

Subject:

حل المسألة

Date:

$$(r, 1)$$

$$A = (-1, 9) \quad \text{منه} \quad y = ax^r + bx + c \Rightarrow y = a(x+1)^r + 9$$

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

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

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

$$m^2 - 4(r)(m+9) = m^2 - 4rm - 36 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4rm > 36$$

$$\Rightarrow m(m-4) > 36 \rightarrow m(m-4) > 4 \times 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 12}$$

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

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

-r

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

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

$$a = r^m$$

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

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

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

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

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

-r

$$y_1 = x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1} = r^r + \frac{1}{r} = 11 + 0.1\omega = \frac{1V}{r}$$

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

$$(y - y_1)(y - y_r) = 0 \Rightarrow y^r - (y_1 + y_r)y + y_1 y_r = 0$$

$$y_1 + y_r = \frac{1V}{r} + \left(-\frac{1V}{r}\right) = 0 \quad y_1 y_r = \frac{1V}{r} \times \left(-\frac{1V}{r}\right) = -\frac{r\Lambda q}{\xi}$$

$$y^r - \frac{r\Lambda q}{\xi} = 0 \Rightarrow y^r = \frac{r\Lambda q}{\xi} \Rightarrow \boxed{\xi y^r - r\Lambda q = 0}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$3r = 2r \quad \omega \quad \omega^2$$

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

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

~~all the work~~

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Line

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

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

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

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

$$-x^2 - 2x + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad \xrightarrow{x=3} b_1 = 3^2 + 2(3) + 1 = 9 + 6 + 1 = 16$$

$$= 16, \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow b_2 = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 1 = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x(ax + 3 + 2a) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -\frac{3 + 2a}{a}$$

$$x_2 > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{3 + 2a}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3 + 2a}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0, 3 + 2a < 0 \Rightarrow a < -1.5 \\ 3 + 2a > 0 \Rightarrow a > -1.5 \\ a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow a > -1.5, a < 0$   $\rightarrow$  در ربع سوم نیست  $\rightarrow$  باید  $a$  منفی، بزرگتر از  $-1.5$  باشد

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

ریشه مشترک

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

s.a.m