

باز هم فرض

نکته ۱۹

پایه‌های دایره

$$\mu x^2 - ax + k = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \mu x \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \mu x^2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{k}{\mu} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{k}{\mu} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} \rightarrow \beta = \mu \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = a = \mu \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 k}{\mu}}$$

$$\alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} \rightarrow \beta = -\mu \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = a = -\mu - \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} = -\sqrt{\frac{a^2 k}{\mu}}$$

افتتاح (مقدار) $\rightarrow \frac{a}{\mu} - (-\frac{a}{\mu}) = \frac{2a}{\mu}$

$$\mu x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} \rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}})$$

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

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-m-1)}{\mu} = \frac{m+1}{\mu}$$

$$m+1 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$



$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

در معادله $mx^2 + rx + c = 0$

$$rx^2 + rx - 9x - r = 0$$

(12)

α و β ریشه های معادله $rx^2 + rx - 9x - r = 0$ و α و β ریشه های معادله $x^2 - 5x + p = 0$ می باشند.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = 1 \\ \alpha\beta = -r \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x^2 - 5x + p = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - r = 0$$

$$(x-r)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ x = r \end{array}$$

پس $\alpha = -1$ و $\beta = r$ می باشد.

$$x = r \rightarrow rx^2 + rx - 9x - r = 0$$

$$rx^2 + rx = 0 \rightarrow rx = -1r \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$x^2 + rx + a = 0 \rightarrow a = \alpha\beta$$

(13)

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$rx^2 + rx = 12\sqrt{r} + 12 \rightarrow x^2 + r(x^2 + \beta^2) = 12\sqrt{r} + 12$$

$$x^2 + \beta^2 = 8r - 2p = 12r - 2a \rightarrow \text{پس } a = 12r - 2p$$

$$\Delta = 12r - 2a \rightarrow x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{12r - 2a}}{r} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{12r - 2a \pm \sqrt{12r - 2a}}{r}$$

$$x^2 = 12r - 2a + \sqrt{12r - 2a}$$

$$12r - 2a + \sqrt{12r - 2a} + \sqrt{12r - 2a} = 12r + 12\sqrt{r}$$

$$\sqrt{12r - 2a} = 12\sqrt{r} \rightarrow a = 12r - 144r = -132r$$

$$x^2 - vx^2 - a = 0$$

(14)

$$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 144 + 4a = 49 \rightarrow t_1 = \frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$0 < x^2 < 0 \rightarrow t_1 < 0$$

$$t_r = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} \rightarrow x^r = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r}} \\ x_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r}} \end{cases}$$

$$r p^r - r s p + r s \rightarrow s = 0 \rightarrow r p^r = r \left(-\left(\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} \right) \right)^r =$$

$$\boxed{21 + V\sqrt{49}} = r \left(\frac{111 + 14\sqrt{49}}{r} \right)$$

$$r x^r - a x + b = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{r}, \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r} \quad (4)$$

$$r a x^r + a x - 4 = 0 \quad (\alpha - \frac{1}{r}), (\beta - \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow (\alpha - \frac{1}{r})(\beta - \frac{1}{r}) =$$

$$\alpha - \frac{1}{r} + \beta - \frac{1}{r} = \alpha + \beta - \frac{2}{r} = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{a}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-r}{a}$$

$$\frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{a}{r} - 1 \quad \frac{rb - a + 1}{r} = \frac{-r}{a}$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} = \frac{a-r}{r} \rightarrow ra - r = -r \quad \boxed{a = 1}$$

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

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{r} \right] = -1$$

$$\underline{b = -47}$$

$$a x^r - a x - b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = \frac{-b}{a} \quad (5)$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r = r_0 \beta = 14$$

$$r \beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta = \frac{14}{r_0} \rightarrow (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \beta^r - \beta = \frac{14}{r_0}$$

$$1 - r \left(\frac{-b}{a} \right) = \frac{a + rb}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow a \beta^r - a \beta = b \rightarrow \beta^r - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{a + rb}{a} = \frac{14}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{a+4b}{a} = \frac{14}{p_0} \rightarrow p_0 a + 4b = 14a \rightarrow 4a = -4b \rightarrow a = -b$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{p_0} \rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{1}{p_0} = 0 \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{p_0}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{1 - 4\left(\frac{1}{p_0}\right)}{1} = \frac{p_0}{\Delta}$$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow (x-\beta) = p \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = p \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{(a+1)^2 - 4a} = p$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 = p^2$$

$$a^2 - 2a - p^2 = 0 \rightarrow (a-p)(a+p) = 0$$

$$\frac{a=p}{a=-p}$$

$$a=p \rightarrow x^2 - px + p = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-p) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=p \end{cases}$$

$$a=-1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{دو عدد فرد متوالی} \rightarrow \text{طبیعی}$$

$$a=p \rightarrow x^2 - (p+1)x + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 10x + b = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{1+|a|} = p \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = p \rightarrow \Delta = p^2 \rightarrow 100 - 4b = p^2$$

$$b = 24$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-6) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ x=6 \end{cases}$$

$$(4 \times 4) - (1 \times 3) = 16 - 3 = 13$$

$$x^2 + x - 1 - m^2 = 0 \quad x^2 + p^2 = 8^2 \quad p = 8 \quad (2)$$

$$1 - 2(-1 - m^2) =$$

(3) $\leftarrow$ کمترین مقدار در صورتی است که m مربع است $\leftarrow 2m^2 + 4 \rightarrow \min \left| \frac{-b}{2a} \right| = 0 \rightarrow (4)$

(۱۵) دو نقطه با عرض یکسان روی یک سهمی اند که طول آن $2\sqrt{5}$ است
 A(۳, y) B(-۲, y) $\rightarrow \frac{a+3}{2} = -1 \leftarrow$ عرض آن است
 $\leftarrow$ عرض این سهمی ۱

$$y = a(x - x_s)^2 + y_s \rightarrow y = a(x + 1)^2 + 1$$

$$y = ax^2 + 2ax + a + 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 4P = (-2)^2 - 4\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = 2$$

$$\frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow 2a + 2 = -a$$

$$3a = -2 \rightarrow a = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{-2}{3}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}$$

