

پایه دهم

تکالیف شماره ۲۰

مستر باقری

$$\alpha = 3\beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 4\beta \cdot \frac{\alpha + \beta = \frac{b}{a}}{\frac{b}{a}}, 4\beta = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = 3\beta^2 \quad 3\beta^2 = \frac{12}{9} \rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = 3 \times \frac{2}{3} = 2$$

$$2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a_1 = 8$$

$$\beta = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = 3 \times -\frac{2}{3} = -2$$

$$-2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{-10}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a_2 = -10$$

$$a_1 - a_2 = 8 - (-10) = 18$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = a \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = a \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \sqrt{\beta}}}{\frac{1}{4}} = a$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{39} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+12}{39} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{39}} = \frac{22}{39}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+12}{39} = \frac{22}{39} - \frac{12}{39} = \frac{10}{39} \Rightarrow m+12 = 10 \rightarrow m = -2$$

$$mz^2 + 3z + 2 = 0 \rightarrow -z^2 + 3z + 2 = 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} = -2$$

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

$$5x(-1)^2 + k + 9 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow k = -5$$

$$5x(1) + 3k - 11 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow k = -5$$

$$1^u \alpha^r + 1^u \alpha^r = 1/a \alpha^r + 1/a \beta^r + 0/a \alpha^r - 0/a \beta^r \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\omega}{r} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - 1p \rightarrow 34 - 1a$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) = -9(-\sqrt{39-5a}) = 9\sqrt{39-5a}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{r} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha^r - \beta^r) \rightarrow 90 - 2a + 3\sqrt{39-5a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 10$$

$$90 - 2a = 10 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad \sqrt{39-5a} = 12\sqrt{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^r = t \quad x^r - vx^r - a = 0 \rightarrow t^r - vt - a = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{1a} \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{r} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{r}} \rightarrow S = 0$$

$$p = \frac{-v - \sqrt{49}}{r}$$

منه منفرد
فقط
النتيجة

$$1p^r - 1p^r + 1p^r = \left(\frac{-v - \sqrt{49}}{r} \right)^r x^r = \frac{49 + 49 + 12\sqrt{49}}{r} x^r = 29 + \sqrt{49} \quad (11)$$

$$1a x^r + a x - 9 = 0 \rightarrow \omega \rightarrow \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{r}, \alpha \times \beta = -\frac{9}{a} \quad (12)$$

$$1x^r - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{r} + \beta + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{r}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{r} + \alpha \right) \left(\frac{1}{r} + \beta \right) = \frac{1}{r} + \left(\alpha + \beta \right) \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\alpha\beta}{r} = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{12}{r} = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow b = -9$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{1 \times -9}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-9}{r} \right] = -2 \quad (13)$$

$$ax^r - ax - b = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \\ x = \beta \rightarrow \beta^r - a\beta - b = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

$$\begin{cases} s=1 \\ p = -\frac{b}{a} \end{cases} \quad \beta^r - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\sum \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta = r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r - r \cdot \beta$$

$$r \cdot (s^r - r p) + r \cdot (\beta^r - \beta) \rightarrow r \cdot (1 + \frac{r b}{a}) + r \cdot (\frac{b}{a}) = r + \frac{r^2 b}{a} + r \cdot \frac{b}{a}$$

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

$$\frac{\Delta}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r + \xi a b}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r - \frac{a^r}{a}}}{|a|} = \frac{|a| \sqrt{\frac{\xi}{a}}}{|a|} = \sqrt{\frac{\xi}{a}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{r \sqrt{a}}{a} \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow \omega_{\xi}: r_{m+1}, r_{m-1} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x^r - (ca+1)x + b = 0 \rightarrow \omega_{\xi}: r_n, r_{n+r}$$

$$a = r_{m+1} \times r_{m-1} = \xi m^r - 1$$

$$a+1 = \xi m \rightarrow a = \xi m - 1 \Rightarrow \xi m^r - 1 = \xi m - 1 \rightarrow m^r - m = 0 \rightarrow m(m-1) = 0 \rightarrow m = 1 \text{ or } m = 0$$

$$\boxed{a = c}$$

$$b = r_n^r + \xi n$$

$$|b - a| = |r_{\xi} - c| = r1 \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

$$ra + 1 = \xi n + r \rightarrow 1 = \xi n + r \rightarrow n = r \rightarrow \boxed{b = r\xi}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -1$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = -1 - m^r \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = s^r - rp = 1 - r(-m^r - 1) = c + rm^r \quad m^r = 0$$

$$c + rm^r \xrightarrow{m=0} \text{--- (v)}$$

10

$$S|1^{-1} \quad y = a(n+1)^r + 1 \xrightarrow{(n,0)} a = a(n^r + 1 + rn) + 1$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = an^r + ran + a + 1 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-ra}{a} = -r \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{a+1}{a}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^r = \underbrace{\alpha^r + \beta^r}_a + r\alpha\beta = 1 \rightarrow r\alpha\beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{-1}{r} \quad \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{\frac{r}{a+1}}$$

$$y = \frac{-r}{c} (n+1)^r + 1 \xrightarrow{n=0} y = \frac{-r}{c} + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{c}}$$