

تطبيق على $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ / $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \Rightarrow \text{ext} = \min = \left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right]$

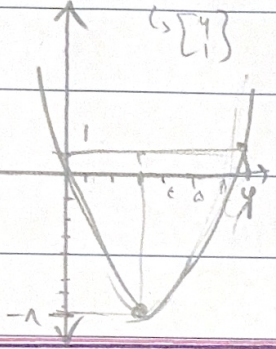
٥ - 1

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 3x - 1 \Rightarrow \text{ext} = \max = \left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{11}{8} \end{matrix} \right]$

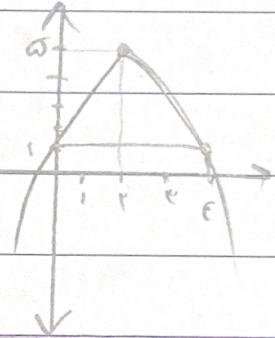
الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} \left[\begin{matrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right]$
 $y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0, 4$
 $\sigma_2 \left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right]$
 min

ب) $y = -x^2 + 6x + 1 \Rightarrow y = 21$
 $\max = \left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} = 3 \\ 10 \end{matrix} \right]$

- ٢



$y = 1$
 $-x^2 + 6x = 0$
 $x(6-x) = 0$
 $x = 0$
 $6-x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 6$ $\left[\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right]$



٥

$\alpha\beta = -2, \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \text{محل} : x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
 $\left[\begin{matrix} x = 2 = \alpha \\ x = -1 = \beta \end{matrix} \right]$

- ٣

المحل $\Rightarrow f(x) = k(x)^2 - 9(x) - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(k) = -1 \Rightarrow k = -3$

٥

$x^2 - 2mx + m = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 2m \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = m$

- ٤

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$ $\Rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$

$2m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = t \Rightarrow 2t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = t$

$t^2 - t - 1/2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2t+1)(t-1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$

$t = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = -1$

٥

$$|m-r| \geq \sqrt{(m-r)^2}$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{m+r \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 4m + 4}}{2} \leftarrow \text{use binomial} - \Delta$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{m}{r} \rightarrow \text{cases } (1,0), (\frac{m}{r}, 0), (0, m)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} x + 1 - \frac{m}{r} |x| = \frac{m}{r} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |1 - \frac{m}{r}| \\ |m| \end{array} \right.$$

$$|m(1 - \frac{m}{r})| \geq \frac{m}{r} \Rightarrow |m - \frac{m^2}{r}| \geq \frac{m}{r} \rightarrow m - m^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{disc}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m^2 - 2m - 1 \geq 0 \\ (m-1)(m+1) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m \geq 1 \\ m \leq -1 \end{array}$$

$$y = x^r - r x + 1 = y = x^r + x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{r} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a > 0 \Rightarrow \min \text{ at } x = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \min = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} \geq \frac{9a^2 - 9}{4a} \quad \text{4}$$

$$\frac{9a^2 - 9}{4a} \geq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 9a^2 - 9a - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 81a^2 + 36 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a_1, a_2 = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9a^2 + 4}}{2} \rightarrow a \geq \frac{3 + \sqrt{9a^2 + 4}}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{P_n + 1, P_{n+1}} \Rightarrow S_2 = P_n + P_{n+1} = a + 1 \Rightarrow a \geq P_n + P_{n+1} \Rightarrow n \geq a \geq a \geq r \quad -V$$

$$P_2 = (P_n + 1)(P_{n+1}) \geq P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a \Rightarrow P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a \Rightarrow P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a \Rightarrow P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a$$

$$P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a \Rightarrow P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a \Rightarrow P_n^2 + P_{n+1}^2 \geq a$$

$$P_m, P_{m+1} \Rightarrow B = P_m + P_{m+1} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow P_m = P_{m+1} \Rightarrow 10 \dots \Rightarrow P_m = P_{m+1} \Rightarrow P_m = P_{m+1} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$y = -ax^r + a + r \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{a+r}{r}\right) = \text{ent}$$

فرض $\rightarrow b - a = -y - (-1)^2 y$

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

$$y = r b x^r - b x - 1 \Rightarrow \text{ent} \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{-b}{1} = -1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow +b r \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r - r \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + r = \frac{b}{r} - 1$$

فرض $\beta = \frac{r}{ra} = \frac{1}{ra} = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-1}{a}$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{ra} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{ra} \Rightarrow r a \alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$\beta (r a \alpha - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r a \alpha - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{ra}$$

$$\alpha > \beta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{ra} > \frac{1}{ra}$$

$$\rightarrow -da > a \Rightarrow 4a > a \Rightarrow a > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{r}{ra} \Rightarrow \text{وگرتی} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{ra} > 0 \\ \frac{-1}{ra} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{ra} > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{حرف مثبت در تمام موارد قریب است}$$

$$a + b = a^r + b^r - 1 = (a+b)^r - r a b - 1 = s^r - r p - 1$$

$$a b = a + b - 1 \Rightarrow p = s - 1$$

$$s = a + b$$

$$s = s^r - r(s-1) - 1 \Rightarrow s^r - r s - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (s-a)(s+r) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow s = -r$$

$$a + b = s = a$$

← این معادله را حل کنید

$$S_2 | P_2 - r$$

۳- روش دیگر سوال ۳

$$r\alpha^3 + k\alpha^2 - 9\alpha - r_2 = 0$$

$$r\beta^3 + k\beta^2 - 9\beta - r_2 = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{r\beta^3 + k\beta^2 - 9\beta - r_2 = 0} \right\} + \Rightarrow r(\alpha^3 + \beta^3) + k(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - 9(\alpha + \beta) - r_2 = 0$$

$$r(S^3 - 3sp) + k(S^2 - 2p) - 9(S) - r_2 = 0$$

$$r(1 - (-4)) + k(1 - (-4)) - 9 - r_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 5r + 5k - 9 - r_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 5(r+k) - 9 - r_2 = 0$$