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$$\frac{-b}{2a} \leq 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2(a-1)} \leq 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq 2a-2 \rightarrow a \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})x^2 + x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+12}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{-1 \pm 2}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

طلسمت ۶ ✓
-۲ ✗

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$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 2a - 4m^2 > 0 \rightarrow (a-2m)(a+2m) > 0 \quad \frac{-\frac{a}{2} \pm \frac{a}{2}}{-a \pm a} \quad (II)$$

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

$$I \cap II : -\frac{a}{2} < m < 0$$

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$$S : \frac{3-\sqrt{a}}{2} + \frac{3+\sqrt{a}}{2} = 2$$

$$P : \frac{3-\sqrt{a}}{2} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{a}}{2} = \frac{(9-a)}{4} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - Sx + P = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + \frac{4}{9} = 0$$

$$\times 9 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 18x + 4 = 0$$

معادله درون فضا

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مربع کردن فضا

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$$\alpha + \beta > 1 \rightarrow \beta < 1 - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha^2 + (1 - \alpha)^2 > 1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 > 0 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1)^2 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha < 1 \rightarrow \beta < 1 - \alpha \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > \alpha \cdot \beta > \frac{m+r}{r} > \alpha > m > 1$$

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$$y < ax^2 + bx + c \xrightarrow{1 \div a} c < a \rightarrow y < ax^2 + bx + a$$

$$y = -(n-r)^2 + 9 > 0$$

$$(n-r)^2 < 9 \rightarrow -3 < n-r < 3$$

$$S(r, q) \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} < r \rightarrow b < -2a \rightarrow ax^2 + (-2a)x + a < y \xrightarrow{(r, q)} -a - 2a + a < 9$$

$$\rightarrow -2a < r \rightarrow a < 1, b < -2(-1) < r \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x + a < y$$

$$-x^2 + 2x + a > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - a < 0 \rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 1) < 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{+} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$[-1, 1]$$

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$$P < \alpha \cdot \beta < \frac{9\beta}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha < \frac{9}{\beta}$$

$$S < \alpha + \beta < \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\alpha < \frac{1}{r}} \beta < \frac{1}{r} - \alpha$$

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha < \frac{1}{r}} \beta < \frac{1}{r} - \alpha$$

$$\beta > 0 \rightarrow \alpha < \frac{1}{r}, \beta < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} < \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} < \frac{2}{r}$$

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✓

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta s - m\alpha + r m - m\beta s - m(\alpha + \beta) + r m s + 1 \rightarrow 4m^2 + r m - 1 s = 0$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} s - m$$

$$\rightarrow (m+r)(m-r) s = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow m s = r \\ \rightarrow m s = r \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } m s = r \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no real roots} \\ \text{if } m s = r \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{real roots}$$

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$$\rightarrow x^2 + r x - r s = 0 \rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} s - r$$

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$$f(x) = m x^2 + r x + \frac{m+1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{2a} s + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-(14 - r^2 \frac{(m+1)}{r})(m)}{2m} s + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r m^2 + r m + 14}{2m} s + 1 \rightarrow r m^2 - r m + 14 s = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - r m + r s = 0 \rightarrow (m+r)(m-r) s = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m s = \frac{r}{r} s - r \quad \Delta < 0 \rightarrow -r x^2 + r x + 4 s = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow -1 \pm x_1 \\ \rightarrow +r \pm x_1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow k$$

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$$S(r, 4) : (0, 4) \rightarrow a x^2 + b x + c = y \xrightarrow{1/r} c s + 1 \rightarrow a x^2 + b x + r s y$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} s \rightarrow b s - 2a \rightarrow a x^2 + (-2a)x + r s y \xrightarrow{(r, 4)} r a - 1 a + r s y + -2a \cdot r$$

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

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$$x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 4}}{2} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{3+2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{3-2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3-2\sqrt{5} + 3+2\sqrt{5}}{9-12} = \frac{6}{-3} = -2$$

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

$$S = 4 + 2x \rightarrow 2 + 2x = 2 \rightarrow 2 + 2x = 2 \rightarrow x = 0$$

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