

$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{-\Delta}{\pm a} = \gamma \quad \frac{-(b^2 - 4ac)}{-r} = \gamma \rightarrow \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{r} = \gamma \rightarrow b^2 - 4(-1)(r) = 4r$$

$$b^2 + 4r = 4r \rightarrow b^2 = 16 \rightarrow b = \pm 4 \checkmark$$

۱ (۲)

الف)  $m^2 = 4 \rightarrow t^2 + 2t + 3 \quad \Delta \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \frac{4 - 4(1)(3)}{(2)^2} = -1 \checkmark$

۲ (۲)

ب)  $t - m^2 = 4 \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 10 \quad \Delta \rightarrow (2)^2 - 4(1)(-10) = 84$

$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{84}}{2} \rightarrow t = 1 \pm \sqrt{21}$

$t = 1 + \sqrt{21} \rightarrow t - m^2 = 4 \Rightarrow -1 = m^2 \checkmark$

$t = 1 - \sqrt{21} \rightarrow t - m^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{21} = m^2 \checkmark$

$$\beta = \alpha + 2 \quad / \quad \beta + \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha + 2 + \alpha = 2\alpha + 2 = 4 \rightarrow 2\alpha = 2 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\beta = \alpha + 2 \rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3 \checkmark \quad \beta \times \alpha = 3 \times 1 = 3 \quad \frac{m}{r} = 3 \rightarrow m = 12 \checkmark$$

۳ (۲)

$$\frac{c}{a} = \alpha \beta \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\alpha - \beta = 2 \\ \alpha + \beta = 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 2\alpha - \beta = 2 \\ \alpha + \beta = 2 \\ \hline \alpha = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2x_0 = 0 \\ \alpha \times \beta \end{array} \quad \frac{c}{a} = \alpha \times \beta$$

$$\frac{m-1}{r} = 0 \rightarrow m-1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1 \checkmark$$

۴ (۲)

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \beta \times \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \times \alpha = 1 = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{m^2 - r}{-m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 - r = -m$$

۵ (۲)

$$m^2 + m + r = 0 \quad \Delta \rightarrow 1 - 4(1)(r) = 9 \quad \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} +1 \checkmark \\ -2 \times \end{array}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1 - 4(-1)(-1) = 0 \checkmark \quad -2 \rightarrow 1 - 4(2)(-1) = 9 \checkmark$$

یک ریشه دارد و ریشه‌ها هم متمایز ندارد

$$\alpha \times \beta = \frac{c}{a} = m \quad \frac{d \alpha^m}{d x} = \beta = \frac{m}{x} \quad \alpha \times \frac{m}{x} = m \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{m}{x} \rightarrow \frac{m}{x} \times \frac{m}{x} = \frac{m^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{m}{x} = \frac{m^2 + 4x}{x^2} = \frac{m^2}{x^2} \checkmark = m^2 \times \frac{1}{x^2}$$

(2)  
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$$\beta = m \alpha \quad \beta + \alpha \rightarrow m \alpha + \alpha = m^2 \alpha = m^2 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = m \alpha \rightarrow m \times 1 = m$$

$$\beta \times \alpha = m \times 1 = m = \frac{m}{1} \rightarrow m = m \checkmark$$

(2)  
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$$\alpha \times \beta = \frac{c}{a} = m \rightarrow \beta = \frac{m}{\alpha} \quad \alpha^m + \frac{1}{\alpha^m} = (\alpha)^m + \left(\frac{m}{\alpha}\right)^m \rightarrow \alpha^m + \beta^m$$

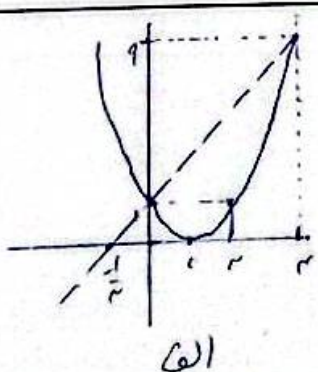
$$\alpha^m + \beta^m \Rightarrow 5^m - m^m \text{ vs } 5^m - m^m (y) = m^m - m^m = 0 \checkmark$$

(2)  
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$$\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-0}{-10} = \frac{0}{-10} \rightarrow -10 \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + 0 \cdot \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) \rightarrow -\frac{10m}{2} + \frac{m \cdot 0}{2} = \frac{10m}{2} \rightarrow m \checkmark$$

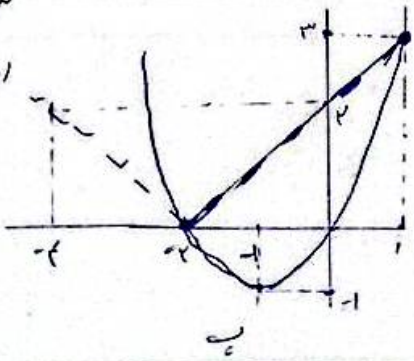
$$-10t^2 + 0 \cdot t \Rightarrow t(0, -10t) \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} t=0 \text{ } \leftarrow \text{نقطه اول} \\ t=0 \text{ } \leftarrow \text{نقطه دوم} \end{array} \right)$$

(2)  
9



$$= (n-1)^m$$

$$= (m+1)$$



$$= (n+m)$$

$$= (m+1)$$

(2)  
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