

نام و نام خانوادگی: ...
پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۳۰ کلاس ...
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$$y_2 (a-1)n^2 + n + 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2$$

$$\varepsilon a - \varepsilon - 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon a = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} n^2 + n + 3 \Rightarrow n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+3}}{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

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

باقی بجز اول $a < 0$ باشد و در این صورت $\Delta > 0$ باشد و در این صورت $\Delta > 0$ باشد

$$a < 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 4\omega - \varepsilon m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 4\omega > \varepsilon m^2 \Rightarrow m < \frac{2\omega}{\varepsilon}$$

$$(1) \cap (2) \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} < m < 0$$

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$$S = \frac{4-\sqrt{5}}{3} + \frac{4+\sqrt{5}}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 5n + 6 = 0$$

$$P = \left(\frac{4-\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) \left(\frac{4+\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) = \frac{4-5}{9} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 2n + \frac{4}{9} = 0$$

$$4n^2 - 18n + 4 = 0$$

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$$2n^2 - 18n + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 = 12 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$$

$$2m^2 - 18m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 144 - 4 \times 2 = 140 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(5-2p) + 5\left(\frac{9\sqrt{\Delta}}{18}\right)$$

$$= 2(14-m-2) + \frac{5}{2}(\sqrt{48-18m-14}) = 12$$

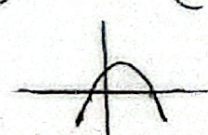
$$\Rightarrow 14-m = 2\sqrt{12-18m} \Rightarrow 48-14m+m^2 = 48-18m \Rightarrow m^2 - 14m + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a(n-2)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow 0, 9a + 4 \Rightarrow a = -1 \Rightarrow y = -1(n-2)^2 + 4$$

$$= y_2 = -n^2 + 4n + 4$$

$$-(n^2 - 4n - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow -(n-5)(n+1) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 5$$

$$n = 5, m = 1 \Rightarrow a < 0$$



این منحنی را با نمودار $y = -n^2 + 4n + 4$ مقایسه کنید

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$$\alpha n^2 - \nu n + 4\beta = 0$$

$$\beta > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4\beta}{\alpha} \geq \alpha\beta \Rightarrow 4 \geq \alpha^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 2$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\beta^2 - \nu\beta + 4\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta(\alpha\beta + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = -4$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\nu}{4} = -\frac{\nu+4}{4} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\nu}{4}\right)$$

$$\beta = \frac{4}{\alpha} \text{ و } \alpha = -2 \Rightarrow \beta = -2$$

$$n^2 + m - \nu m = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^2 + m\beta - \nu m = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^2 - \nu m - \beta m = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \nu m = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + \nu m - \nu m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + \nu m - 1 = 0$$

$$n^2 - \nu n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ (ممنوع)}$$

$$m^2 + \nu m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = -\nu$$

$$(m+1)(m-1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1 \text{ (ممنوع)}, m = 1$$

$$f(m) = m n^2 + \nu n + \frac{m}{\nu} + \nu \Rightarrow -\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{14 - \nu m^2 - \nu \Lambda m + \nu m}{\epsilon m} = 0$$

$$\frac{-m^2 + \nu m + \Lambda}{\nu m} = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - \nu m - \Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ (ممنوع)}$$

$$\boxed{K=3} \text{ (ممنوع)}$$

$$y = a(n - 4)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow \epsilon a + 4 = 4 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\nu}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\nu} n^2 - \nu n + 4 = -\frac{1}{\nu} n^2 + \nu n + \epsilon \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\nu} n^2 + \nu n + \epsilon = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - \nu n - \Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{5}{\rho} = \frac{\nu}{-1} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\nu}\right)$$

$$n^2 - (\epsilon a + \epsilon) n + (\nu a^2 + 4a + \nu) = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - \epsilon(a+1)n + \nu(a+1)^2 = 0$$

$$\epsilon - \Lambda(a+1) + \nu(a+1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \nu\epsilon - \Lambda\epsilon + \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon(\nu - \Lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$n^2 - \Lambda n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)(n-1) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$$n^2 - \frac{\Lambda}{\nu} n + \frac{\epsilon}{\nu} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \nu n^2 - \Lambda n + \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{\nu}{\Lambda}$$