

۲۵ آفرین!

$$\frac{a=2}{-\frac{b}{2a}}$$

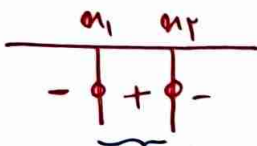
$$\frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \quad \begin{cases} 2a-2=1 \\ 2a=3 \\ a=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 2 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+2) = 0$$

ریشه مثبت ✓

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→ $m < 0$ اسفل $(-\frac{5}{2}, 0)$ ✓

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 20 - 4m^2 > 0$$

$$4m^2 < 20 \Rightarrow -5 < 2m < 5 \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{5}{2} < m < \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

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$$x^2 - 5x + p = 0$$

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{(5-\sqrt{5}) + (5+\sqrt{5})}{2}\right)x + \left(\frac{(5-\sqrt{5})(5+\sqrt{5})}{9}\right) = x^2 - 5x + \frac{5}{9} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 - 45x + 5 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$2x^2 - 11x + m + 2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 11x + 6x + 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

①

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

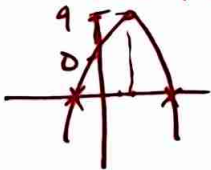
$$\boxed{\alpha = 1}, \boxed{m = 6\alpha = 6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 11$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}_{s^2 - 2p} + 2\alpha^2 = 11 - 2\left(\frac{m+2}{2}\right) + 11\alpha - m - 2 = 11 \Rightarrow 2m = 11\alpha \Rightarrow \underline{m = 6\alpha} \quad \text{①}$$

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$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$



$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow 2a = -b$$

$$a \Rightarrow 2a + 2b + c = 9 \quad 2a + b = 2 \quad \boxed{a = -1} \quad \boxed{b = 4}$$

$$\boxed{(-1, 0)}$$

$$-x^2 + 4x + 0 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x < 0 \Rightarrow (x-0)(x-4) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 0$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} q\beta &= -\alpha\beta^r + v\beta \\ \beta > 0 &\Rightarrow \beta \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} q = -\alpha\beta + v \leadsto \underline{\alpha\beta = -r}$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} = -r \quad \underline{-r\alpha = q\beta} \Rightarrow \alpha'' - \underbrace{V\alpha - \frac{r\alpha}{q\beta}}_{q\beta} = 0 \quad \alpha'' = q\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^r = q$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -r$$
$$\beta = \frac{-r(-r)}{9} = \frac{r}{3}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{V}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$\alpha - + \alpha \beta \epsilon$
 $\boxed{-14}$ $\leftarrow$
 $-\alpha = 9, \beta, \gamma > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha^T - m\beta = \Lambda \\ \beta^T - \gamma m \\ S^T - \gamma \rho - \gamma m = \Lambda \\ m^T + \varepsilon m - \gamma m - \Lambda = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m^T + \gamma m - \Lambda = 0 \\ (m + \varepsilon m - \gamma m) = 0 \\ -\gamma + \gamma \end{array}$$

$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ عقدي البته اگر ریشه عقدي مدنظر اين است
 $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{g = -2}$ (2) $4 - 2 = (2)$

$$\frac{E_{ac} - b^r}{E_a} = \Lambda$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= m \\ b &= c \\ c &= \frac{m}{r} + v \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$m^p - 2m - 1 = 3^b$$

~) $\text{Nurbe: } -2n^2 + 8n + 9 = 0$

$$(m - \epsilon)(m + \epsilon) =$$

$$n^Y - Y_n - c_3 c$$

ϵ (-2) $\leftarrow$ $m < 0$ $\leftarrow$ $1, b \max$ $\leftarrow$ K $\leftarrow$ $(n-1)(n+1) - 1$

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

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta}$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = r \quad -b = r a$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}q + 2q + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\frac{S}{P} = \frac{\epsilon}{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a=r \Rightarrow \epsilon a + r b + \epsilon s y \sim r a + b s \mid \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{r}} \boxed{b = r}$$

$$\stackrel{n=2}{\Rightarrow} c - (fa+e)(2) + (ra^2+ga+c) = 0 \Rightarrow ra^2 - 2a - 1 = 0$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1x + 1r = 0 \quad r, q \checkmark$$

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

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow r_n r - 1 \eta + \xi = 0 \quad r, \frac{r}{\mu} \checkmark$$