

آینا سید

$$A(-1, 9) \xrightarrow{(m, y)} y = ax + b + c$$

$$\frac{-b}{ka} = -1$$

$$-ka = -b$$

$$ka = b$$

$$1 = 9a + kb + c = 18a + c$$

$$18a + c = 1 \quad c = 1 - 18a$$

$$-\frac{\Delta}{ka} = \frac{-b^2 + kac}{ka} = 9$$

$$ka = -b^2 + kac$$

$$ka = -(ka)^2 + kac$$

$$ka = -ka^2 + ka(1 - 18a) = -ka^2 + ka - 18ka^2 = -19ka^2 + ka$$

$$-19ka^2 - ka = 0 \rightarrow ka + 1 = 0 \quad a = -\frac{1}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow ka = \frac{1}{k} = b = -1$$

$$c = 1 - 18 \times \frac{1}{k} = \frac{18}{k}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{k}x - 1 + \frac{18}{k} \quad \checkmark$$

$$kx^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac = m^2 - 4(m+4) > 0 \quad (m-4)(m+8) > 0$$

$$m > 4$$

$$m < -8$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{-m}{k} > 0 \quad -m > 0 \quad m < 0$$

$$\rightarrow -8 < m < 4$$

$$\frac{c}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{m+4}{k} > 0 \quad m+4 > 0$$

$$m > -4$$

$$kx^2 + (km-1)x + k-m = 0$$

$$\beta + \alpha = \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{a\beta} \rightarrow \frac{a\beta}{p} (\alpha + \beta) = 1$$

$$p \times s = 1 \quad \frac{c}{a} \times \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{cb}{a^2}$$

if $m = -1 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 36 = -27 < 0$ مربع
موجب

$$\alpha^2 = -cb$$

$$m = \frac{1}{k} \quad \Delta = 1 - 4(-1) = 5 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$p^2 = (km-1)(k-m)x - 1$$

$$0 = (km+1)(km-1)$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{1}{k} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow m = -1, \quad m = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$u = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$u_1 + u_2 = 1, \quad u_1 u_2 = -1$$

ن، ل، و، س، و، ر، و،

$$S = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} =$$

$$x_1^3 + \frac{1}{x_2}, \quad x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_1} \rightarrow$$

$$P = (x_1^3 + \frac{1}{x_1})(x_2^3 + \frac{1}{x_2}) =$$

$$x_1^3 + x_2^3 = (x_1 + x_2)^3 - 3x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2)$$

$$1 - 3(-1)(1) = 1$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{1}{-1}$$

ن، ل، و، س، و، ر، و،

$$(x_1^2 - 1)(x_2^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(x_1^2 - 1)(x_2^2 - 1) = (x_1^2 - 1)(x_2^2 - 1) = 9$$

$$S = 1^3 - \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k} - S$$

Jahan Nama

CREATIVE NOTEBOOK

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + 1 \right) \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1 \right) = 2\sqrt[3]{x}$$

①

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = t$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = ?$$

$$\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1 \right) (t^2 - 1) = 2t \rightarrow t^4 - t^2 + t - \frac{1}{t^2} + t^2 - 1 = 2t$$

$$\left(t^4 - \frac{1}{t^2} = 2t \right) \Rightarrow t^6 - 1 = 2t^3$$

$$\hookrightarrow t^6 - 2t^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} \rightarrow 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{3} + 1 - \sqrt{3} = 2$$

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

$$\beta = 3\alpha$$

④

$$\frac{\beta + \alpha}{3\alpha} = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$, \beta\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$3\alpha^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{a}{12}$$

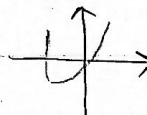
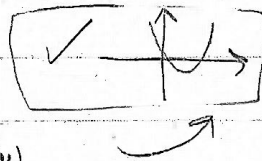
$$\text{اختلاف } a, \text{ مقادیر} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$a = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow -1$$

$$y = ax^2 + (3 + 2a)x$$



⑤

$$a > 0$$

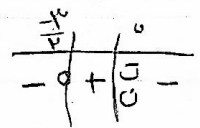
نقطهٔ مینیمم در ربع اول قرار دارد

$$y = -x \rightarrow a = 0$$

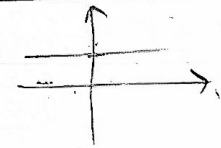
$$\Rightarrow \beta + \alpha = \frac{-b}{a} \geq 0 \quad \frac{-3 - 2a}{a} \geq 0$$

به ازای هیچ مقادیر

$$-\frac{3}{2} < a < 0$$



$$y = x^2 + ax - 2, \quad y = -x^2 - 2a + b$$



⑥

$$x_1 - \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-a}{2} \quad , \quad x_2 = \frac{-(-2)}{2(-1)} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

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

$$x^2 + 2x - 2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \quad (x+3)(x-1) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ x = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b \xrightarrow{x=1} y = -1 - 2 + b = b - 3 \rightarrow b - 3 = 1 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=-3} y = -9 + 6 + b = b - 3$$

$$ab = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

(9)

$$rx^2 - ax + b = 0$$

$$rx^2 + ax - 4$$

$$\beta + \frac{1}{r} \quad , \quad \alpha + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{r} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{r} = -\frac{4}{r}$$

$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\beta + \frac{1}{r}\right) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{a}{r} \quad \frac{-4}{r} + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow r = \frac{4}{a-1}$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\beta + \frac{1}{r}\right) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{4}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{4}{r} = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow b = -4$$

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

(10)

$$x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + rx - r^2m = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + m - (x^2 + rx - r^2m) = 0 \quad rx + r^2m = 0$$

$$x + m = 0 \rightarrow x = -m$$

$$x^2 + 4x - x = 0 \quad x^2 + 5x = 0 \quad x(x+5) = 0 \rightarrow x = -5 \Rightarrow m = 5$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0 \quad (x+1)(x+5) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \quad \checkmark \text{ sum} \\ x = -5 \quad \checkmark \text{ sum} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + rx - 15 = 0 \quad (x+5)(x-3) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = -5 \quad \checkmark \text{ sum} \\ x = 3 \quad \checkmark \text{ sum} \end{cases}$$

$$r - (-1) = \boxed{15}$$