

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۳ ... کلاس اندرم دبیر B

$$y = (a-1)x^2 + x + 13 = 0$$

مشتق نسبت $\rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \Rightarrow 2a-2 = -1 \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

در x ها باید به $\frac{1}{2}$ ضرب شود
توجه کنید!

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 13$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 13}}{2 \times -\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{27}}{-1} \rightarrow \frac{-1+3}{-1} = -2 \quad \frac{-1-3}{-1} = 4$$

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$$P(x) = mx^2 - dx + m$$

در M

x	x_1	x_2
$P(x)$	-	+

① $M < 0$
در x_1 و x_2 بین مثبت و منفی است

+

در x_1 و x_2 بین مثبت و منفی است

$\Delta > 0$

$$2d - 4mxm > 0$$

$$2d - 4m^2 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \cap \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{4} < m < \frac{d}{2}$$

مقادیر d را باید به دست آورد

$$m < \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{4} < \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{4} < \frac{d}{2}$$

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$$\frac{13 - \sqrt{d}}{2}, \frac{13 + \sqrt{d}}{2}$$

$$y = x^2 - 5x + 9$$

$$S = \frac{13 - \sqrt{d}}{2} + \frac{13 + \sqrt{d}}{2} = 13$$

$$P = \left(\frac{13 - \sqrt{d}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{13 + \sqrt{d}}{2}\right) = \frac{9 - d}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 - 1x + \frac{9}{4} \times 9$$

$$9y = 9x^2 - 18x + 9$$

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$$y = 12x^2 - 18x + m + 12 = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

$$12\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12$$

$$m = ?$$

$$S = \frac{1}{12} = 12 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 12 \Rightarrow \beta = 12 - \alpha$$

$$12\alpha^2 + (12 - \alpha)^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 12\alpha^2 + 144 - 24\alpha + \alpha^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$13\alpha^2 - 24\alpha + 132 = 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{if } \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 12 - 1 = 11$$

$$12x^2 - 18x + m + 12 = 0$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \alpha \cdot \beta \Rightarrow \frac{m+12}{12} = 12 \times 1 \Rightarrow m = 144 - 12 = 132$$

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$$S \begin{cases} x_s = 2 \\ y_s = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow b = -4a$$

$$c = d$$

$$y = -a^2 + 4a + d$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \rightarrow 1 - 4 + d = 9 \Rightarrow d = 12$$

$$y = -x^2 + 4x + 12$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 48}}{-2} \rightarrow \frac{-4 \pm 8}{-2} \rightarrow 2, -6$$

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$$\alpha x^r - \nu x + q\beta = 0 \quad \beta > 0 \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = ?$$

if $x = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^r - \nu\alpha + q\beta = 0$

if $x = \beta \Rightarrow \alpha\beta^r - \nu\beta + q\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta^r + r\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta(\alpha\beta + r) = 0 \xrightarrow{\beta \neq 0} \alpha\beta = -r$

$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} = -r \Rightarrow q\beta = -r\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^r - \nu\alpha + q\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{q\beta = -r\alpha} \alpha^r - \nu\alpha - r\alpha = 0$

$\alpha(\alpha^r - \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ or } \alpha^r - \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \text{ or } \alpha = -1$

$q\beta = -r\alpha \xrightarrow{\beta > 0, \beta \neq 0} \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1 \quad \alpha\beta = -r \xrightarrow{\alpha = -1} \beta = r$

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

$$x^r + mx - r_m = 0 \quad \alpha^r - m\beta = 1$$

$\alpha^r + m\alpha - r_m = 0$

$\beta^r + m\beta + r_m = 0$

$\alpha^r - \beta^r + m\alpha - m\beta = 0$

$1 - \beta^r + m\alpha = 0 \quad \beta^r - m\alpha = 1$

$\alpha^r - m\beta = 1$

$\alpha^r + \beta^r - m(\alpha + \beta) = 14$

$m^r + r_m + m^r - 14 = 0$

$r_m^r + r_m - 14 = 0$

$m^r + r_m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -r_m + 1$

$s = -m$

$p = -r_m$

$s^r - rp - m(s) = 14$

$m = r$

$if m = r \Rightarrow x^r + rx - r = 0$

$\Delta < 0$

$if m = r \Rightarrow x^r + rx - r = 0$

$\downarrow s$

$-r$

$f(x) = mx^r + rx + \frac{m}{r} + v \quad k = ?$

$f_s = 1$

$xs = -\frac{r}{r_m} = -\frac{r}{m} \Rightarrow f_s = \frac{mx^r}{m^r} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{r} + v = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - 14 + m^r + 14m}{r_m} = 1$

$m^r + 14m - 1 = 14m$

$m^r - r_m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = r_m - 1$

$y = -rx^r + rx - 1 + v \Rightarrow f(x) = -rx^r + rx + v$

$1) -1$

$2) r$

$k = r$

$x_s = r \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{r_a} = r \Rightarrow b = -ra$

$f_s = 4$

$c = r$

$y = ax^r + bx + c$

$y = ax^r - fax + r$

$\downarrow$

$ra - \Lambda a + r = 4 \Rightarrow -ra = r \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$

$y = -\frac{1}{r}x^r + rx + r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\beta + a}{a\beta}$

$\frac{r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r}$

$x^r - (r_a + r)x + (r_a^r + 4a + r) = 0$

if $x = r \Rightarrow r - r(r_a + r) + r_a^r + 4a + r = 0 \Rightarrow r - \Lambda a - 1 + r_a^r + 4a + r = 0 \Rightarrow r_a^r - r_a - 1 = 0$

$a = 1 \text{ or } a = -\frac{1}{r}$

if $a = 1 \Rightarrow x^r - \Lambda x + r \rightarrow x = r \text{ or } x = 1$

$(x-1)(x-r) = x^r - \Lambda x + r$

if $a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x^r - \frac{\Lambda}{r}x + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{4c}{a} - \frac{14}{r} = \frac{14}{a}$

$x = \frac{\frac{\Lambda}{r} \pm \frac{r}{r}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$