

بازرسی تقریب

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$$3x^2 - ax + 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha, 3\alpha \rightarrow P = \frac{r}{3} = \frac{3\alpha}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{3} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{① } 5 = \frac{r}{3} + r = \frac{r}{3} + \frac{3r}{3} = \frac{4r}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{② } 5 = -\frac{r}{3} - r = -\frac{4r}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$4x^2 - (m+12)x + 1 = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = 2 - \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$S = \frac{m+12}{4} \quad P = \frac{1}{4\alpha\beta} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = 2 - \frac{1}{\beta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{2\beta - 1}{\beta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{2\beta - 1}{\beta}$$

$$\frac{m+12}{4} + 1 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{m+12}{4} = 1 \rightarrow m+12 = 4 \rightarrow m = -8$$

$$mx^2 + 3x + r = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^2 + kx + r = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta$$

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

$$\alpha = -\frac{r}{\beta} - \beta = -r \rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 12$$

$$\beta = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha(1-\alpha) = -r \rightarrow \alpha = -1, r$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta + \sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{m+12}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}} = 2 \rightarrow m+12 = 4 \rightarrow m = -8$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow k = -r$$

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$$\alpha = -1 \rightarrow k = -r$$

$$\rightarrow -a^2 + a + 1 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -r$$

$$2r + 4r + a$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$r\alpha r + r\beta r = 1r\sqrt{r} + \Delta \Rightarrow \alpha r + r(\alpha r + \beta r) \quad \Delta = r\sqrt{r} - \epsilon a$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - \epsilon a}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha r = \sqrt{r} - \epsilon a + 1r\sqrt{16 - \epsilon a}$$

$$s r - r p \rightarrow r \omega \rightarrow \frac{1r\sqrt{16 - \epsilon a}}{2} = 1r\sqrt{r} \quad 1r\sqrt{16 - \epsilon a} = 1r\sqrt{r}$$

$$\sqrt{16 - \epsilon a} = r\sqrt{r} \quad 16 - \epsilon a = r^2 \quad \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$2r - v\alpha r - a = 0$$

$$2r = t \rightarrow t r - vt - a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 49 - \epsilon(-a) = 49 \quad \omega = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} \quad t = \frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2} \quad a = \pm \sqrt{v + \sqrt{49}}$$

$$s = 0 \quad p = \frac{-v - \sqrt{49}}{2} \quad r p r - r s p + r s p p r$$

$$r \left(\frac{\epsilon a + 49 + 1\epsilon\sqrt{49}}{\epsilon r} \right) = \boxed{a9 + v\sqrt{49}}$$

$$r\alpha r - a\alpha + b = 0 \quad \alpha + \frac{1}{r}, \beta + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r\alpha\alpha r + a\alpha - 4 = 0 \quad a, \beta \rightarrow s = -\frac{\alpha}{\epsilon a} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad p = -\frac{4}{ra} = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$s' = s + 1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 = \frac{r}{\epsilon} = \frac{9}{\epsilon} \quad \boxed{a = r}$$

$$p' = \frac{1}{\epsilon} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{1}{r} + \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} - 1 = \frac{1 - r - \epsilon}{r} = -\frac{a}{\epsilon}$$

$$b = -\frac{a}{r} \quad \boxed{b = -\frac{a}{r}} \quad \left[\frac{r^2 x - \frac{a}{r}}{r} \right] = \boxed{-1}$$

$$r\alpha r - a\alpha + b = 0 \quad \begin{cases} s = \frac{a}{r} \\ p = \frac{b}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$r\alpha\alpha r + a\alpha - 4 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} s = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{9}{r} - \alpha = 1 \\ p = -r \rightarrow b = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{-1a}{r} = -1 \frac{r}{r}$$

s.a.m

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ax^r - ax - b &= 0 \quad s=1 \quad p = -\frac{b}{a} \quad (V) \\
 r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta &= 1V \quad sr - rp \\
 r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta &= 1V \quad r \cdot (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + r \cdot (\beta^r - \beta) = 1V \\
 \alpha \beta^r - a \beta - b &= 0 \quad a(\beta^r - \beta) - b = 0 \quad (\beta^r - \beta) = \frac{b}{a} \\
 \rightarrow r_0 \left(1 + \frac{r\beta}{a}\right) + r_0 \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) &= 1V \quad \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 4(a)(-b)}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4ab}}{|a|} = \frac{|a| \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{b}{a}}}{|a|}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + 4 \left(-\frac{1}{r\beta}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\alpha}} = \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right)$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{معظم؟} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = 1 \rightarrow a = r \\ p = r \end{array} \right. \quad (A)$$

$$x^r - \left(\frac{r}{a} + 1\right)x + b = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{1} = \epsilon \text{ و } 4 \\ p = r\epsilon \end{array} \right. \quad rf - r = (r1) \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^r + x - 1 - mx^r &= 0 \rightarrow s = -1 \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = sr - rp \quad (9) \\
 \min \alpha^r + \beta^r \quad p &= -1 - mr \quad 1 - r(-1 - mr) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + r + rmr = rmr + r \quad (r)$$

$$\min r = -\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{r\epsilon}{\Lambda} = (r^2) \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta = 0 - 4(r)(r) = -4r^2$$

s.a.m

$$A(1, y) \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{\mu - 1}{1} = -1$$

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$$B(-2, y)$$

$$y_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$f(n) = a(n+1)^2 + 1 \quad f(n^2 + r_{n+1}) + 1$$

$$a n^2 + r a n + a + 1$$

$$a r + 3 r = 2$$

$$s^2 - r p$$

$$s = \frac{-r a}{a} = (-r)$$

$$p = \frac{a+1}{a}$$

$$r = r \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \right)$$

$$\frac{r}{1} = \frac{r a + r}{a} = \frac{r a - r a - r}{a} = \frac{r a - r}{a} = a$$

(r)

$$r a - r = 2 a$$

$$r a = -r$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$\log = a + 1 = -\frac{r}{\mu} + 1 = \frac{1}{\mu}$$