

۱۹ آفرین

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \xrightarrow{(3,1)} a(3)^2 + b(3) + c = 1 \Rightarrow 9a + 3b + c = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1 - 3a - 3b$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{b}{3a} = -1 \Rightarrow 3a = b \Rightarrow b = 3a$$

$$y = ax^2 + 3ax + c = 9 \Rightarrow a(x+3)^2 + c = 9 \Rightarrow a(x+3)^2 + c = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^2} x^2 - x + \frac{14}{x} = 0$$

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

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4(2)(m+4) > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 8m - 32 > 0 \Rightarrow m = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{16}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{m}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$x_1 x_2 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+4}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -4 \Rightarrow -4 < m < 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow -4 < m < 4 - 2\sqrt{16}$$

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

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (2m-1)^2 - 4(2)(2-m) > 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m + 1 - 8 + 8m > 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 + 4m - 7 > 0$$

$$m = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 112}}{8} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{128}}{8} = \frac{-4 \pm 8\sqrt{2}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$(x = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow S = 1, P = -1)$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = \left(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1}\right) + \left(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = 1^2 - 2(-1) + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = 3 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$y_1 x_2 = \left(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1}\right)\left(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) = x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1} x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = (x_1 x_2)^2 + \frac{x_1^2}{x_2} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}$$

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

$$xy^2 - 2xy - 2x = 0$$

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

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$x_1 = 3x_r$$

$$3x_r^2 - ax + c = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_r = \frac{a}{r} \quad (x_1, x_r = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow x_1 = 3x_r \Rightarrow$$

$$(3x_r) x_r = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow x_r^2 = \frac{r}{3} \Rightarrow x_r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r}{3}} \rightarrow x_1 = r, -r \quad \text{دالة } x_1 = r, x_r = \frac{r}{r} / \text{دالة } x_1 = -r, x_r = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$a = 3(x_1 + x_r) \Rightarrow a = 3\left(r + \frac{r}{r}\right) \Rightarrow a = 1 / a_r = 3\left(-r + \left(-\frac{r}{r}\right)\right) = -1$$

$$|a_1 - a_r| = |1 - (-1)| = 2$$

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$$y = ax^2 + (r+ra)x$$

$$\textcircled{1} -\frac{b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{r+ra}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r}}{-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r}} \quad -\frac{r}{r} < a < 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} a > 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{1} \text{ استرشد } \rightarrow a$$

د

$$y = x^2 + ax - r \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$y = -x^2 - rx + b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{-r}{-r} = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = r}$$

$$y = x^2 + rx - r \xrightarrow{y=1} x^2 + rx - r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = -r$$

$$y = -x^2 - rx + b \xrightarrow{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} 1 = -1 - r + b \Rightarrow b = r$$

$$a \times b = r \times r = 1$$

د

$$ran^2 + an - 4 = 0 \rightarrow r_1, r_2 = -\frac{a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad r_1 \times r_2 = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$x_1 = r_1 + \frac{1}{r} \quad x_r = r_2 + \frac{1}{r} \quad x_1 + x_r = \frac{a}{r}, \quad x_1 x_r = \frac{b}{r} \quad (r_1 + \frac{1}{r}) + (r_2 + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$r_1 r_2 = -r, \quad x_1 x_r = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow (r_1 + \frac{1}{r})(r_2 + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow r_1 r_2 + \frac{1}{r} r_1 + \frac{1}{r} r_2 + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r_1 r_2}{-r} + \frac{1}{r} (r_1 + r_2) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = \left[\frac{1 \times -4}{r}\right] = \left[-\frac{4}{r}\right] = -2$$

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$$x^2 + rx - 3m = x^2 + 4x + m \Rightarrow rx = -4m \Rightarrow m = -x$$

$$x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \xrightarrow{m=-x} x^2 + 4x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow m = -x = 4$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x+2) \xrightarrow{\text{دالة}} x = -2$$

د

$$x^2 + rx - 3m = 0 \xrightarrow{m=4} x^2 + rx - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+4)(x-3) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{دالة}} x = 3$$

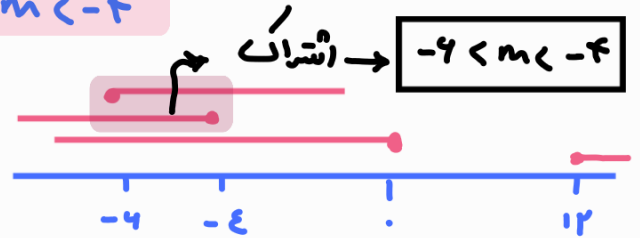
$$3 - (-1) = 4$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4(2)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 8m - 32 > 0.$$

$$(m-12)(m+8) > 0 \rightarrow m > 12 \quad \text{و} \quad m < -8$$

$$S > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$D > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m > -4$$



$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{1-2m}{r} = \frac{r}{r-m} \rightarrow 2m^2 - 2m - r = 0.$$

$$(m+1)(2m-r) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad m = -1$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow 2m^2 - 2m - r \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{خارج وق}$$

$$m = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow 2m^2 + 4m - \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

فقط ریشه دارد!