

19, v2

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\beta}$$

$$\alpha = \tau \beta$$

$$\alpha \beta = \tau \beta^2 \quad \frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = \frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\tau} = \frac{g}{\tau} \rightarrow g = \Delta \\ \alpha = -1 \quad \beta = -\frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow -\frac{\Delta}{\tau} = \frac{g}{\tau} \rightarrow g = -\Delta \end{array} \right.$$

$$1 - (-1) = 14 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 2\omega \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{4} \times 4 + 2 \times 4 = 2\omega$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{164}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m + 15}{125}$$

$$\rightarrow m + 1^r = 1^z \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$

$$P_{\frac{2}{3}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha\beta = -1, \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \{\beta, \alpha\} = \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=2} \quad \mu_x^2 + k \cdot x^2 - 9x^2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \quad \mu_0 = k + \mu_y \rightarrow \boxed{k = -3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha(1 - \alpha) = -\nu \rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - \nu = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ \alpha = +\nu \end{cases}$$

~~$$n^2 = t^2 - vt = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \text{ or } t = n$$~~

~~$$t = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 - c^2}}{c}$$

$$\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 - c^2}}{c} = x \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 - c^2}}{c} \rightarrow p = \frac{v^2 + v^2 - c^2 + 1 \pm \sqrt{v^2 - c^2}}{c} = \frac{2v^2 - c^2 \pm \sqrt{v^2 - c^2}}{c}$$~~

$$u^r + y_n + az. \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{4-a}}{2} = -2 - \sqrt{4-a} \xrightarrow{1} \alpha^2 = 4 + 4 - a + 4\sqrt{4-a} \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 = 8 - 3a + 4\sqrt{4-a} \quad (1) \\ \beta = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{4-a}}{2} = -2 + \sqrt{4-a} \xrightarrow{2} \beta^2 = 4 - 4 + 4\sqrt{4-a} \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

همیشه در معادله جابجایی صفر انداخته می شود
همیشه آنرا صفر می اندازیم $\rightarrow S = 0$

$S_t = t, S_y = -x_1 + x_1 - x_y + x_y = 0$

~~$$P_t = t, t_r \Rightarrow P_n = (\sqrt{t_1}) (\sqrt{t_1}) (\sqrt{t_1}) (\sqrt{t_1}) \dots t_r, t_r = \dots$$~~

$$x^y = t \quad b^y - \sqrt{b} - 0 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x^y = \frac{\sqrt{y+9}}{y} & x=3 \\ x^y = \frac{-\sqrt{y+9}}{y} & x=-3 \end{cases} \rightarrow P = -\left(\frac{\sqrt{y+9}}{y}\right)$$

$$2p^2 - 3p + 1 = 2p^2 = 2 \left(-\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2} \right)^2 = 49 + v\sqrt{49} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha' + \beta' = \frac{a}{\gamma} \quad \alpha' \beta' = \frac{b}{\gamma} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + 1 \cdot \omega = \alpha' \\ \beta + \omega = \beta' \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{\gamma} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 2}$$

$$\alpha \beta = -\frac{\gamma}{a} \quad (\omega \beta) = -\frac{a}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{b}{\gamma} = (\alpha + \omega)(\beta + \omega) = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma}(-1) \Rightarrow -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{b}{\gamma} \rightarrow \boxed{b = -\gamma \omega}$$

(2)

9

$$\left[\frac{\gamma + \gamma \omega}{\gamma} \right] = \left[-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \right] = \boxed{-1} \checkmark$$

$$a\alpha^2 - \alpha\omega - b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - \frac{b}{a} = 0 \rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

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

(2)

✓

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha + \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0 \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}}}{1} = \boxed{\frac{\gamma\sqrt{2}}{2}} \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = \beta + \gamma \quad \alpha + \beta = \gamma\beta + \gamma = a + 1 \quad \alpha\beta = a =$$

$$\gamma = (\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 4a + 1 - \gamma a}{1}} = \sqrt{(a-1)^2} \rightarrow \gamma = a-1 \rightarrow \boxed{a=3} \rightarrow \beta=1, \alpha=3$$

(3=0) قق

$$\boxed{a - b = ?} \quad \gamma \frac{\gamma}{a} + \gamma \frac{\gamma}{a} = \gamma b$$

$$\alpha^2 - 1\alpha + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = \gamma^2}$$

$$|\gamma^2 - 3| = \boxed{2} \checkmark$$

(2)

^

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - \gamma p = 1 - \gamma(-1 + \gamma) = 1 + \gamma + \gamma^2 \xrightarrow{\min} = 1 + \gamma = \boxed{3} \checkmark$$

(2)

9

$$\kappa_s = -\frac{\omega + \gamma}{\gamma} = -1 \rightarrow y = a(x+1)^2 + 1 = a\alpha^2 + \gamma a\alpha + a + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = -\gamma \\ p = \frac{a+1}{a} \end{array} \right.$$

(2) 5

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - \gamma p = \omega$$

عرفت از صبا

$$\rightarrow \gamma - \gamma \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \right) = \omega \rightarrow \frac{-\gamma}{a} = \omega \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{\gamma}{\omega}} \checkmark \rightarrow y = -\frac{\gamma}{\omega}x^2 + \frac{\gamma}{\omega}x + \boxed{\frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a+1}{a} = -\frac{\gamma}{\omega}} \quad \text{عرفت از صبا:}$$