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المشاكل في الامتحان

$$S(h, k) \Rightarrow y = a(n-h)^2 + k \xRightarrow{A(-1, 9)} y = a(n-(-1))^2 + 9 \quad -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a(n+1)^2 + 9 \xRightarrow{B(3, 1)} 1 = a(3+1)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow 1 = 16a + 9 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}(n+1)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}n^2 - n + \frac{17}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2x^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0 \xRightarrow{\Delta > 0} m^2 - 4(2)(m+4) > 0 \Rightarrow (m-12)(m+8) > 0$$

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$P > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m+4}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -4$$

$$\boxed{-4 < m < -2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m < 0 \\ m > -4 \\ m \geq 12 \\ m \leq -8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P = \frac{2-m}{2}$$

$$S = -\frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{1-2m}{2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{1-2m}{2} = \frac{1}{\frac{2-m}{2}}$$

$$2x^2 + (2m-1)x + 2-m = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4(2-m) = 1 - 8 + 8m = 8m - 7$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \\ m = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{1-2m}{2} = \frac{2}{2-m} \Rightarrow (2-m)(1-2m) = 4$$

$$(2m-1)(m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = -1 \\ m = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = 1 \\ P = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 - 2x + P = y \Rightarrow (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2})x + (x_1^2 x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} + x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 - (S^2 - 2PS + \frac{S}{P})x + (P^2 + \frac{1}{P} + S^2 - 2P)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 - (1 + 12 - \frac{1}{2})x + (-4 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1) \Rightarrow y = x^2 - \frac{13}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = \sqrt[n]{x} \Rightarrow (t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1)(t^2 - 1) = t^2 - \frac{1}{t^2} \Rightarrow t^2 - \frac{1}{t^2} = 2 + \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$x + t^2 + 1 = 2 + t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2 + t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{2}{1} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\gamma} \leftarrow \alpha = \gamma \leftarrow \beta = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \\
 & \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \leftarrow \alpha = -\gamma \leftarrow \beta = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \\
 & \alpha = \gamma (\alpha + \beta = \pm 1) \\
 & \alpha_1 = 1 \\
 & \alpha_2 = -1 \\
 & \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = 14 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \alpha n^2 + (\gamma + \gamma \alpha) n$$

$$(-\infty, -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}) \cup (0, +\infty) = a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{0}{-} + \frac{+\gamma}{+} \\
 & \text{I) } \cap \text{II) } = \emptyset \rightarrow \text{مجموعه خالی} \\
 & \frac{\gamma + \gamma \alpha}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}}{+1-1+} = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} < 0 < \text{II}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_1 &= -\frac{a}{\gamma} \\
 n_2 &= -\frac{\gamma}{-\gamma} = -1 \\
 \begin{cases} y_1 = n^2 + a n - \gamma \\ y_2 = -n^2 - \gamma n + b \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_1 &= n_2 \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{\gamma} = -1 \Rightarrow a = \gamma \\
 y &= n^2 + a n - \gamma \stackrel{y=1}{=} n^2 + \gamma n - \gamma = 1 \\
 n^2 + \gamma n - \gamma &= 0 \\
 (n + \gamma)(n - 1) &= 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 1 \\ n = -\gamma \end{cases} \\
 y &= n^2 - \gamma n + b \\
 1 &= -(1)^2 - \gamma \times 1 + b \Rightarrow b = \gamma \\
 a b &= \gamma \times \gamma = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha + \beta = \alpha' + \beta' + 1 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} = \frac{-\alpha}{\gamma \alpha} + 1 = \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} = 1 \\
 & s_1 = \frac{a}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \\
 & p_1 = \frac{b}{\gamma} \\
 & s_2 = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \\
 & p_2 = -\frac{\gamma}{a} = -\gamma \\
 & (\alpha + \frac{1}{\gamma})(\beta + \frac{1}{\gamma}) = p_2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} s_2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \\
 & \frac{b}{\gamma} = -\gamma + \frac{1}{\gamma}(-\frac{1}{\gamma}) + \frac{1}{\gamma} = -\gamma \Rightarrow b = -\gamma \\
 & \left[ \frac{a}{\gamma} \frac{b}{\gamma} \right] = \left[ -1, 1 \right] = (-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1 &= x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \\ y_2 &= x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{یک ریشه مشترک} \\ \text{مستترک غیر صفر} \end{array} \Rightarrow \alpha = \text{ریشه مشترک}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + m = x^2 + 2x - 3m$$

$$2x + 4m = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2m \quad (4)$$

$$(-2m)^2 + 4m + m = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 5m = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0 \quad \times$$

$$m = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0 \\ &\rightarrow x = -1 \quad \text{و} \quad x = -5 \\ y_2 &= x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \\ &\rightarrow x = -5 \quad \text{و} \quad x = +3 \end{aligned}$$

ریشه های غیر مشترک  $\Rightarrow 3, -1$   
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$$3 - (-1) = 4 \quad \checkmark$$