

1, 1, 2, 2

$$x^r - sx + p = 0 \quad s = r_1 + r_2 \quad p = r_1 r_2$$

$$a + b = a^r + b^r - 1r \quad ab = a + b - 1$$

$$a^r + b^r = (a + b)^r - r ab = s^r - rp \rightarrow s = s^r - rp - 1r \Rightarrow p = s - 1$$

$$s = s^r - r(s - 1) - 1r \Rightarrow s = s^r - rs + r - 1r \Rightarrow s = s^r - rs - 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = s^r - rs - 10 \Rightarrow \Delta = 9 + 40 = 49 \quad s = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{r} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \quad \left( \frac{-\xi}{r} = 5 \right)$$

$$a + b = s = 5 \quad p = s - 1 = 4 \quad a + b = 5 \quad ab = 4$$

$$t^r - \Delta t + \xi = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1, 4 \quad a + b = \boxed{5}$$

~~$$y = r\omega\alpha x^r + \xi x + \beta \Rightarrow K(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$$~~

$$K = r\omega\alpha \rightarrow y = r\omega\alpha(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{r} \quad \alpha \geq 1, \beta \geq r \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{r} > 0 \quad r\omega\alpha > 0$$

$y < 0 \rightarrow$  (فقط در صورتی که  $\alpha$  و  $\beta$  در  $(0, 1)$  باشد)

s.a.m

Subject:

Date:

$$x_1 = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{r}{2a} \quad y_1 = a\left(-\frac{r}{2a}\right)^2 + r\left(-\frac{r}{2a}\right) + a = \frac{r}{4a} - \frac{r}{2a} + a$$

$$= a - \frac{r}{4a} \quad y_1 = \frac{V}{\lambda} = a - \frac{r}{4a} \Rightarrow \lambda a^2 - \lambda = Va \Rightarrow \lambda a^2 - Va - \lambda = 0$$

$$a = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{4r\lambda}}{2\lambda} = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{r\lambda}}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_1 = r \quad a_2 = -\frac{r}{\lambda}}$$

1, V0

→ ← میں درا

# حساب تعریف

Subject:

Date:

$$y = ax^r + ax + r \quad S\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{a^r + \Lambda a}{\xi a}\right) \quad \cdot \Lambda$$

$$y = rbx^r - bx - 1 \quad S\left(\frac{1}{\xi}, \frac{b^r + \Lambda b}{-\Lambda b}\right)$$

$$rb\left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right) - b\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) - 1 = \frac{a}{\xi} + r \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\xi} = -r \Rightarrow a = -1r$$

$$-\frac{a}{1r} + \frac{a}{\xi} + r = \frac{-b}{\Lambda} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1r}{1r} = \frac{-b}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow b = -r \quad b = -r = -r - 1r = -2r \quad \boxed{4}$$

$$r_{n+1}, r_{n+r} \quad x^r - Sx + p = 0 \quad x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow (r_{n+1}) + (r_{n+r}) = \xi n + \xi = a + 1 \rightarrow a = \xi n + r$$

$$(r_{n+1})(r_{n+r}) = \xi n^r + \Lambda n + r = a \rightarrow \xi n^r + \Lambda n + r = \xi n + r \Rightarrow$$

$$\xi n^r + \xi n = 0 \Rightarrow \xi n(n+1) = 0 \rightarrow n = 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$a = \xi(0) + r = r \rightarrow r(0) + 1 = 1 \quad r(0) + r = r \rightarrow$$

$$1 \times r = r \rightarrow p_1, \quad x^r - (r+1)x + b = 0$$

$$rk, r_{k+r} \quad r_{k+r}(r_{k+r}) = \xi k + r = r a + 1 \rightarrow r a + 1 = r \times r + 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \xi k + r = 0 \Rightarrow \xi k = -r \Rightarrow k = r \rightarrow r_{k+r} = \xi, \quad r_{k+r} = r$$

$$r \times \xi = r \xi \rightarrow p_r \quad b = r \xi \quad \left. \begin{matrix} p_1 = r \\ p_r = r \xi \end{matrix} \right\} r \xi - r = \boxed{r} \quad \checkmark$$

s.a.m

# حساب سہ جہان

Subject:

$a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

Date:

الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 1$

ext  $\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-1}{4} = -0.25 \end{array} \right.$

$(2, -1)$

min

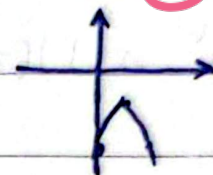


ب)  $y = -x^2 + 3x - 2$

ext  $\left| \begin{array}{l} +\frac{3}{2} \\ -2, 1 \end{array} \right.$

$(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{4})$

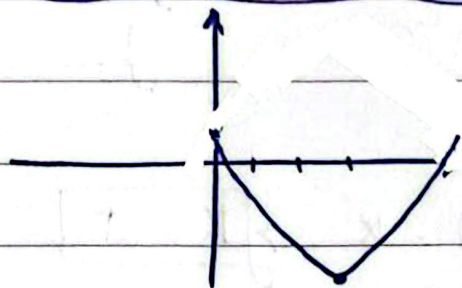
max



$a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

$y = x^2 - 4x + 1$

ext  $\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ -1 \end{array} \right.$

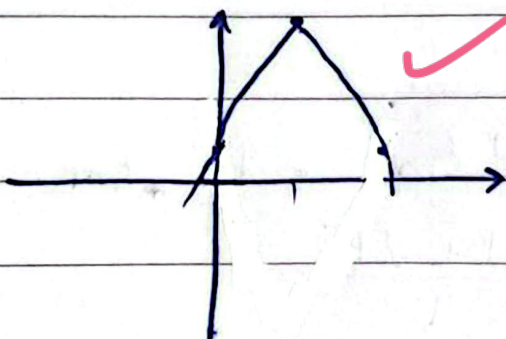


min



$y = -x^2 + 8x + 1$

ext  $\left| \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ +1 \end{array} \right.$



max



$$rx^2 + Kx^r - 9x - r = 0 \quad \alpha\beta = -r \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \dots$$

$$\epsilon(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - r) = 0 \rightarrow (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = x^2 - x - r$$

$$\epsilon(x^2 - x - r)(x - r) = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon[x^3 - (1+r)x^2 + (-r+r)x + r^2] = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$rx^3 - \underbrace{\epsilon(1+r)}_K x^2 + \underbrace{\epsilon(r-r)}_{-9} x + \underbrace{\epsilon r^2}_{-r} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{r = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow K = -\epsilon(1+r) \Rightarrow$$

$$-\epsilon\left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) = K \Rightarrow -\epsilon\left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}\right) = K \Rightarrow \boxed{K = -\epsilon}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |a - \beta| &= \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \\ b &= -r, \quad c = m \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \sqrt{9m^2 - 4m} &= 9m^2 - 4m = 1 \Rightarrow 9m^2 - 4m - 1 = 0 \\ m &= \frac{r \pm \sqrt{13}}{9} \end{aligned} \quad \dots$$

$$rx^2 - mx - m = 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-m}{r} \Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{r \pm \sqrt{13}}{9} \right) = -\frac{1}{9} \mp \frac{\sqrt{13}}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{9} \mp \frac{\sqrt{13}}{18}$$

$$y = rx^2 - (m+r)x + m \quad A(x_{1,00}), B(x_{r,00}) \quad \dots$$

$$\text{if } x = 0 \rightarrow y = m \quad (0, m) \quad |x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{(m+r)^2 - 4m}}{r} \quad \dots$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m^2 - 4m + 4}}{r} \rightarrow h = m \quad s = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{|m-r|}{r} \times m = \frac{m|m-r|}{r^2} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$m|m-r| = r \quad \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} m > r \rightarrow m^2 - rm - r = 0 \quad (m-r)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m=r} \\ m < r \rightarrow rm - m^2 = r \Rightarrow -rm + m^2 + r = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ (no solution)} \end{cases}$$

s.a.m

$$y = x^2 - mx + 1 \quad x_1 = \frac{m}{r} \quad y_1 = 1 - \frac{m^2}{r} \quad r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{9}{\epsilon}\right)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + (-1/r)^2} \approx \boxed{1,95}$$

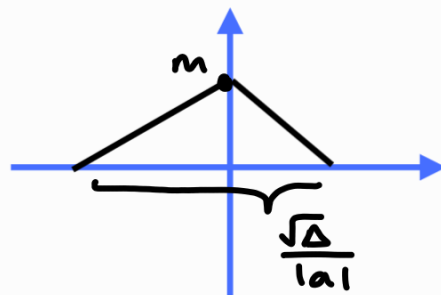
$$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{قوانن}} \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow r_m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1 \quad (r_m = t)$$

$$r_m^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow t = 1 \quad \sqrt{m} = 1 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow t = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$r_m^2 - m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow r_m^2 - m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times m \times \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + r^2 - 2rm}}{r} = \left| \frac{\mu}{r} \right|$$



$$m|m-r| = |r| \rightarrow \begin{cases} m|m-r| = r & 1 \\ m|m-r| = -r & 2 \end{cases}$$

$$1 \quad m \geq r \rightarrow m^2 - 2rm - r^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = r$$

$$\hookrightarrow m = -1$$

if  $m < r \rightarrow \Delta < 0$  غَيْرَ

$$2 \quad m \leq r \rightarrow -m^2 + 2rm + r^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow m = r$$

if  $m > r \rightarrow \Delta < 0$  غَيْرَ

$$m = r \rightarrow y = m^2 + r^2 + r \rightarrow \mu S = \frac{-r^2}{r}$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow y = m^2 - m + r \rightarrow \mu S = \frac{-1}{r}$$

کمترین مقدار سهمین ضلع را بیابید.

4

$$x_3 = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{3}{2a}$$

$$y_3 = a\left(-\frac{3}{2a}\right)^2 + 3\left(-\frac{3}{2a}\right) + a = \frac{9}{4a} - \frac{9}{2a} + a = \frac{1}{4a} \rightarrow -\frac{9}{2a} + a = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$\frac{-9 + 4a^2}{4a} = \frac{1}{4a} \rightarrow -9 + 4a^2 = 1 \rightarrow 4a^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100}}{8}$$

$$4a^2 - 10 = 0 \rightarrow (a-2.5)(a+1) = 0$$

$$a = 2.5$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\beta}{2\alpha} = \alpha\beta \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

4

$$-\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{4}{2\alpha} = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \beta = 1 \quad (\beta > \alpha)$$

$$y = -2x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = \frac{1}{1} \text{ مثبت} \\ y_3 = \frac{-5}{-2} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ مثبت} \end{cases}$$

دو ریشه در ناحیه اول است