

(19)

المعادلة التربيعية

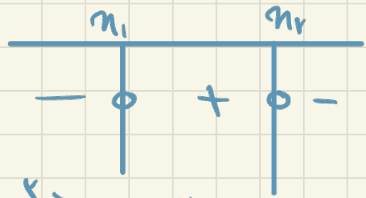
$$-\frac{b}{ka} z^2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{a-1} z^2 \rightarrow -1 z^2 a - k \rightarrow a z^2 \frac{k}{k}$$

← 1  
(5)

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{k} n^2 + n + \frac{1}{20} z^2 \rightarrow -n^2 + k n + \frac{1}{20} z^2 \rightarrow n^2 - k n - \frac{1}{20} z^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-4)(n+k) \rightarrow n_2 = -4, 4 \xrightarrow{+Cl} \boxed{n=4}$$

$$f(n) = m n^2 - \omega n + m$$



← 2

المعادلة التربيعية  
عكس  
→ m > 0    m < 0

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \omega - k m^2 > 0 \rightarrow \omega m < \omega \rightarrow m < \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m \in (0, \frac{\omega}{k})}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{k} < m < \dots$$

(1)

$$\frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega}}{k}, \frac{\omega + \sqrt{\omega}}{k} \rightarrow a n^2 - S n + P$$

← 3

$$S = \frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega} + \omega + \sqrt{\omega}}{k} z^2$$

$$P = \frac{(\omega - \sqrt{\omega})(\omega + \sqrt{\omega})}{k} = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - \frac{\omega}{k} n + \frac{k}{a} z^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{9 n^2 - 11 n + k = 0}$$

(3)

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+r}{r}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = (\alpha + \beta)^r - r\alpha\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{m+r}{r} - \alpha \rightarrow r\alpha^r + \left(\frac{m+r}{r} - \alpha\right)^r = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$r\alpha^r - r\alpha + \frac{m+r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1)^r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{m+r}{r} - 1 = \frac{m}{r} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{m}{r}$$

$$q = m+r \rightarrow m = r$$

$$g = a(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow g = a(n-r)^r + q$$

$$\omega = ra + q \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow g = -1(n-r)^r + q$$

$$g = -n^r + rn + \omega \rightarrow -(n-\omega)(n+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad \omega \\ \hline -\phi \quad + \phi \quad - \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$(-1, \omega)$$

$$\alpha x^2 - \nu x + \gamma \beta z = 0$$

↔

$$\beta > 0, \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} > ?$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}, \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{\gamma \beta}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \gamma \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\gamma}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha = \sqrt{\gamma}} \gamma - \nu \beta = \nu \rightarrow -\nu \beta = \nu - \gamma \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\nu - \gamma}{\nu} \checkmark$$

5)

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha = -\sqrt{\gamma}} \gamma + \nu \beta = \nu \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\nu - \gamma}{\nu} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-\nu \pm \sqrt{\nu^2 - 4\gamma\beta}}{2} = \frac{-\nu \pm \sqrt{\nu^2 - 4\gamma\frac{\nu - \gamma}{\nu}}}{2} = \frac{-\nu \pm \sqrt{\nu^2 - 4\gamma + 4\gamma^2/\nu}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\nu}{2}$$

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow x^2 + mx - \gamma m z = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha \beta} \beta^2 + m\beta - \gamma m z = 0$$

↔

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m\beta = \gamma m - \beta^2 \\ \alpha^2 - m\beta = \Lambda \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma m}_{S^2 - \gamma p} = \Lambda$$

$$\alpha + \beta = ?$$

$$\frac{C}{a} z \alpha \beta = -\gamma m, \quad \alpha + \beta = -m$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 + \frac{\gamma m - \gamma m}{\gamma m} = \Lambda$$

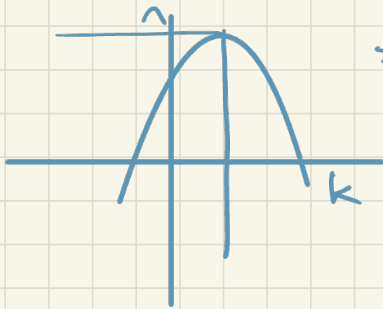
5)

$$\underbrace{(\alpha + \beta)^2}_{-m} + \gamma m = \Lambda \rightarrow m^2 + \gamma m - \Lambda = 0 \rightarrow (m - \gamma)(m + \gamma) = 0$$

$$m^2 + km - k > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = k^2 + 4k > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m^2 + km + k > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = k^2 - 4k < 0 \quad \times$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = -m \\ m = k \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -k$$



$$f_{\max} = f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{k}{2m}\right) = \Delta \quad \leftarrow \Delta$$

$$f\left(-\frac{k}{2m}\right) = m\left(\frac{k}{2m}\right)^2 + k\left(-\frac{k}{2m}\right) + \frac{m}{k} + k$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{k}{2m} + \frac{m}{k} + k \geq \Delta \rightarrow m^2 - km - k > 0$$

$$\text{Grenzwert} \rightarrow m < 0 \rightarrow m = -k \rightarrow$$

$$-k^2 + k + k > 0 \rightarrow k > 1 \rightarrow k > k$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = k, \quad a > k, \quad \frac{\Delta}{4a} > 0$$

$$y = a(x - k)^2 + c \rightarrow k = k + c \rightarrow$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}(x^2 - kx + k) + c \rightarrow$$

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{kx}{4} + c > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{k}{-1/4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\leftarrow -\lambda a - \lambda + \mu a^2 + \mu a + \mu z_0 \rightarrow \mu a^2 - \lambda a - 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow 10$$

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = -\frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \mu^2 - \lambda \mu + \mu z_0 \rightarrow (\mu - 1)(\mu - 1) = 0$$
$$\rightarrow \mu = 1, 1$$

$$\rightarrow \mu^2 - \frac{1}{\mu} \mu + \frac{1}{\mu} z_0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark \quad (3)$$

