

$$x = -1$$

$$a - b + c = 9$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1a + 1b = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$9a + 3b + c = 1$$

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

$$a - b + c = 9 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + 1 + c = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + c = 9 \Rightarrow c = \frac{17}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{2} - x + \frac{17}{2} = 0 \quad \text{نحلها}$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4m - 17 > 0$$

$$4m + 17 > 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{17 \pm 14}{2} < -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -4 < m < -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1-2m}{2} = \frac{2}{2-m} \Rightarrow 2m^2 - 4m + 1 = 9 \Rightarrow 2m^2 - 4m - 8 = 0 \quad \Delta = 16 + 64 = 80$$

$$m = \frac{4 \pm 8}{4} < \frac{2}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{نحلها} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{نحلها}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1 \quad x_1 x_2 = -1 \quad x_1^3 + \frac{1}{x_1^3} = A \quad x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_2^3} = B \quad A + B = \frac{1}{x_1^3} + \frac{1}{x_2^3} + x_1^3 + x_2^3 =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2} - x_1^3 + x_2^3 = 1 - \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{2}{-1} \quad AB = \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + x_1^3\right)\left(\frac{1}{x_2} + x_2^3\right) = x_1^3 x_2^3 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^3 + x_2^3 = (x_1 + x_2)^3 - 3x_1 x_2 = 1 - (-1) = 2 \Rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{-1} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{2}{-1}$$

$$\text{المطلوب: } -\frac{2}{-1} + 2(1 + 2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{(x^2 - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}}$$

$$P = \alpha \frac{B}{r\alpha} = r\alpha^2 = \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{r}{P} \quad S = \alpha + \frac{B}{r\alpha} = r\alpha = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \pm \frac{\Delta}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \pm \Delta}$$

اختلاف =  $\boxed{16}$

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$$x = -t \quad y = (-t)^2 \alpha + (-t)(r + r\alpha) = \alpha t^2 - r t - r\alpha t$$

$$\frac{(r\alpha + r)^2}{r\alpha} = y_{min}$$

اگر  $\alpha > 0$

اگر  $\alpha = 0$

اگر  $\alpha < 0$   $\rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty$

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برای همه مقادیر  $\alpha$

✓

$$\frac{-b}{r\alpha} = \frac{y}{r} \quad \frac{y}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = r \quad x^2 + rx - r = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + rx - r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = r, \alpha b = 1$$

✓

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$$\frac{a}{r} + \frac{a}{r\alpha} = 1 \quad \frac{a}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \frac{-y}{r\alpha} = \frac{-y}{r} = -r \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = -r \Rightarrow b = -r$$

$$\frac{db}{r} = -\frac{r \times 1}{r} = \left[ -\frac{r}{r} \right] = -1$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_A = P + Z \\ S_B = K + P \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S_A - S_B = Z - K$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_A = -4, S_B = -2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Z - K = -2 - (-4) = \boxed{2}$$

$$Z, P: A = x^2 + rx + m$$

۱- ریشه های معادله

$$K, P: B = x^2 + rx - m$$

ریشه های معادله

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