

Subject:

حل المسألة

Date:

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(3, 1)

$$A = (-1, 9)$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow y = a(x+1)^2 + 9$$

$$1 = a(1+1)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow 1 = 4a + 9 \Rightarrow 4a = -8 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -2}$$

$$\boxed{y = -2(x+1)^2 + 9} \Rightarrow y = -2x^2 - 4x + 9$$

1, 8

$$2x^2 + mx + m + 9 = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

1, 8

$$m^2 - 4(2)(m+9) = m^2 - 8m - 72 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 8m > 72$$

$$\Rightarrow m(m-8) > 72 \rightarrow m(m-8) > 8 \times 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 12}$$

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

$$x^r + bx + c = 0$$

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-r

$$x_1 + x_r = -\frac{b}{a} = -r^m + 1$$

$$x_1 x_r = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$a = r^m$$

$$-\frac{b}{r^m} = \frac{-r^m + 1}{r^m} \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r - m}{r^m}$$

$$(x_1 + x_r) = \frac{1}{x_1 x_r} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - r^m}{r^m} = \frac{1}{\frac{r - m}{r^m}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - r^m}{r^m} = \frac{r^m}{r - m}$$

$$r - m - r^m + r^m r = 0 \Rightarrow r^m r - \omega m - V = 0 \quad b^r - \xi a c =$$

$$r\omega - \xi(r)(-V) = r\omega + \omega V = 11 \quad m = \frac{\omega \pm 9}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1\xi}{r}, -1$$

$$x^r - \xi = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm r \quad x_1 = r, x_r = -r$$

-r

$$g_1 = x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1} = r^r + \frac{1}{r} = 11 + 0.1\omega = \frac{1V}{r}$$

110

$$g_r = x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_r} = (-r)^r + \frac{1}{-r} = -11 - 0.1\omega = -\frac{1V}{r}$$

$$(g - g_1)(g - g_r) = 0 \Rightarrow g^r - (g_1 + g_r)g + g_1 g_r = 0$$

$$g_1 + g_r = \frac{1V}{r} + \left(-\frac{1V}{r}\right) = 0 \quad g_1 g_r = \frac{1V}{r} \times \left(-\frac{1V}{r}\right) = -\frac{r\omega 9}{\xi}$$

$$g^r - \frac{r\omega 9}{\xi} = 0 \Rightarrow g^r = \frac{r\omega 9}{\xi} \Rightarrow \boxed{\xi g^r - r\omega 9 = 0}$$

s.a.m

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$$(\sqrt[3]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^r}} + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^r} - 1) = r\sqrt[3]{x} \quad -a$$

$$t = \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow t^r = \sqrt[3]{x^r} \Rightarrow (t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1)(t^r - 1) = rt$$

$$(t^r - 1)(t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1) = t^r + \frac{t^r}{t^r} - t^r - \frac{1}{t^r} - 1 + \dots$$

$$(t^r - 1)(t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1) = t^r(t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1) - 1(t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1) =$$

$$(t^r + 1 + t^r) - (t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1) = t^r + 1 + t^r - t^r - \frac{1}{t^r} - 1 = t^r - \frac{1}{t^r}$$

$$(t^r - \frac{1}{t^r} = rt) \times t^r \Rightarrow t^{2r} - 1 = rt^r \Rightarrow t^{2r} - rt^r - 1 = 0$$

$$y = t^r \Rightarrow y^2 - ry - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \textcircled{D}$$

$$t^r = 1 \pm \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt[3]{1 \pm \sqrt{r}} \rightarrow x_1 = 1 \pm \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1 + x_r = (1 + \sqrt{r}) + (1 - \sqrt{r}) = \boxed{2}$$

$$3x^2 - ax + c = 0 \quad x_1 + x_r = \frac{a}{3} \quad x_1, x_r = \frac{c}{3} \quad -9$$

$$r + 3r = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow 4r = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow a = 12r$$

$$3r \text{ or } 6r$$

$$r(3r) = \frac{c}{3} \Rightarrow 3r^2 = \frac{c}{3} \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{c}{9} \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{\sqrt{c}}{3} \quad \textcircled{D}$$

$$a_1 = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{c}}{3} = 4\sqrt{c} \quad a_r = 12 \times -\frac{\sqrt{c}}{3} = -4\sqrt{c} \quad |a_1 - a_r| = |4\sqrt{c} - (-4\sqrt{c})| = \boxed{8\sqrt{c}}$$

~~all the work~~

s.a.m

Line

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$$y = x^2 + ax - 2 \quad x = -\frac{a}{1} \quad y = -x^2 - 2x + b \quad x = -\frac{-2}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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

1/8

$$1 = x^2 + ax - 2, \quad 1 = -x^2 - 2x + b \Rightarrow$$

$$1 = x^2 - 2x - 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = 3, -1 \quad \text{to check}$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad \text{for } x = 3 \Rightarrow b = 3^2 + 2(3) + 1 = 9 + 6 + 1 = 16$$

$$= 16, \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow b = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 1 = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 2, \quad y = x^2 - 2x - 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 2 \quad b = x^2 + 2x + 1 = 16 \quad \text{check}$$

$$b = 16 \quad a = -2, \quad b = 16 \quad ab = -2 \times 16 = \boxed{-32}$$

$$x < 0, \quad y < 0 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + (3 + 2a)x \quad \checkmark$$

$$x < 0, \quad y \geq 0 \quad y = 0 \Rightarrow ax^2 + (3 + 2a)x = 0$$

1/8

$$x(ax + 3 + 2a) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = -\frac{3 + 2a}{a}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{3 + 2a}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3 + 2a}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0, \quad 3 + 2a < 0 \Rightarrow a < -1.5 \\ 3 + 2a > 0 \Rightarrow a > -1.5 \\ a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow a > -1.5, \quad a < 0$ $\rightarrow$ $a \in (-1.5, 0)$

$$-1.5 < a < 0 \quad (-1.5, 0) \rightarrow \boxed{\infty}$$

ریشه مشترک

$$x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0, \quad x^2 + 4x + m = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{3}$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + \frac{x^2 + 2x}{3} &= 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 12x + x^2 + 2x = 0 \\ 4x^2 + 14x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 14x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x + 3.5) = 0 \quad x = -3.5$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0 \quad m = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{3} = \frac{(-3.5)^2 + 10}{3} = 10$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 10 = 0 \rightarrow x_{1,2} = -1, -3$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = -1, -3$$

اقلاد ریشه ها غیر مشترک = $3 - (-1) = 4$

9- ریشه معادله اول $\Leftarrow x_1, x_2$ معادله دوم $\Leftarrow x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1}, x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2}$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad S = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad P = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$2ax^2 + ax - 4 = 0 \quad S = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad P = -\frac{4}{a}$$

$$2x^2 - ax + b = 0 \quad S = \frac{a}{2}, \quad P = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} S_2 &= S_1 + 1 \\ P_2 &= P_1 + \frac{1}{2}S_1 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$S_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad P_1 = -\frac{4}{a} \rightarrow S_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P_2 = -\frac{4}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2} = -\frac{4}{a} \Rightarrow$$

$$b = -\frac{8}{a} \quad S_2 = \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad b = -\frac{8}{1} = -8 \quad \left[\frac{(-4)(1)}{2} \right] = \left[-\frac{4}{2} \right] = -2$$

s.a.m

$$c \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \leadsto b = ra$$

$$f(-1) = 9 \rightarrow a - b + c = 9 \rightarrow a - ra + c = 9 \rightarrow c = 9 + a$$

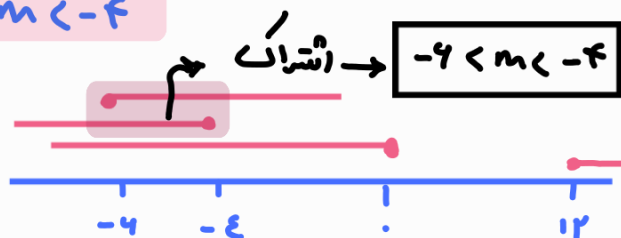
$$f(r) = 1 \rightarrow 9a + 3b + c = 1 \rightarrow 9a + 4a + 9 + a = 1 \rightarrow 14a = -8 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ c = 1/\Delta \end{cases} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 - x + 1/\Delta$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - f(r)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 14m - 4 > 0$$

$$(m-14)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m > 14 \text{ or } m < -4$$

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

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



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

$$(m+1)(rm-r) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} \text{ or } m = -1$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow rm^2 - 2m - r \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ خفق}$$

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

قسطه داره!

$$x^2 - u - f = 0 \rightarrow S = 1, P = -f$$

$$S' = (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) \leadsto S' = S^2 - 2SP + \frac{S}{P} = (1)^2 - (r)(-2)(1) + \frac{1}{-f} = -\frac{21}{f}$$

$$P' = (x_1 x_2)^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \rightarrow P' = P^2 + S^2 - 2P + \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P' = (-f)^2 + 1 - 2(-2) - \frac{1}{-f} = -4f + 9 - \frac{1}{-f} = -\frac{2r1}{f}$$

$$x^2 - S'x + P' = x^2 - \frac{21}{f}x - \frac{2r1}{f}$$

$$1) \rightarrow a > 0$$

۱. سهم مثبت دارند

۷ بانوجه به معادله سهم از میدان گذرد بنابراین ←

$$2) \rightarrow S > 0 \quad \frac{-2a-3}{a} > \frac{-10}{-1+1} = -10 < a < 0$$

۲. یک ریشه ی مثبت و یک ریشه ی منفی داشته باشد

اشتراک این دو بازه هست پس غیر ممکن است از خاصه سوم عبور نکنند !

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + ax - 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{a}{r} \\ -x^2 - 2x + b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{2}{-r} \end{cases} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x^2 + 2x - 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow x = -3 &\leadsto M(-3, 1) \\ \rightarrow x = 1 &\leadsto N(1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b \xrightarrow[y=1]{x=-3} -9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{ab = 8}$$