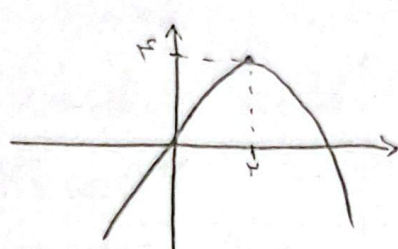
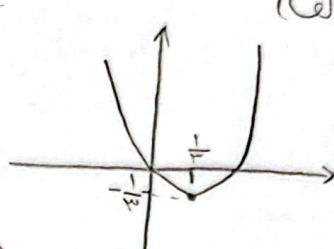
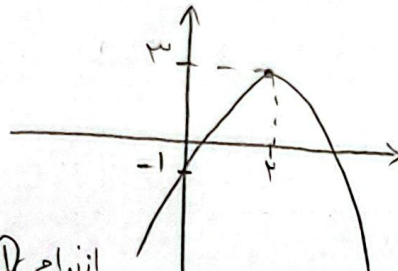
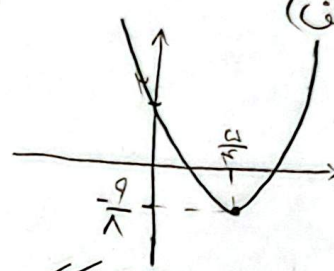


نام و نام خانوادگی ..... علیرضا اُسنی عشری ..... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۵ کلاس دهم B .....

<p>(ب) <math>y = -x^2 + 4x</math></p> <p>Max   ۴</p> <p>از صفح ۱ از = ۰</p>  <p>از ناحیه (۲) نمی گذرد.</p>	<p>(الف) <math>y = 3x^2 - 2x</math></p> <p>Min   1/3</p> <p>از صفح ۱ از = ۰</p>  <p>از ناحیه (۳) نمی گذرد.</p>
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<p><math>y = -2x^2 + 4x - 1</math></p> <p>Max   3/2</p> <p>از صفح ۱ از = -1</p>  <p>از ناحیه (۱)، (۳) و (۴) نمی گذرد.</p>	<p>(الف) <math>y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2</math></p> <p>Min   9/8</p> <p>از صفح ۱ از = 2</p>  <p>از ناحیه (۱)، (۲) و (۴) نمی گذرد.</p>
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<p>(ب) <math>x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0</math></p> <p><math>\alpha + \beta = S - P = (1) - 2(-3) = 1 + 6 = 7</math></p> <p><math>\alpha - \beta = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = \sqrt{13}(7 - 3) = 4\sqrt{13}</math></p>	<p>(الف) <math>\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}</math></p> <p>(ج) <math>\alpha + \beta = S - 3P = (1) - 3(1)(-3) = 1 + 9 = 10</math></p>
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۲ حالت داریم:

① ریشه پراکنده، ۲ منفی باشد.

② پراکنده دوم ریشه نداشته باشد.

$\alpha = 4$  (\*)

$\alpha = 2$  (\*)

$\alpha = 4$  (\*)

$\alpha = 4$  (\*\*\*)

$P_{\alpha, \beta} = 2x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 6 \Rightarrow \beta = 6 - \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha - 4 = -\beta$  (\*)

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow \alpha + (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow \alpha(6 - \alpha) + (16 + \frac{2\alpha}{3}) = 7 \xrightarrow{(*)} -\alpha\beta + \frac{2\alpha}{3} = -9 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{3} + \frac{2\alpha}{3} = -9 \Rightarrow \alpha = -9$

$\alpha = -9 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 3 = (x-1)(x-3) \Rightarrow \alpha = 3, \beta = 1$

$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$  (برابر ۳)

صورتان = صورتان =  $\frac{2x+3+7-x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{د}$   $\Rightarrow \mathcal{K}_5 = \text{د} \Rightarrow$

صورت سوال گفته است نقطه باه مشهورونها طبیعی اند:

Ext | b }  $\Rightarrow$  Ext | a }  $\Rightarrow$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} 7-2a > 0 \Rightarrow a < 3.5 \\ a-2 > 0 \Rightarrow a > 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a=3 \Rightarrow (1,1), (9,1) \Rightarrow$

$y = kx^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow$   
 $v = 2k + b + c \Rightarrow v = 2k + b \Rightarrow v = 2k + 1b \Rightarrow 2k = v - b \Rightarrow k = \frac{v-b}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{v}{2} \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$

$1 = k + b + c \Rightarrow 1 = k + b \Rightarrow 1 = k + b = 0$

$S = 1 = \alpha + \beta$   
 $P = -\frac{b}{a} = \alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow F(x) = ax^2 - a\alpha x + \frac{a}{4} \Rightarrow D = \frac{\Delta}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2}}{|a|} = \frac{2|a|}{|a|} = 2$

$2 \cdot \beta^2 + 2 \cdot \alpha^2 - 2 \cdot \beta = 11 \Rightarrow \frac{2(\beta^2 + \alpha^2)}{5-2P+\beta^2} \beta = \frac{11}{4} \Rightarrow 1 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta(\beta-1) = \frac{11}{4} \Rightarrow$

$1 - 2\alpha\beta = \frac{11}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{4}$

$\mathcal{K}_5 = \frac{-a+1}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -2 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right. \quad y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad c = \frac{1}{4}$

$-\frac{1}{4} = 2a - 2b + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 2a - 2b = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -b = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{4}, a = \frac{1}{4}$

$\beta = \alpha + b + \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\beta = 2\alpha - ab + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 2\alpha - ab = \alpha + b \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 2b \Rightarrow \alpha = b$

$x^2 + 9x + a = 0 \rightarrow S = -9, P = a$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 4a}}{2} = \frac{-9 \pm 2\sqrt{9-a}}{2} = -\frac{9 \pm 2\sqrt{9-a}}{2}$

$\alpha + 2(\alpha + \beta) = 12\sqrt{2} + 11a \Rightarrow$

$(-9 \pm 2\sqrt{9-a}) + 2(9 \pm 2\sqrt{9-a}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 11a \Rightarrow 9 + 9 - a + 2\sqrt{9-a} + 18 - 4\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 11a \Rightarrow$

$9\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$

$3x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{m+1}{3}, P = \frac{1}{3}$

$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\frac{1}{3}} = d \Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{d}{3} \Rightarrow$

$\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{m+1}{3} = \frac{10-2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow m\alpha^2 + 1\alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{m} = -1$