

Subject:
Date:

تکلیف ۱۳

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x-4)}{-2} \xrightarrow{+d} x = 4$$

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

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

$$S = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad P = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{4-5}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + P \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 11x + 2 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-(b)}{a} = 5 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 5 \Rightarrow \beta = 5 - \alpha \quad 3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 15$$

$$3\alpha^2 + (5-\alpha)^2 - 15 = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 - 10\alpha + 10 - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow 4\alpha^2 - 10\alpha - 5 = 0$$

$$\div 4 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 2.5\alpha - 1.25 = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = 5 - 1 = 4$$

$$P = \frac{m+1}{2} = 1 \times 4 \Rightarrow m+1 = 4 \Rightarrow m = 3$$

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \Rightarrow y = a(x-2)^2 + 4 \quad (0, 5) \Rightarrow 5 = a(0-2)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow 5 = 4a + 4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

$$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow 4 + 3\beta = 5 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{3} \times 1$$

$$\alpha = -2 \rightarrow 4 - 3\beta = 5 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{3} \times (-1) \Rightarrow \alpha = -2, \beta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-2 + \frac{1}{3}}{-2 \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

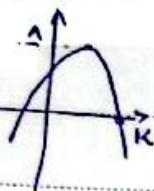
Subject: _____
Date: _____

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

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

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

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



① max $\Rightarrow m < 0$

② $\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-(14 - 4m(\frac{m}{2} + 1))}{4m} = \frac{r - m + r - 14}{4m} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow m^r + 4m - 14 = 14m \Rightarrow m^r - 10m - 14 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+7) = 0$$

③ $m = -2$

$$\rightarrow -2x^r + 2x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^r - x - 2 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$x=2 \rightarrow f - 14a - 1 + 4a^r + 4a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 4a^r - 10a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

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

$$\frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow x^r - \frac{14x}{r} + \frac{17}{r} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{14}{r} \pm \sqrt{\frac{196}{r^2} - \frac{68}{r}}}{1}$$

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