

$A(-1, 9) \xrightarrow{C_{(1,1)}} y = ax^2 + bx + c$

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نویسندگی

$\frac{-b}{4a} = -1$

$-4a = -b$   
 $4a = b$

$1 = 9a + 16b + c = 18a + c$

$18a + c = 1 \quad c = 1 - 18a$

(1)

$-\frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = 9$

$4a = -b^2 + 4ac$

$4a = -(4a)^2 + 4ac$

$4a = -4a^2 + 4a(1 - 18a) = -4a^2 + 4a - 72a^2 = -76a^2 + 4a$

$-76a^2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow 4a + 1 = 0 \quad a = -\frac{1}{4}$

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$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} = b = -1$

$c = 1 - 18 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$

$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + \frac{11}{4} \checkmark$

$x^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0$

$\Delta > 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac = m^2 - 4(m + 4) > 0 \quad (m - 4)(m + 4) > 0$

$m > 4$   
 $m < -4$

$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{-m}{1} > 0 \quad -m > 0 \quad m < 0$

$\rightarrow -4 < m < 4$

$\frac{c}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{m + 4}{1} > 0 \quad m + 4 > 0 \quad m > -4$

$x^2 + (x - 1)x + x - m = 0$

$\beta + \alpha = \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{a\beta} \rightarrow \frac{a\beta}{p} (a + \beta) = 1$

$P \times S = 1 \quad \frac{c}{a} \times \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{cb}{a^2}$

if  $m = -1 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 16 = -7 < 0$

$a^2 = -cb$

$m = \frac{1}{4} \quad \Delta = 16 - (-1) = 17 > 0 \checkmark$

$x^2 = (x - 1)(x - m)x - 1$   
 $0 = (x - 1)(x - \frac{1}{4})$

$\rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4} \checkmark$

$\rightarrow m = -1, m = \frac{1}{4}$

$x = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$x_1 + x_2 = 1, x_1 x_2 = -1$

N, leon...

$S = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} =$

$x_1^3 + x_2^3 = (x_1 + x_2)^3 - 3x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2)$   
 $1 - 3(-1)(1) = 1$

$x_1^3 + \frac{1}{x_2}, x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_1} \rightarrow$

$P = (x_1^3 + \frac{1}{x_2})(x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_1}) =$

$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{1}{-1}$

$(x_1^2 - 1)(x_2^2 - 1) = 0$

$(x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}) + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = (-1)^2 + 9 - \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{11}{1} = P$

$S = 1 - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = S$

$$\left( \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + 1 \right) \left( \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1 \right) = 2\sqrt[3]{x}$$

③

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = t$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = ?$$

$$\left( t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1 \right) (t^2 - 1) = 2t \rightarrow t^4 - t^2 + t - \frac{1}{t^2} + t^2 - 1 = 2t$$

$$(t^4 - \frac{1}{t^2} = 2t) \Rightarrow t^6 - 1 = 2t^3$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 2$$

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$$3x^2 - ax + 2 =$$

$$\beta = 3\alpha$$

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④

$$\frac{\beta + \alpha}{3\alpha} = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$\beta\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{12}$$

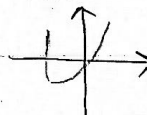
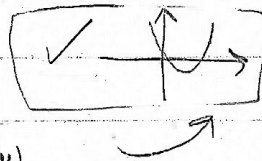
$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$a = 12 \times \frac{2}{3} = 8$$

$$\Delta = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$y = ax^2 + (3 + 2a)x$$



⑤

$$a > 0$$

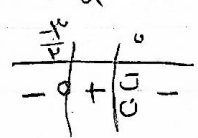
نقطهٔ مینیمم در ربع اول قرار دارد

$$y = -x \rightarrow a = 0$$

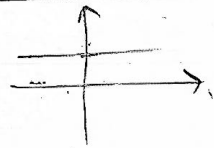
$$\Rightarrow \beta + \alpha = \frac{-b}{a} \geq 0 \quad \frac{-3 - 2a}{a} \geq 0$$

به ازای هیچ مقادیر

$$-\frac{3}{2} < a < 0$$



$$y = x^2 + ax - 2 \quad , \quad y = -x^2 - 2x + b$$



5 ⑧

$$x_1 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1 \quad , \quad x_2 = \frac{-(-2)}{2(-1)} = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \quad (x+3)(x-1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b \xrightarrow{x=1} y = -1 - 2 + b = b - 3 \rightarrow b - 3 = 1 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=-3} y = -9 + 6 + b = b - 3$$

$$ab = 2 \times 4 = 8$$



$$rx^2 - ax + b = 0$$

$$rx^2 + ax - 4$$

(9)

$$\beta + \frac{1}{r} \quad , \quad \alpha + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{r} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{r} = -\frac{4}{r}$$

$$(\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{4}{r} + \frac{1}{r}(-\frac{a}{r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{4}{r} - \frac{a}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

$$(\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{4}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{4}{r} = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[ \frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[ \frac{-4}{r} \right] = \boxed{-\frac{4}{r}}$$



$$x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + rx - r^2m = 0$$

(5)

(10)

$$x^2 + 4x + m - (x^2 + rx - r^2m) = 0 \quad rx + r^2m = 0$$

$$x + m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -m$$

$$x^2 + 4x - x = 0 \quad x^2 + 3x = 0 \quad x(x+3) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = -3 \Rightarrow m = 3$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0 \quad (x+1)(x+3) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \quad \checkmark \\ x = -3 \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + rx - 13 = 0 \quad (x+3)(x-r) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = -3 \quad \checkmark \\ x = r \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$r - (-1) = \boxed{15}$$