

سوال نمبر ۲۳

A قسم سے

سوال نمبر

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{1a} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{1a} = -1 \rightarrow b = 1a \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{1a} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta a C - b^2}{\Delta a} = 9 \rightarrow \Delta a C - \Delta a^2 = 9a \rightarrow \Delta a (C - a) = 9a$$

$$\rightarrow C = a + 9$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + C \rightarrow y = ax^2 + 1a x + a + 9$$

$$\text{---} \quad 1 = 9a + 4a + a + 9 \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{4}, \quad b = -1, \quad C = \frac{14}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{4}x^2 + (-1)x + \frac{14}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{4} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{4} > 0 \rightarrow m > -4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 4 > 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m-4)(m+1) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-4}{+4} \quad \frac{12}{+4} \quad +$$

$$(-\infty, 0) \cap (-4, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, -4] \cup$$

$$\rightarrow m < -4 \cup m > 12 \quad \checkmark$$

$$[12, +\infty) = \emptyset \quad (-4, -4)$$

بے شرط نہ دوتا جدا

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha\beta) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-2m}{4} \times \frac{1-m}{4} = \frac{1-m-\{m+2\}}{4} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1m^2 - 4m + 2}{4} = 1 \rightarrow 1m^2 - 4m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{ac}{4} \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 12 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow (m-6)(m+2) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{-2}{4}, \frac{6}{4} \rightarrow m = \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

نیز اگر $m = 1$ اس کا

$$x = x^p - f \rightarrow x^p - x - f = 0 \rightarrow p = -f, S = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$x_p^p + \frac{1}{x_1}, x_1^p + \frac{1}{x_p} \rightarrow \frac{x_p x_1 \times x_p^p + 1}{x_1}, \frac{-f}{x_p x_1 \times x_1^p + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow S = \frac{-\sum x_p^p + 1}{x_1} + \frac{-\sum x_1^p + 1}{x_p} = \frac{-\sum x_p^p + x_p + (-\sum) x_1^p + x_1}{x_1 x_p}$$

$$S^p - f S p = +1^p x_1$$

$$= \frac{-\sum (x_1^p + x_p^p) + x_1 + x_p}{x_1 x_p} = \frac{-\omega^p + 1}{-f} = \frac{\omega^p}{f}$$

$$\rightarrow p = \frac{-\sum x_p^p + 1}{x_1} \times \frac{-\sum x_1^p + 1}{x_p} = \frac{14 x_1^p x_p^p - \sum x_p^p - \sum x_1^p + 1}{x_1 x_p} = \frac{14 \omega^p - f(9) + 1}{-f}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \omega^p}{f}$$

$$y = x^p + \left(-\frac{\omega^p}{f}\right)x - \frac{2 \omega^p}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} - 1\right) = \sqrt[p]{x^p} \rightarrow x \sqrt[p]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x}} + 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} \quad (3)$$

$$+ \sqrt[p]{x^p} \rightarrow x = x \sqrt[p]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} = \sqrt[p]{x^p} \rightarrow x^p - 1 = \sqrt[p]{x^p} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow x^p - \sqrt[p]{x^p} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_p = S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{p}{1} = p \quad \checkmark$$

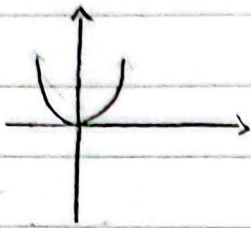
$$x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^p - 4\lambda}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{a + \sqrt{a^p - 4\lambda}}{4} = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^p - 4\lambda}}{4} \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow 2a + \sqrt{a^p - 4\lambda} = 4a - \sqrt{a^p - 4\lambda} \rightarrow 2a = \sqrt{a^p - 4\lambda} \rightarrow a^p = 4a^2 - 19\lambda$$

$$\rightarrow 4a^p - 19\lambda = 0 \rightarrow a^p = \frac{19\lambda}{4} \rightarrow a = \pm \lambda$$

$$a_1 - a_p = \lambda - (-\lambda) = 14 \quad \checkmark$$

⑦ چون $C=0$ است، بنابراین معنی از مبدأ میقات میگذرد



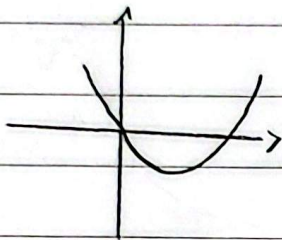
$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 16a^2 + 9 + 12a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \text{عزق}$$

$$P = 0 \checkmark$$

$$S = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3-2a}{a} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \text{عزق}$$

$$a > 0$$

②



$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 16a^2 + 9 + 12a > 0 \rightarrow a > -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$P = 0 \checkmark$$

$$S > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3-2a}{a} > 0 \rightarrow a < -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \text{عزق}$$

$$a > 0$$

به ازای هیچ مقدار a

① یعنی آنکه خط رأس دایره برابر بوده است

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

②

$$1 = -x^2 - 2x + b$$

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

$$ab = f(x) = 1 \checkmark$$

$$2 = b - 2 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-a}{r_a} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

(1, 1, 1) (9)

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{-1/r} + \frac{0.1\omega + 0.1\omega}{1} = \frac{+a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{r_a} = \frac{-r}{a} = \frac{-r}{1} = -r$$

$$(\alpha + 0.1\omega)(\beta + 0.1\omega) = \alpha\beta + 0.1\omega\alpha + 0.1\omega\beta + 0.1\omega^2 = -r - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r$$

$$\hookrightarrow b = -r \checkmark$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{1 \times (-4)}{r} \right] = \boxed{-2} \text{ دقت!}$$

$$S = a + b = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

(10)

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

(2)

$$(b+c) - (a+b) = -r - (-4) = r \checkmark$$