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لیکچر برادری

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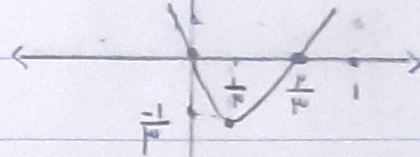
دالف $y = 3x^2 - 2x$ $S(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

$\alpha > 0 \rightarrow$ $1 \text{ و } 2 \checkmark$ $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-1}{12} = -\frac{1}{12}$

x	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
y	0	$-\frac{1}{12}$	0

از ناله 2 می گذرد



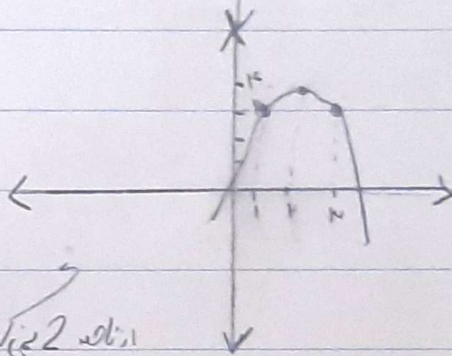
ب $y = -x^2 + 4x$

$\alpha < 0 \rightarrow$ $1 \text{ و } 2 \checkmark$

$S(2, 4)$

x	1	2	3
y	3	4	3

از ناله 2 می گذرد



$x=0 \rightarrow y=0$

دالف $y = 2x^2 - 6x + 4$ $y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-9}{4} = -\frac{9}{4}$

$\alpha > 0 \rightarrow$ $1 \text{ و } 2 \checkmark$

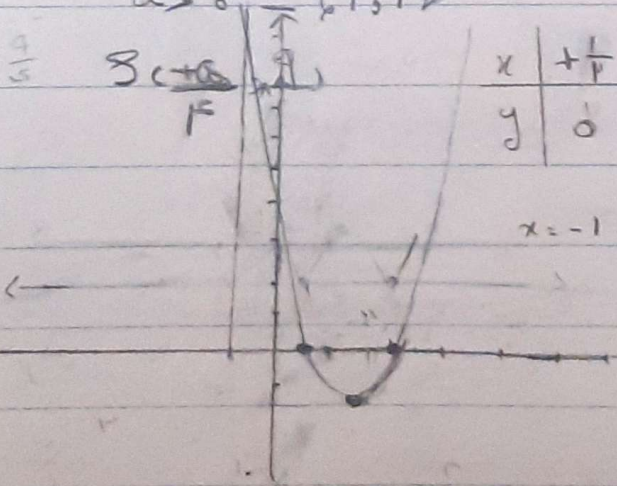
$S(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{9}{4})$

x	$+\frac{1}{2}$	$+\frac{3}{2}$	2
y	0	$-\frac{9}{4}$	0

x	$+\frac{1}{2}$	$+\frac{3}{2}$	2
y	0	$-\frac{9}{4}$	0

از ناله 2 می گذرد

$x = -1 \rightarrow y = 0$

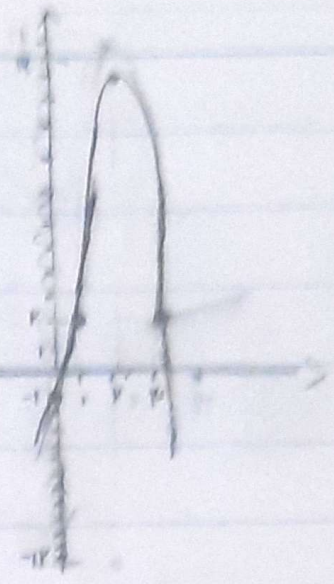


$\rightarrow y = -x^2 + px - 1$

$a < 0 \rightarrow$ FM ✓

$S(p, c = -1)$

1, 2, 3, 4



x	1	2	3	4
y	1	1	1	1

$x = 0 \rightarrow y = -1$

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

α, β

$\alpha + \beta = 1$

$\alpha \cdot \beta = -1$

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

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

$\rightarrow \alpha^p + \beta^p = (\alpha + \beta)^p - p\alpha\beta =$

$1^p - 1 \times (-1) = 1 + 1 = 2$

$\rightarrow \alpha^m - \beta^m = (\alpha^p - \beta^p) - p\alpha\beta = 2 - (-1) = 3$

$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^p + \alpha^{p-1}\beta + \dots + \beta^p)$

$\alpha^p + \beta^p = (\alpha + \beta)^p - p\alpha\beta = 1 - 1(-1) = 1 + 1 = 2$

$\alpha^p + \alpha\beta + \beta^p = (\alpha^p + \beta^p) + \alpha\beta = 2 + (-1) = 1$

$\alpha^m - \beta^m = (\alpha - \beta) \times F = \pm F\sqrt{5}$

$y \in x - p, (x^2 - ax + a)$

\downarrow
p

$\Delta < 0$

$\alpha^p - p\alpha < 0$

$\alpha(\alpha - p) < 0$

0 < p

α, β, ω

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1, 0, \epsilon$

x	0	1
α	-	+
$\alpha - p$	-	+

$\rightarrow (0, 1) \cap I$

$(x - p)^p = x^p - px + c \quad a = \epsilon \quad II$

$$\mu x^p - 12x - \alpha = 0 \rightarrow 12F + 12\alpha$$

$$2x^p + \beta^p - Fx = V \quad 5 \rightarrow \frac{12}{F} = F$$

$$p = \frac{-a}{F}$$

$$\mu x^p - 12x - \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \mu x^p - 12x = \alpha$$

$$\alpha^p - F\alpha = \alpha$$

$$\alpha^p + \beta^p + \alpha^p - F\alpha$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^p - 12\alpha\beta + \alpha = V$$

$$F^p - 12 \times \frac{-\alpha}{F} + \frac{\alpha^p}{F} = 12 + \frac{12\alpha}{F} = V$$

$$\mu x^p - 12x + 9 = 0$$

$$x^p - Fx + \mu = 0$$

$$\alpha = \mu, (\alpha - 1)$$

$$\frac{-9}{\mu} = \frac{-\mu}{\mu}$$

$$9 = \frac{-\mu\alpha}{F}$$

$$2V = -\frac{\mu\alpha}{F}$$

$$\alpha = -9$$

لا بد من (9) و (1)

عندما $\mu > 0 \rightarrow x > 2, V - 12\alpha + 12\alpha + \mu = 0$

عندما $\mu < 0 \rightarrow b - 12 = \mu, \text{ حيث } x = (0, \mu)$

$x^p > 0 \rightarrow x > 2, V - 12\alpha > 0 \rightarrow \alpha < \mu, 12\alpha + \mu > 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -1/6$

(I) (II) (III) $(\mu, \mu, 0)$ تباين

بما $\mu = \mu \rightarrow \alpha = \mu$

تباين: $(1, 1), (9, 1) \quad \downarrow x = -1 \rightarrow y = \alpha(x - 0)^p + \mu \rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{\mu}(x - 0)^p + \mu$

عند $\mu = 1 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow y = x^p + 1 + \frac{1}{\mu}x \rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{\mu} - \frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu}x$

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

$F_0(1 - \alpha)^p + F_0\alpha^p - F_0(1 - \alpha) = 12$

$9_0\alpha^p - 9_0\alpha + \mu = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^p - \alpha + \frac{1}{F_0} = 0$

$\Delta = 11 - F_0 \left(\frac{1}{F_0} \right) = \frac{F_0}{F_0} = 1$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \frac{1}{F_0} = \frac{1}{F_0} \quad p = \frac{1}{F_0}$

$|\alpha| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

$$x_s = \frac{-b+1}{p} = -1 \quad y_s = \frac{-1}{p}$$

9-1

$$S(-1, -\frac{1}{p})$$

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

$$y = a(x + 1)^p - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} = a(0 + 1)^p - \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{p}(x + 1)^p - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{p}(1 + 1)^p - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\boxed{B = 1}$$

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

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = a$$

$$x^2 - 4x + a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4a$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} + \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} = 9 - 4a + 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$9 - 4a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 1 + \sqrt{16 - 4a} \rightarrow 9 - 4a = 1 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a} = 4 + \sqrt{16 - 4}$$

$$m^2 x^2 - (m + 1)x + 1 = 0 \quad / \quad mx^2 + mx + 1 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + mx + 1 = 0 \rightarrow p = -1$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{b}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{a + b}{ab} = 1 \rightarrow m + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$