

۱۹، ۵

نام و نام خانوادگی ... (کود و نام) ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹ ... کلاس ...

$$P = \frac{t}{r} = 3\alpha^2 \quad \alpha = \frac{r}{3} \quad 3\alpha = r \quad 12 - 2\alpha + r = 0 \quad \underline{\alpha = 1}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{r}{3} \quad 3\alpha = -r \quad 12 + 2\alpha + r = 0 \quad \underline{\alpha = -1}$$

✓ (۷۵)

۱۴ → سوال اختلافی و مفهومی

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 5 \quad \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = 25 \quad \frac{S + 2\sqrt{P}}{P} = 25$$

$$S = \frac{m+12}{4} \quad P = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{\frac{m+12}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{m+12+1}{1} = m+13 = 25 \quad m = 12$$

$$P' = \frac{r}{-1} = -r \quad \checkmark$$

(۲)

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

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

$$\alpha = 2, \alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha = \alpha = -1 \rightarrow -t + k + 9 - 2 = 0 \quad \underline{k = -7} \quad \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$\alpha^2 + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = \alpha^2 + 2(S^2 - 2P) = 11\alpha + 12\sqrt{r} \quad S = -4 \quad P = \alpha$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4\alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4\alpha}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{16 + 4\sqrt{16 - 4\alpha} + 16 - 4\alpha}{4} = 11 - \alpha + \sqrt{4 - \alpha}$$

از اینجا می‌توانیم $S^2 - 2P$ جزء شک نداریم (به شرط آنکه α پس حتماً): $12\sqrt{r} = 4\sqrt{4 - \alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{4 - \alpha} = \sqrt{r} \quad 4 - \alpha = r \quad \underline{\alpha = 1} \quad \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$\alpha^2 = t \quad t^2 - 5t - 5 = 0 \quad \Delta = 25 + 20 = 45 \quad t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{45}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{دو جواب قریب دارد.} \Rightarrow S = 0, P = -t$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P' - 3SP + 2S = 2P' = 2\left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{45}}{2}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{25 + 45 + 10\sqrt{45}}{2}\right)$$

$$= 59 + 10\sqrt{45} \quad \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$-r_0 \beta m^r + r_0 \beta n - \beta = 0 \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \boxed{\frac{r}{\sqrt{\Delta}}}$$

سوال ۷

S_r

$$\textcircled{1} r_0 x^r - a x + b = 0 \quad S_r = \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} r_0 x^r + a x - 9 = 0 \quad S_r = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{r_0} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$P_r = \alpha \beta = \frac{-9}{r} = -r \quad P_r = (\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \alpha \beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$-r = -\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} = -r = \frac{b}{r} \quad b = -4 \quad \left[\frac{1-4/(1)}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{r}{r} \right] = -r \quad \checkmark$$

$$r_0 (r \beta^r - \alpha^r - \beta) = 1 \quad r_0 (\beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta^r - \beta) = r_0 (\alpha^r + \beta^r) - \beta(\beta - 1) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\alpha - \beta}{a x^r - a x + b} = a \beta^r - a \beta - b = 0 \quad a \beta(\beta - 1) = b \quad \beta(\beta - 1) = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$S = -\frac{a}{r} = 1 \quad P = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow r_0 (S^r - rP + \beta(\beta - 1)) = r_0 (1 + \frac{r}{a} + \frac{b}{a}) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$r_0 (1 + \frac{r}{a}) = 1 \quad 1 + \frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{r_0} \quad \frac{r}{a} = -\frac{r}{r_0} \quad b = -\frac{a}{r_0} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 4ab}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 (1 - \frac{4b}{a})}}{|a|} = \frac{|a| \sqrt{1 - \frac{4b}{a}}}{|a|} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4b}{a}} \quad \text{وقت!}$$

$$x^r - (a-1)x + a = 0 \quad x = r\alpha - 1, x = r\alpha + 1 \quad S = t\alpha = a + 1 \quad P = t\alpha^r - 1 = a$$

$$t\alpha = t\alpha^r - 1 - 1 \quad t\alpha(a-1) = 0 \quad \alpha = 0, 1 \quad \alpha = 0 \quad a = -1 \Rightarrow x^r - 1 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \notin \mathbb{N} \times \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad a = r \quad x^r - t\alpha + r = (x-r)(\alpha-1) = 0 \quad x = 1, r \in \mathbb{N} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow P = r \quad x^r - 1 = a + b = 0 \quad x = r\beta, r\beta, r \quad S' = 1 = t\beta + r \quad \beta = r$$

$$\Rightarrow x = t, 4 \quad P' = r \quad P' - P = r - r = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad 1 + tm^r + t > 0 \quad tm^r > -\omega \quad m^r > -\frac{\omega}{t}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP \quad S = -1 \quad P = -m^r - 1 \Rightarrow S^r - rP = 1 + rm^r + r$$

$$= rm^r + r \xrightarrow{\min} m = 0 \Rightarrow rm^r + r = r > 0 + r = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$a(m-\alpha)(n-\beta) = a\alpha^r - \frac{b}{a} S\alpha + \frac{c}{a} P\alpha \quad S = \alpha + \beta = -\omega + r = -r$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = t - rP = \omega \quad rP = -1 \quad P = -\frac{1}{r} \quad x_{\min} = -1$$

$$y_{\min} = 1 \quad a - a(-1)(-r) + a(-\frac{1}{r}) = a - ra - \frac{1}{r}a = -\frac{r}{r}a = 1$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{r} \quad C = a \cdot P = (-\frac{r}{r}) \times (-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$