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Date: Subject: مهسا سبزعلی

۲)

$y=a(x-h)^2+k$

نقطه $\rightarrow (۳,۱)$

رأس $\rightarrow (-۱,۹)$

$y=-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2+9 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}+9=\frac{+17}{2}$

$1=a(3+1)^2+9$

$y=-\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+\frac{17}{2}$ ⟸ جواب

$1=16a+9 \rightarrow 16a=-8 \rightarrow \boxed{a=-\frac{1}{2}}$

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۴)

$2x^2+mx+m+6=0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \quad m^2-4(2)(m+6)$

$m^2-8m-48>0 \rightarrow (m+4)(m-12)$

$-4 \quad 12$

۳

$m<-4 \} \; m>12$

$a>2$

$2>0$

S) $-\frac{b}{a}>0 \rightarrow -\frac{m}{2}=-\frac{b}{a}>0 \rightarrow m<0$

P) $\frac{c}{a}> \rightarrow \frac{m+6}{2}>0 \rightarrow -6<m<0$

$m<-4$ و $-6<m<0$

$\rightarrow \boxed{-6<m<-4}$

$3x^2+(2m-1)x+2-m=0 \rightarrow \Delta>0 \rightarrow (2m-1)^2-4(3)(2-m)$

$4m^2+8m-23>0 \rightarrow \boxed{m=\frac{7}{2}}$ $,\; a>0$

$m=-1 \rightarrow 4(-1)^2+8(-1)-23=-27$ بوجا بذاری

ادامه در صفحه بعد

Subject: Date: حسنی سبزعلی

$S \to -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{2m-1}{3}$ $\quad \Big\{ \quad P \xrightarrow[\text{معکوس}]{} \frac{3}{2-m}$

$\frac{-2m-1}{3} = \frac{3}{2-m} \to -\underbrace{(2m-1)(2-m)}_{4m-2m^2-2+m}$

$2m^2-5m+2=9 \to 2m^2-5m-7=0$

$(m-7)(m+2) \to \frac{7}{2}$ $\quad \frac{-2}{2}=$

$x = x^2-4=0 \to S \to -\frac{b}{a} = 1$

P ریشه ها $\to \frac{c}{a} \to -4$

$\alpha+\beta = (x_1+x_2)^3 - 3x_1x_2(x_1+x_2) + \frac{\overbrace{x_1+x_2}^{S=1}}{\underbrace{x_1x_2}_{P}}$

$1+12-\frac{1}{4} = \frac{51}{4} \to \alpha\beta =$

$P=-4 \quad -4$

$(x_1x_2)^3 + (x_1+x_2)^2 - 2\cancel{x_1x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1}$

$-64+1+8-\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{221}{4}$ $\quad 4\left(x^2-\frac{51}{4}x-\frac{221}{4}\right)=0$

$4x^2-51x-221=0$

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$$\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^4}+1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2}-1\right)=2\sqrt[3]{x}$$ ک

$$\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}=2\sqrt[3]{x} \longrightarrow x^2-1=2x \longrightarrow x^2-2x-1=0$$

$$\frac{-b}{a}=-\left(\frac{-2}{1}\right)=\boxed{+2}$$

$$3x^2-ax+4=0 \qquad \alpha+\beta=\frac{a}{3} \qquad \alpha\beta=\frac{4}{3}$$ ۶

$$\alpha=3\beta \;/\; 3\beta\times\beta=\frac{4}{3} \to 3\beta^2=\frac{4}{3} \quad \beta^2=\frac{4}{9}$$

$$\beta=\pm\frac{2}{3} \qquad \beta=\frac{2}{3}\to\alpha=\cancel{3}\times\frac{2}{\cancel{3}}=\boxed{2}$$

$$\beta=-\frac{2}{3}\to\boxed{-2}$$

$$\alpha-\beta=2+\frac{2}{3}=\frac{8}{3}\to\boxed{a=8}$$

$$\alpha+\beta=-2-\frac{2}{3}=-\frac{8}{3}=a\to -8$$

$$+8-(-8)=\boxed{16}$$

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$a>0 \quad S>0 \rightarrow \frac{-3+2a}{a}>0 \rightarrow \frac{2a+3}{a}<0$ ۲

$a>0 \;,\; -\frac{3}{2}<a<\boxed{0} \qquad y=x(ax+2a+3)$

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

$y=x^2+ax-2 \rightarrow \quad \text{راس} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow x^2+2x-2=1$ ۵

$x^2+2x-3=0 \rightarrow \cancel{(x+3)}\cancel{(x-1)}=0$ غلط

$y=-x^2-2x+b \rightarrow x \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-2}{-2} = \boxed{-1}$

$-x^2-2x+b=1 \rightarrow 4 \quad -1-2+b=1 \rightarrow b=4 \quad ab=2\times4=\boxed{8}$

$2x^2-\theta x+b=0 \rightarrow S=\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow 2+\left(\frac{a}{2}=1-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ۶

$a=2-1=1$

$2x^2+x-6=0 \rightarrow x^2+x-12=0$

$\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2x$

$(x+4)(x-3)$

$\alpha\beta=-3 \rightarrow \frac{b}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{-6} \quad \frac{-4}{2}=\boxed{-2}$

$-3+\frac{1}{2}=-\frac{5}{2}$

$x^2+4x+m \qquad \alpha-\beta=-\frac{b}{a}=-4$

$(\alpha+\beta)-(\alpha_1+\beta_1)=4$ ۱۰

$x^2+2x-3m=0 \rightarrow \alpha+\beta=-2$

$\boxed{\beta-\beta_1=4}$

SAMANI