

۱۵،۵

SUBJECT

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Year:

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$$y = a(x - h)^2 + k \quad (h, k) = (-1, 9) \quad \underline{0} - 1$$

$$y = a(x + 1)^2 + 9 \quad 3 = a(1 + 1)^2 + 9 \rightarrow 3 = 4a + 9$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^2 + 9 \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$xy = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{9}{2}$$

۱، ۷، ۸ - ۲

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4(2)(m + 5) \geq 0 \quad (m - 12)(m + 4) \geq 0$$

$\Delta > 0$

$$x_1 \times x_2 = \frac{m + 5}{2} > 0 \quad m > -5 \quad x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{m}{2} > 0$$

$$m \geq 12 \text{ و } m \leq -4 \quad m > -5 \quad m < 0 \quad m \in (-5, -4)$$

$$x^2 - 2m - 4 = 0 \quad \checkmark m = \frac{1}{2} \quad \times m = -1 \quad \Delta \geq 0$$

(۲)

$$(m - 1)^2 - 4(2)(2 + m) \geq 0 \quad m^2 + 4m - 2 \geq 0$$

$$m = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 8}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$m \leq \frac{-2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad m \geq \frac{-2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(1) + 4(-1) - 2 \cdot 3 = 5 - 4 - 6 = -5 < 0 \quad m = -1 \quad \times$$

$$f\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 2 \cdot 3 = 4 + 2 - 6 = 0 > 0 \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1^2 = 4x_1 + 2x_2^2 = 4x_1 + 2\left(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1^2}\right) + \left(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2^2}\right) =$$

$$(4x_1 + 2) + (4x_2 + 2) + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_1^2} = 4(1) + 4 + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_1^2} =$$

$$12 - \frac{1}{x_1^2} = \frac{5}{x_1^2} \quad \left(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1^2}\right) \times \left(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2^2}\right) = x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 \times \frac{1}{x_1^2} +$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1^2} + x_2^2 \times \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = (x_1 x_2)^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$(4x_1 + 2) + (4x_2 + 2) - 4x_1 x_2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = -4 + 1 + 4 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = -\frac{1}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$4x_1 - \frac{5}{x_1} - \frac{4x_2}{x_1} = 0 \quad 4x_1 - 5 - 4x_2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$t = \sqrt{x^2} \quad (t + \frac{1}{t} + 1)(t - 1) = 2\sqrt{x^2} \quad (1.5) - \omega$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{x}} \quad u = \sqrt{x}$$

$$(u^2 + \frac{1}{u^2} + 1)(u^2 - 1) = 2u \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب}} (u^4 + 1 + u^2)(u^2 - 1) = 2u^3$$

$$u^4 - 1 \cdot u^2 + u^2 - u^2 - 1 = 2u^3 \quad u^4 - 2u^3 + u^2 - u^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(u^2 - 1)(u^2 + u^2 + 1) = 0 \quad u^2 - 1 = 0 \quad u = 1$$

ملاحظه کنید: $u = 1$ (درست است)

$$x_1 = 1 \quad u^2 + u^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (درست است)$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 0 \quad x + 1 = 0$$

$$r + 3r = \frac{9}{4} \quad a = 12r$$

$$r \times r = \frac{9}{4} \quad r^2 = \frac{9}{4} \quad r = \frac{3}{2} \quad a_1 = 12 \times \frac{3}{2} = 18$$

$$r = -\frac{3}{2} \quad (درست است) \quad a_2 = 12 \times (-\frac{3}{2}) = -18$$

$$|a_1 - a_2| = |18 - (-18)| = |36| = 36 \quad (1.5) \checkmark$$

$$y = ax^2 + (3 + 2a)x = x[ax + (3 + 2a)] \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{3 + 2a}{a}$$

دس: $y < 0$ و $x < 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$

$$-\frac{3 + 2a}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{3 + 2a}{a} < 0 \quad 3 + 2a > 0 \quad a < -\frac{3}{2}$$

چون عرض از مبدأ صفر a باید مثبت باشد تا از صفر بزرگتر شود

نقد: $a > 0$ (1) $a < 0$ (2)

$$[-\frac{3}{2}, 0) \quad (1) \cap (2) = \emptyset$$

$$x = -\frac{a}{2} \quad x = -1 \quad -\frac{a}{2} = -1 \quad y = k$$

$$k = x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 2 \quad k = -x_2^2 - 2x_2 + b$$

$$y = 1 \quad k = 1 \quad 1 = x^2 + 2x - 2 \quad x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \quad x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = 1$$

$$1 = -x^2 - 2x + b \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 = b \quad x_2 = -1 \pm \sqrt{b-2}$$

$$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = 1 \quad x_2 = 1 \quad (1+1)^2 = b \quad b = 4 \quad x_2 = -3$$

$$(-3+1)^2 = b \quad b = 4 \quad a = 2 \quad 2 \times 2 = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_1 = r_1 + \frac{1}{r_1} \quad x_2 = r_2 + \frac{1}{r_2} \quad r_1 + r_2 = -\frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (1.5) - 9$$

$$r_1 r_2 = -\frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x_1 + x_2 = (r_1 + \frac{1}{r_1}) + (r_2 + \frac{1}{r_2}) =$$

$$(r_1 + r_2) + \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$x_1 x x_2 = (r_1 + \frac{1}{r_1})(r_2 + \frac{1}{r_2}) = r_1 r_2 + \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} + \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x_1 x x_2 = \frac{b}{2} \quad b = -2$$

$$[\frac{a}{2}] \cap [\frac{b}{2}] = [\frac{1}{2}] \cap [-1, 5] = [-2] \quad (2)$$

10- ریشه مشترک غیر صفری داریم.

$$r^2 + 9r + m = 0 \quad (r^2 + 9r + m) - (r^2 + 2r - 3m) = 0$$

$$7r + 4m = 0 \quad r = -\frac{4m}{7}$$

$$(-\frac{4m}{7})^2 + 9(-\frac{4m}{7}) + m = 0 \quad m^2 - 5m = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$m^2 - 5m = 0 \quad m(m - 5) = 0 \quad m = 0$$

$m \neq 0 \quad r = -5$ چون ریشه مشترک است

$$m = 5 \quad r = -5 \quad (x+5)(x-5) = 0$$

$$x = -5 \quad (مسترد) \quad x = 5 \quad (مسترد)$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+5)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = -5 \quad (مسترد) \quad x = 3 \quad (مسترد)$$

$$|3 - (-5)| = |8| = 8 \quad (2) \checkmark$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -1 \rightarrow b = 2a$$

-1

$$\begin{cases} (-1, 9) \rightarrow a - \cancel{b} + c = 9 \rightarrow c - a = 9 \\ (3, 1) \rightarrow 9a + \cancel{3b} + c = 1 \rightarrow 12a + c = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ c = \frac{17}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow b = -1$$

معادلة :
$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{17}{2}$$

$$\text{نخرج} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^3} \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3} + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{x^3}} = \sqrt[3]{x^3}$$

-2

$$x^3 - 1 = 2x \rightarrow x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{S = 2}$$