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تکلیف ١٣

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$$\frac{b}{ra} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r(a-1)} = 2 \Rightarrow r - ra = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} x^2 + x + 2 \frac{r}{r-1} x - \frac{r}{r-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{\frac{-1}{r}} \xrightarrow{+d} x = 1$$

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

$$\frac{x_1}{-1} + \frac{x_2}{1} = 0 \quad 1) \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow r d - 4 m^2 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 < \frac{r d}{4} \rightarrow \frac{-d}{2} < m < \frac{d}{2}$$

$$2) r) m < 0 \Rightarrow m = \left(-\frac{d}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$S = \frac{3-\sqrt{d}}{r} + \frac{3+\sqrt{d}}{r} = \frac{4}{r} = 2 \quad P = \frac{3-\sqrt{d}}{r} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{d}}{r} = \frac{4-d}{r} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + P \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + \frac{4}{9} \xrightarrow{\times 9} 9x^2 - 18x + 4 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-(-1)}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r} - \alpha$$

$$r \alpha^2 + (1 - \alpha)^2 - 1r = 0 \rightarrow r \alpha^2 + \alpha^2 - 1\alpha + 1 - 1r = r \alpha^2 - 1\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\div \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = \frac{1}{r} - 1 = \frac{1-r}{r}$$

$$P = \frac{m+r}{r} = 1 \times \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow m+r = r \Rightarrow m = 0$$

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \Rightarrow y = a(x-2)^2 + 4 \xrightarrow{(0,4)} d = 4a + 4 \sim a = -1$$

$$-1(x-2)^2 + 4 = -x^2 + 4x - 4 + 4 = -x^2 + 4x = -(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$f(x) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1} \frac{d}{-1} \rightarrow (-1, 2)$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{4\beta}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 2$$

$$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow 4 + 2\beta = 5 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = -2 \rightarrow 4 - 2\beta = 5 \rightarrow \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = -2, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-2 + \frac{1}{2}}{-2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

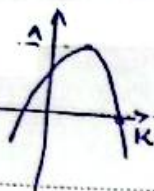
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$$x^r + mx - r = 0 \rightarrow x^r = r - mx \quad x^r - m\beta = r - m(\alpha + \beta) \quad S = \frac{-m}{1} = -m \quad -v$$

$$\Rightarrow r - m(-m) = 1 \rightarrow m^r + r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m+2) = 0 \quad m=2, m=-2$$

$$m=2 \rightarrow x^r + 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 + 16 = 20 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m=-2 \rightarrow x^r - 2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4 = 0 \quad \times \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m=2 \Rightarrow S = -(2) = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ max } \Rightarrow m < 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-(14 - 4m(\frac{m}{2} + 1))}{2} = \frac{r - m + r - 14}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m^r + 14m - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow m^r - r - 14 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+2) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ max } \Rightarrow m = -2 \rightarrow -2x^r + 2x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^r - x - 2 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -1 \quad K = 2$$

$$y = a(x-r)^r + 4 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}x^r + 2x - 2 + 4 \quad -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^r - 2x - 1 \quad S = 2 \quad P = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow f - 14a - 1 + 4a + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 4a - 14a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad -1$$

$$(2-2-1=0) \quad \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r - 14x + 17 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) = 0 \quad x = 2, 4$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow x^r - \frac{14x}{r} + \frac{17}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{14}{r} \pm \frac{17}{r}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4, x = \frac{r}{2}$$