

پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹، ۷۵

الف) $y = 2x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1$ \rightarrow $\mu_{min} \left| \begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{matrix} \right. \rightarrow \mu_{min} \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right. \rightarrow \mu_{min} \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right.$

ب) $y = -2x^2 + \varepsilon x - 5$ \rightarrow $\mu_{max} \left| \begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{-4} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{\varepsilon^2 - 4(-2)(-5)}{4(-2)} = -\frac{\varepsilon^2 - 40}{-8} = \frac{\varepsilon^2 - 40}{8}$

$-2x^2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}x + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon^2 - 40}{8} = -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon^2 - 40}{8} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2\varepsilon^2 - 40 + \varepsilon^2}{16} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3\varepsilon^2 - 40}{16} = 0 \Rightarrow 3\varepsilon^2 - 40 = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon^2 = \frac{40}{3} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \pm \sqrt{\frac{40}{3}}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right.$

ب) $y = -x^2 + \varepsilon x + 1$ $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{\varepsilon}{-2} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ -\varepsilon + \varepsilon + 1 = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$

$\varepsilon x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$

$\alpha\beta = -2$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$

$(1 - \beta)(\beta) = -2 \Rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\beta - 2)(\beta + 1) = 0$

$\beta = -1, \alpha = 2$
 $\beta = 2, \alpha = -1$

$\varepsilon \frac{A}{2} + \varepsilon k - 1A - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 + \varepsilon k = 0 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{2}{\varepsilon}$

$-\varepsilon + k + 9\frac{A}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow k + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2$

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

$|\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta}| = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{رُکب}} (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$

$2m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2\sqrt{m} + 1)(\sqrt{m} - 1) = 0$

$\sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$
 $2\sqrt{m} = -1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$

$\xrightarrow{m=1} 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$S = \frac{m \left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right)}{2} = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{m \left(\sqrt{(m+1)^2 - 4m} \right)}{2}$

$m \left(\sqrt{(m+1)^2} \right) = 2 \Rightarrow m|m+1| = 2$

$m < -1 \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m + 2 = 0$
 $m > -1 \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 2 = 0$

$\Delta < 0$
 $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m = -1$
 $\Delta < 0$
 $m = 2 \checkmark$

$\xrightarrow{m=2} y = x^2 - 2x + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 1 = \left(\frac{c}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y = ax^r + rx + a \rightarrow y_{min} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \quad \frac{v}{\lambda} > 0$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{\lambda} - \frac{(9 - \epsilon a^2)}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \Rightarrow -r(9 - \epsilon a^2) = va$$

$$\lambda a^2 - va - \lambda = 0 \quad \Delta = \epsilon^2 9 + \frac{\epsilon \times \lambda \times \lambda}{\cancel{v}^2} = 4\epsilon^2 \quad a_1, 2 a_2 = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{4\epsilon^2}}{2\lambda} =$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = \frac{v + 2\epsilon}{2\lambda} = \frac{v}{2\lambda} = r$$

$$\rightarrow a_2 = \frac{v - 2\epsilon}{2\lambda} = -\frac{\lambda}{2\lambda} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{OOE} \rightarrow \boxed{a=r}$$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \quad \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = r \quad \sqrt{(a+1)^2 - 4a} = r \rightarrow (a-1)^2 = \epsilon$$

$$(a-1-r)(a-1+r) = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow \text{OOE} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$x^2 - (r+1)x + b = 0 \quad \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = r \quad \sqrt{1 - \epsilon b} = r \rightarrow 1 - \epsilon b = \epsilon^2 \rightarrow \epsilon b = 94$$

$$b = 2\epsilon \Rightarrow p = b = 2\epsilon$$

$$\text{اختلاف الجذور} = |p_2 - p_1| = |2\epsilon - \epsilon| = \boxed{2\epsilon}$$

$$\textcircled{1} y = -ax^r + ax + r \quad S_1 \left| \begin{array}{l} -a \\ -a \\ -a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} r \\ r \\ r \end{array} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = rbx^r - bx - 1 \quad S_2 \left| \begin{array}{l} b \\ b \\ b \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} r \\ r \\ r \end{array} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$\textcircled{3} S_1 \rightarrow \frac{rb}{\epsilon} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{a+r}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{a+r}{\epsilon} = -1 \rightarrow a+r = -\epsilon \Rightarrow a = -r - \epsilon$$

$$\textcircled{4} S_2 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r = -\frac{(b+1)}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{-a + \epsilon a + r}{\epsilon} = \frac{a+r}{\epsilon} = -\frac{(b+1)}{\lambda} \Rightarrow r = f(b+1)$$

$$b+1 = r \Rightarrow b = -4 \quad b - a = -4 + 11 = \boxed{7}$$

$$y = r\alpha x^r + \epsilon x + \beta \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} r\alpha x^r + \epsilon x + \beta = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha \beta (\epsilon \alpha + \beta + 1) = 0 \quad \textcircled{3} r\alpha \alpha^r + \epsilon \beta + \beta = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \beta = -\alpha \alpha \quad r\alpha \alpha^r + \epsilon \alpha - \alpha = 0 \quad r\alpha \alpha^r - \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha (r\alpha^r - 1) = 0$$

$$\alpha (\alpha^r - 1)(\alpha^r + 1) = 0 \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \quad \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \beta = -1 \rightarrow \beta \alpha = \text{OOE}$$

$$y = r\alpha x - \frac{1}{\epsilon} x^r + \epsilon x + 1 = -\alpha x^r + \epsilon x + 1 \Rightarrow S \left| \begin{array}{l} -\alpha \\ -\alpha \\ -\alpha \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} r \\ r \\ r \end{array} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$-\alpha + 1/r + 1 = 1/\lambda \Rightarrow S \left| \begin{array}{l} r \\ r \\ r \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} r \\ r \\ r \end{array} = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$a+b = S \quad ab = P$$

$$S = (a^r + b^r - 1/r) = S^r - rP - 1/r$$

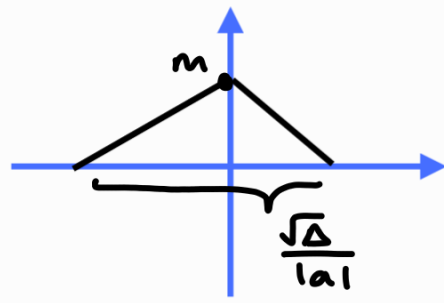
$$P = a+b - 1 = S - 1 \rightarrow P = S - 1$$

$$S^r - rS - 1 = 0 \quad (S-1)(S+r) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S = 1 \\ S = -r \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a+b = \omega - r$$

$$S = 0 \Rightarrow P = \epsilon \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$S = -r \rightarrow P = -\epsilon X \Rightarrow \boxed{a+b = \omega}$$

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



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

1

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

$$\hookrightarrow m = -1$$

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow m = r$$

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

$$m = r \rightarrow y = u^r + r u + r \rightarrow \alpha \beta = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow y = u^r - u + r \rightarrow \alpha \beta = -\frac{1}{r}$$