

14/1/1401

تعیین کنید بازدم دفتر تکلیف می ده

$$3a^2 - 4a + 1 = 0$$

②

$$a \times 3a = 3a^2 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

⑤

$$3 \times \frac{4}{3} = 4 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$3 \times \frac{4}{3} = 4 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$|a| = 1 - (-1) = 14$$

$$3a^2 - (m+1)a + 1 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = a$$

$$3a^2 + 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$a + b = \frac{m+1}{3} = 1$$

$$a + b = \frac{-b}{1} = \frac{m+1}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = \frac{a}{1} \rightarrow a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} = \frac{4a}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{m+1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4a}{3}$$

$$m+1+1=4a$$

$$m = -1$$

$$3a^2 + ka^2 - 4a + 2 = 0$$

$$a + b = 1$$

$$a + b = -1$$

③

$$a + b = 1 \quad a + b = -1 \rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{a} \quad a + \frac{-1}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a^2 - 1}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a^2 - 1 = a$$

1, 0

$$a = 2 \rightarrow 3 \times 2 + k \times 2 - 4 \times 2 + 2 = 0$$

$$(a-1)(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 2 \text{ و } b = -1$$

$$ck = 12 \rightarrow k = \frac{12}{c} = 3$$

$$a^2 + 4a + 9 = 0 \quad a < b < 0 \quad 3a^2 + 2b^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18$$

$$a + b = -3 \quad a + b = 0 \quad \frac{a}{r}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{r}(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab \rightarrow 34 - 2ab \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) \rightarrow -4(\sqrt{2})$$

$$12\sqrt{2} + 18 = \frac{a}{r}(34 - 2ab) + \frac{1}{r}(-4\sqrt{2})$$

$$12\sqrt{2} + 18 = a(34 - 2ab) - 4\sqrt{2} \quad 12\sqrt{2} = -4\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{18}{a} = 34 - 2ab \rightarrow 34 - 34 = -2ab \rightarrow ab = 2 \rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$\rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\alpha^r - r\alpha^r - a = 0 \quad r_P^r - r_S p + r_S = 9 \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha^r = \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon^r - r\epsilon - a = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4a}}{2} \quad \epsilon > 0$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{r + \sqrt{49}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{r + \sqrt{49}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r + \sqrt{49}}{2}} \quad (9)$$

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

$$r_P^r - r_P p + r_S = r_P = r \times \left(\frac{-r - \sqrt{49}}{2} \right)^r = \frac{11r + 14\sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$= 0.9 + 14\sqrt{49}$$

$$r\alpha^r - a\alpha + b = 0 \quad r\alpha\alpha^r + a\alpha - r = 0 \quad \left[\frac{a}{\epsilon} \right] \quad (7)$$

$$S = \frac{a}{r} \quad p = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$a + \frac{1}{r}, b + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$s' = -\frac{1}{r} \quad p' = \frac{-r}{a}$$

$$s' = \alpha + \beta + 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} + 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$p' = \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\beta + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} =$$

$$\frac{b}{r} - \frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{r}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow b = \frac{r^2}{a} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

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

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

$$r\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \quad \epsilon_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \alpha = 1v \quad (v)$$

$$\alpha^r = \frac{a\alpha + b}{r} \rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{r\beta + b}{r}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \times \frac{a\beta + b}{a} + r_0 \times \frac{a\alpha + b}{a} - r_0 \beta = 1v \quad \times \alpha$$

$$\epsilon_0 \alpha \beta + \epsilon_0 b + r_0 a\alpha + r_0 b - r_0 \beta \alpha = 1v \alpha$$

$$r_0 a + \epsilon_0 b = 1v a \rightarrow \epsilon_0 b = -r_0 a \rightarrow b = -\frac{r_0}{\epsilon_0} a$$

$$\alpha = 1 - \beta \quad r\beta^2 + r(1-\beta)^2 - r\beta = v \Rightarrow r\beta(\beta-1) = -1 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = -\frac{r \cdot b}{1} \quad \text{تاریخ:} \quad a\alpha^2 - a\alpha - b = 0 \rightarrow -r \cdot b\alpha^2 + r \cdot b\alpha - b = 0 \quad |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 b^2 - 4(-b)(-b)}}{2(-b)} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 b^2 - 4b^2}}{-2b}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4a \cdot \frac{-b}{r} - \frac{4}{r^2} a}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{1} a^2}}{2a} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{1}}$$

①

$$\alpha^2 - (a+1)\alpha + a = 0 \rightarrow \alpha, \alpha+1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S = a+1 = \alpha + \alpha+1 \\ P = a = \alpha^2 + \alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 - (\alpha + 1) = \alpha^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = \pm 1 \quad \text{sub } \alpha \Rightarrow a = 1 \cdot \alpha = \alpha$$

$$\alpha^2 - (a+1)\alpha + b = 0 \rightarrow \beta, \beta+1$$

$$S = 1 = \beta + \beta+1 \rightarrow \beta = 0 \quad b = \beta^2 + \beta = 0$$

$$b - a = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha - 1 - \alpha^2 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -1 \\ \alpha\beta = -1 - m^2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(-1 - m^2) = 1 + 2 + 2m^2 = 3 + 2m^2$$

$$3m^2 + 2 \xrightarrow{m^2 \geq 0} \min = 2$$

$$A(3, 4) \quad B(-5, 4) \quad \text{نقطه}$$

①

$$\alpha = \frac{-a+r}{r} = -1 \quad y_s = 1 \quad y-1 = a(\alpha+1)^2$$

$$0-1 = a(\alpha+1)^2 \rightarrow (\alpha+1)^2 = -\frac{1}{a} \rightarrow r = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\alpha = -1 \pm r \quad \alpha = -1 + r \quad \beta = -1 - r$$

موضوع:

تاریخ: / /

$$(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = 0 \rightarrow (-1+r)^2 + (-1-r)^2 =$$

$$(1 - 2r + r^2) + (1 + 2r + r^2) = 2 + 2r^2$$

$$2r^2 + 2 = 0 \rightarrow r^2 = -\frac{2}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y - 1 = a(0 + 1)^2 = a \rightarrow$$

$$y = 1 + a = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

حاصل $a = 0$

عرض از مبدأ $= \frac{1}{2}$