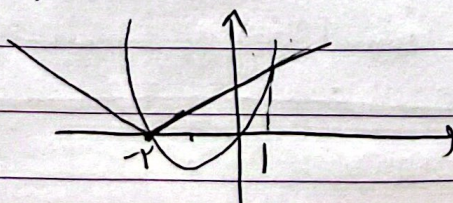


$$\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{-1}{0}$$

$$2x^r - ru + 1 = ru + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^r - \varepsilon u = 0 \Rightarrow u(2u - \varepsilon) = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \text{ or } \varepsilon$$

$$u) \underbrace{2x^r + ru}_{u(u+r)} \geq |u+r| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u+r = 2x^r + ru \Rightarrow u^r + u - r \neq 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \text{ or } -1 \\ u+r = -2x^r - ru \Rightarrow u^r + ru + r = 0 \Rightarrow u = -1 \text{ or } u = -1 \end{cases}$$



ii) $\frac{1}{2}at^2$