

12. $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$

7)

$$-x^2 + bx + r \rightarrow y_3 = \frac{-a}{r_a} = \frac{r_a c - b^2}{r_a} = \frac{-11r - b^2}{-r} = \frac{b^2 + 11r}{r} = v \Rightarrow b = \pm \varepsilon$$

$$5. f(x) = x^2 + rx + r \rightarrow t^2 + rt + r = 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = r^2 - 4r = -4 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0, \text{ لا يوجد حلا}$$

$$f(x) = (r - x)^2 - r(r - x) - 10 \rightarrow t^2 - rt - 10 = (t - a)(t + r) = 0 \rightarrow t = -r \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow t = a \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \text{ غير ممكن}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 14x + m = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{14}{1} = \varepsilon = \alpha + \beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r\alpha + r = \varepsilon \\ \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = r \end{array} \right\}$$

10.

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{m}{r} = \alpha\beta = r \Rightarrow m = 1r \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - 14x + 1r = 0, \Delta > 0 \checkmark$$

$$-mx^2 + rx + m^2 - r = 0 \rightarrow S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r}{r} = r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = r \\ r\alpha - \beta = r \\ r\alpha = 4 \\ \alpha = r \\ \beta = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

15.

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \alpha\beta = 0 = \frac{m-1}{r} \Rightarrow m-1 = 0$$

$$m = 1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P = \alpha\beta = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{m^2 - r}{-m} \end{array} \right\} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) (\beta) = \frac{m^2 - r}{-m} \Rightarrow m^2 - r = -m$$

$$m^2 + m - r = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m = 1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \\ m = -r \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \text{ غير ممكن} \end{array} \right\}$$

20.

$$x^2 - mx + r = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{C}{a} = \alpha\beta = r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \\ \alpha\beta = r \end{array} \right\} \alpha = \frac{9}{\varepsilon}$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = m$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{\varepsilon} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r+9}{r} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{r+9}{r} \\ \Delta > 0 \checkmark \end{array} \right\}$$

25.

$$\alpha = r\beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r\beta = \varepsilon \rightarrow \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = r\beta \end{array} \right\} \alpha = r$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P = \frac{C}{a} = m = \alpha\beta = r \\ \Delta > 0 \checkmark \end{array} \right\}$$

30.

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$$p = \frac{C}{a} = \alpha B = r \rightarrow B = \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow B^r = \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \quad \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = s^r \text{ r.s.p} \quad -1$$

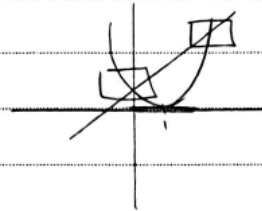
$r^r r^r - r^r = r^r \cdot 1$

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + a \cdot t = -1 \cdot (t^r - at) = -1 \cdot t(t-a) \Rightarrow -1 \cdot t(t-a) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow 0 \\ \searrow a \end{matrix} \quad -9$$

$$5. \quad y_s = \frac{-a}{r_a} = \frac{0 - r_0}{-r} = \frac{r_0}{r}$$

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

$$x^r - r x + 1 = r x + 1 \Rightarrow x^r - r x = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow x=0 \\ \searrow x=2 \end{matrix}$$

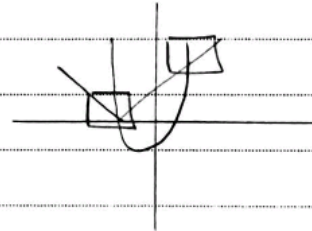


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$$x^r + r x = |x+r|$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -r & x+r \\ \hline -x-r & x+r \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \geq -r \rightarrow x^r + x - r = 0 \leq -r \\ x \leq -r \rightarrow x^r + r x + r = 0 \leq -r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ x=-r \end{array}$$



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