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$$3x^2 - ax + f = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \leadsto P = 3x^2$$

$$P = \frac{f}{3} \leadsto \frac{f}{3} = 3\alpha^2 \leadsto \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} \rightarrow 3\alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{f}}{3} \leadsto \frac{a}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{f}}{3} \leadsto a = 2\sqrt{f} \\ S &= -\frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} = -\frac{2\sqrt{f}}{3} \leadsto \frac{a}{3} = -\frac{2\sqrt{f}}{3} \leadsto a = -2\sqrt{f} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{اختلاف} = 4\sqrt{f}$$

$$4x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\leadsto \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 2 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = 4} \frac{\alpha+\beta}{4} + 2(2) = 2 \leadsto \frac{\alpha+\beta}{4} = -2 \leadsto \alpha+\beta = -8$$

$$\frac{m+1}{1} = -8 \leadsto m = -9 \rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \leadsto P = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

$$x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2 \quad \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2 \leadsto \alpha = -\frac{2}{\beta} \leadsto -\frac{2}{\beta} + \beta = 1 \leadsto \frac{-2 + \beta^2}{\beta} = 1 \leadsto \beta^2 - \beta - 2 = 0 \leadsto \beta = 2, -1$$

$$\alpha = -1, 2 \rightarrow (-1)^2 + k(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 2 = 0 \leadsto 1 + k + 9 - 2 = 0 \leadsto k = -8$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$3\alpha^2 + 12\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18 \quad \alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$3\alpha^2 + 12\beta^2 \leadsto \frac{3}{r}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \leadsto \frac{3}{r}(S^2 - 4P) + \frac{1}{r}((\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta))$$

$$\leadsto \frac{3}{r}(16 - 4a) + \frac{1}{r}(-4)/(-\sqrt{36 - 4a}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 18$$

$$\leadsto \frac{3}{r}(16 - 4a) = 18 \leadsto a = 1 \checkmark \rightarrow 3\sqrt{36 - 4a} = 12\sqrt{2} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^2 - vx^2 - \Delta = 0 \xrightarrow{x=t} t^2 - vt - \Delta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow P = v, S = -\Delta \rightarrow \text{افتابنی / مثبت}$$

$$t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2} \leadsto \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\leadsto x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}} \quad S = 0 \leadsto 2P^2 - \frac{P^2}{S} + \frac{P^2}{S} = 2P^2 \leadsto P' = \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2} \right)$$

$$\leadsto \left(\frac{f + 14\sqrt{49 + 49}}{f} \right) r = \left(\frac{118 + 14\sqrt{49}}{f} \right)$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = 0 \left[\frac{-4}{r}\right] = -1$$

$$r\alpha^r - a\alpha + b = 0$$

$$r\alpha\alpha^r + a\alpha - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$r\alpha^r - \alpha + b = 0 \Rightarrow r\alpha^r + \alpha - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{r}{r}, \alpha_r = -r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha'_1 = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha'_r = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha'_1 = r, \alpha'_r = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow P = r \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-4}$$

$$a\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \Rightarrow S = 1, P = -\frac{b}{a} \quad |\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{a}}$$

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

$$a\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \xrightarrow{\times \frac{r}{a}} r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \alpha - r \cdot \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow r \cdot \beta^r - r \cdot \beta = r \cdot \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta = 1 \Rightarrow r + 4 \cdot \frac{b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{r}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha^r - (a+1)\alpha + a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r}, \frac{a}{r} + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha-1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{\alpha+r}{r}\right) = a \xrightarrow{\times r} (\alpha-1)(\alpha+r) = ar \Rightarrow ar + ra - r = ar$$

$$\Rightarrow ar - ra - r = 0 \Rightarrow (a-r)/(a+1) \Rightarrow a = r, a = -1 \Rightarrow P = r$$

$$\alpha^r - b\alpha + b = 0 \Rightarrow S = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha'_1 = r, \alpha'_r = r \Rightarrow \underline{P = r}$$

$$\alpha^r + \alpha - 1 - m^r = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + r\left(\frac{1+m^r}{1}\right) = rm^r + r \Rightarrow \min: -\frac{b}{ra} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \min = r(0) + r = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\min \alpha^r + \beta^r = r}$$

$$B(-a, y), A(r, y) \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{a+r}{r} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ent} / -1 \Rightarrow a\alpha^r + b\alpha + c = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -1 \Rightarrow b = ra$$

$$\Rightarrow a\alpha^r + ra\alpha + c \xrightarrow{\alpha=1} a - ra + c = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{c = a+1}$$

$$\rightarrow a\alpha^r + ra\alpha + a+1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = a \Rightarrow S^r - rP = a \Rightarrow r - rP = a$$

$$\Rightarrow r - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = a \Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \underline{a = -\frac{1}{r}} \Rightarrow c = a+1 = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)$$