

(چون طول و عرض شعریه دایره از این راحت تره رسم)

$$y = (x-h)^2 a + k \rightarrow a(n+1)^2 + 9 = y$$

$$a(x)^2 + 9 = 1 \rightarrow 14a = -8 \rightarrow a = -\frac{4}{7}$$

15, 17, 5

کاره سیمی - دایره حلقه B

(1)

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{7}(n+1)^2 + 9 = y} \xrightarrow{\text{فرد دیر}} \boxed{-\frac{1}{7}n^2 - n + \frac{64}{7} = y}$$

2

$$m^2 - am - \epsilon \lambda > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon(r)(m + \epsilon) > 0$$

$$(m + \epsilon)(m + \epsilon) > 0$$

$$(-\epsilon, -\epsilon) \cup (12, -\epsilon)$$

(2) دورینه مثبت $\Delta > 0$

که شرط دورینه $\Delta > 0$

شما دورینه مثبت $p = \frac{c}{a} + \dots$

$$\frac{c}{a} > 0$$

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

$$m(-\epsilon \cup m) \cup m > -\epsilon \cup m < 0$$

$$\rightarrow -4(m - \epsilon)$$

2

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

$$= \frac{r}{r-m} \rightarrow (-m+1)(r-m) = 9$$

(3) صیغه ریشه ها $-\frac{b}{a}$

صیغه ریشه ها $\frac{c}{a}$

دورینه $\Delta > 0$

$$(-\epsilon m + r m^2 + r - m) = 9 \rightarrow r m^2 - \omega m + r = 9$$

$$r m^2 - \omega m - r = 0$$

$$(r m + r)(m - \frac{r}{r}) = 0$$

$$m = +\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$(r m - 1) - 12(r + m) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow (r-1)^2 - 12(\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r}) > 0 \checkmark \boxed{m = +\frac{r}{r}} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow (-\frac{r}{r})^2 - 12(r + \frac{r}{r}) > 0 \times \underline{m \neq -1}$$

2

(4)

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

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

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

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

$$x^2 - S' u + P' = x^2 - \frac{\omega 1}{f} u - \frac{r r 1}{f}$$

2

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \omega \text{ ریشه } \lambda$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \omega \text{ ریشه } \lambda$$

$$\lambda_1 + \omega \neq 0, \lambda_2 + \omega \neq 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - a\lambda + b = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\lambda^2 + a\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - a\lambda + b = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 1 = \frac{a}{\omega} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{a}{\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{a}{\omega}$$

$$\lambda^2 + a\lambda - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \frac{-a}{\omega} = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

(1, 1, 0) $\frac{a=1}{\omega}$

$$\lambda^2 - a\lambda + b = 0 \rightarrow (\lambda_1 + \omega)(\lambda_2 + \omega) = \frac{b}{\omega}$$

$$\lambda^2 + a\lambda - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 \times \lambda_2 = \frac{-4}{\omega} = -\omega$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{\omega} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{1 \times -1}{\omega} \right] = \left[-\frac{\omega}{\omega} \right]$$

$$\left[-\frac{\omega}{\omega} \right] = [-1, 0] = -1$$

! = 0

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + m = 0 \rightarrow m = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - \omega m = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4\lambda = \omega m$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - \omega m = 0$$

$$\omega - 1 - \omega m = 0$$

$$-\omega m = -(\omega)$$

$$m = \omega$$

$$\lambda^2 + \omega \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda + \omega) = 0$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\omega$$

$$\omega - (-1) = \omega$$

$$\omega = \omega$$

$$\omega = -1$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1\lambda = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda$$

$$4\lambda + \omega \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda + \omega) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1\lambda - 1\omega = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + \omega) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + \omega = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + \omega) = 0$$