

ω

$$-m\alpha^r + \epsilon_m + m^r - r = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1 = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \Rightarrow -m = m^r - r$$

$$m^r + m - r = 0$$

$$(m+r)(m-1) = -r \leq 1$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 19 + \epsilon_m(m^r - r) > 0$$

$$(1) \rightarrow 19 + \epsilon(1-1) > 0 \checkmark$$

$$(-1) \rightarrow 19 - 1(1) > 0 \times$$

$$m=1$$

5

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^r > 19$$

$$\alpha\beta^r = r$$

$$\alpha\beta = r$$

$$\beta = \frac{\epsilon}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{9}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{19 + 2V}{15} = m$$

$$m^r - mm + \epsilon = 0$$

$$m^r - \frac{r^2 m}{15} + r = 0 \checkmark \quad m = \frac{r^2}{15}$$

$$m^r - \epsilon_m + m = 0$$

$$r\alpha + \alpha = \epsilon\alpha = r$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = r$$

$$\alpha\beta = r = m$$

5 از ریشه ها سه برابر دیگری است

1.75

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

$$\left(r = \frac{r}{\beta}\right)^c \rightarrow \beta^c = \frac{1}{\alpha^c}$$

$$m^r - V_m + r = 0 \quad m^r - V_m + r = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha^r + r}{\alpha} = \frac{V_r}{\alpha} = V$$

$$(V)^c = \alpha^c + \frac{1}{\alpha^c} + \epsilon - 9$$

$$= r\epsilon c - 9 = 33V$$

$$h(t) = -1.0t^r + \omega \cdot t \quad 9$$

$$-1.0t^r + \omega \cdot t = 0 \quad \left. \begin{matrix} t = 0 \\ t = \omega \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \frac{h}{h_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{r_0} = 2\omega \quad 1$$

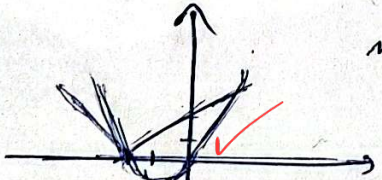
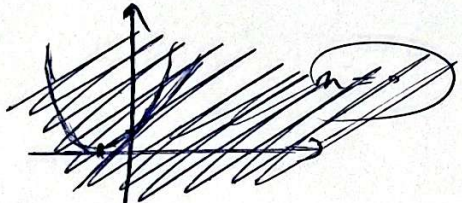
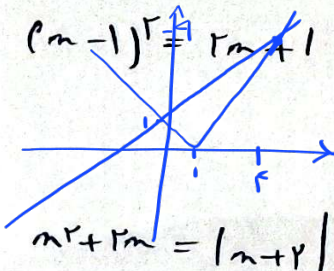
$$-1.0(2\omega)^r + \omega \cdot (2\omega) = 0$$

$$-95\omega + 15\omega = 45\omega$$

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روش هندسی

1



$$m = -r$$

$$m^r + m - r = 0$$

$$m=1 \text{ است } (m, r) \rightarrow (m+r)(m-1)$$

$$y = -n^2 + bn + 12 \leadsto y_{max} = -\frac{b^2}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 + 12}{4} = 17 \leadsto b = \pm 14$$

(1)

$$b^2 = 112 - 12 = 100$$

(2)

$$f(m) = n^2 + 2n^2 + c \xrightarrow{n^2 = x} x^2 + 2x + c = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{ریشه‌ها ندارد} \quad (3) \text{ ارف}$$

$$f(m) = (c - n^2)^2 - 2(c - n^2) - 10 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 10 = (x - \omega)(x + \omega) = 0$$

$$c - n^2 = x \quad x = -c \pm \omega$$

$$-n^2 + \frac{1}{-1} = 0 \leadsto n = \pm \sqrt{1}$$

$$-n^2 + \frac{1}{-1} = 0 \leadsto x$$

$$m^2 - 14m + 12 = 0 \quad (4) \text{ صر}$$

مقادیر دیگری که در این معادله قرار می‌دهیم، مقادیر m و هر دو صواب می‌باشد؟

$$|\alpha - \beta| = 2 = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{196 - 48}}{1} = 14$$

$$m^2 - 14m + 12 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 14m + 12 = 0$$

$$(m - \frac{12}{1}) / (m - \frac{12}{1}) = 0 \leadsto \text{ریشه‌های اول}$$

$$\alpha = 2, \beta = 0, m = 1 \quad m^2 - 4m = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$$

$\Rightarrow (F)$

$$m^2 - 14m + 12 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$$

$$m = 12$$

$$196 - 14m = 48 - 192$$

کدام صحیح

$$y = -n^2 + bn + 3 \leadsto y_{\max} = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 + 12}{4} = 4 \leadsto b = \pm 4$$

$$b^2 = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$f(m) = n^2 + 2n^2 + c \xrightarrow{n^2 = x} x^2 + 2x + c = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{ریشه ندارد}$$

۲) ارف

$$f(m) = (c - n^2)^2 - 2(c - n^2) - 15 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 15 = (x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$c - n^2 = x$$

$$x = -3 \text{ و } 5$$

$$-n^2 + \frac{4}{-1} + 3 = 0 \leadsto n = \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$-n^2 + \frac{16}{-1} - 5 = 0 \leadsto \text{X}$$

$$n^2 - 14n + m = 0 \quad \text{کدام صحیح از ریشه ها دو واحد از دیگری بزرگتر باشد مقدار } m \text{ و هر دو صواب - معادله؟}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = 2 = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{196 - 4m}}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow 196 - 4m = 4$$

$$n^2 - 14n + 12 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 14n + 18 = 0$$

$$(n - \frac{12}{1}) / (n - \frac{18}{1}) = 0 \leadsto \text{ریشه های اول}$$

$$196 - 4m = 4 \Rightarrow 192 = 4m$$

$$m = 48$$