

A más nagy értéke

PK értéke

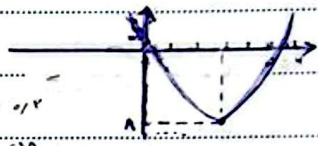
5.12.2016

a)  $y = px^r - fx + 1$   $\rightarrow$  aso. U  $\rightarrow$  min  $\rightarrow$  ext.  $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{f}{2p} = 1$   
 $y(\text{érték}) = -1$   
 $p(1)^r - f(1) + 1 = -1$

5 -1

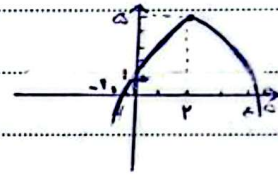
b)  $y = -px^r + fx - a$   $\rightarrow$  aso.  $\cap$  (max)  $\rightarrow$  ext.  $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-f}{-2p} = \frac{f}{2p}$   
 $y(\text{érték}) = \frac{pf}{2p}$   
 $-\frac{pf}{2p} = \frac{-f}{2p} + \frac{1}{2p} \cdot \frac{f}{2p} - a = -f(\frac{1}{2p}) + p(\frac{f}{2p}) - a$

a)  $y = x^r - 4x + 1$   $\rightarrow$  aso. min U / ext.  $\frac{2b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$   
 $b = b - f \cdot a = p \cdot 4 - f(1) = pr \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 4}{2}$   
 $x(4 \pm 4\sqrt{1})$   
 $4 - r\sqrt{1} = 0 \rightarrow r = 4$   
 $4 + r\sqrt{1} = 0 \rightarrow r = -4$



5 r

b)  $y = -x^r + fx + 1$   $\rightarrow$  aso. max  $\cap$  / ext.  $\frac{2b}{2a} = \frac{f}{-2} = r$   
 $a = 14 - f(-1) = p_0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-f \pm \sqrt{f^2}}{-2} = \frac{-f \pm f}{-2}$   
 $x = \frac{r + \sqrt{a}}{-r}$   
 $x = \frac{r - \sqrt{a}}{-r}$



$fx^r + Kx^r - 9x - r = 0$  /  $\alpha\beta = -r$  /  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  /  $k = ?$

5 r

$x^r - (\alpha + \beta)x + \beta\alpha = 0 \rightarrow x^r - x - r = 0 \rightarrow (x - r)(x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = r, \beta = -1$

$\alpha = r \rightarrow f(r)^r + K(r)^r - 9(r) - r = 0 \rightarrow pr + K - 10 - r = 0 \rightarrow K = -r$

$x^r - pmx + m = 0$   $\rightarrow \alpha + \beta = pm$  /  $\alpha\beta = m$  /  $|\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta}| = 1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1$

5 r

$\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow pm - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$

$pm - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\text{szétszorzás } \sqrt{m} = t) \rightarrow pt^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4(-1)p = 4 + 4p \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4p}}{2p} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + p}}{p}$

$px^r - mx - m = 0 \rightarrow px^r - mx - 1 = 0$

(m=1)

$\Delta = 1 - 4(-1)(p) = 4 + 4p \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + p}}{p}$

$y = px^r - (m+r)x + m \rightarrow a+b+c \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m+r}{2p}$   $\langle y(0) = m \rangle$

5 a

$S = \frac{1}{p} |m(\frac{m+r}{p} - 1)| = \frac{m}{p} \rightarrow |m(m+r)| = r$

$y = x^r - mx + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = ?$

$m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{m}{p} = \frac{-1}{p}$   
 $m = r \rightarrow \frac{m}{p} = \frac{r}{p} \rightarrow 0 \cdot 0 \cdot \epsilon$

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

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$$y = ax^r + rx + a \rightsquigarrow \frac{v}{\lambda} \rightsquigarrow \text{Minimum} = a^2 \quad \text{④-y}$$

ext.  $\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{ra}$   
 $\frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-r+ra}{ra} = a - \frac{r}{a} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \rightsquigarrow \Delta a^r - \Delta a - \Delta a = 0 \rightsquigarrow a^2 + a - r(-1a) = 4ra \rightsquigarrow a = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 - 4ra}}{2}$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightsquigarrow a+b+c=0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ r+1 + \frac{r}{a} = a \end{array} \right. \quad \text{④-v}$$

$$x^r - (ra+1)x + b = 0$$

$\hookrightarrow a=r \rightarrow x^r - bx + b = 0$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -rk \\ rk+r \end{array} \right.$   $x_1 + x_2 = rk+r \rightsquigarrow rk+r = \frac{ra+1}{1} \rightsquigarrow k=r$   
 $\rightsquigarrow x_1 = r, x_2 = r$

$$(rx) - (1xr) = \frac{r}{1}$$

$$y = -ax^r + ax + r \quad / \quad y = rbx^r - bx - 1 \quad / \quad b-a=? \quad \text{④-A}$$

ext.  $\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $y(x = \frac{1}{r}) = -a(\frac{1}{r}) + a(\frac{1}{r}) + r = \frac{a}{r} + r$   
 $x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} + r = rb(\frac{1}{r})^r - b(\frac{1}{r}) - 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} + r = -1$   
 $\frac{a}{r} = -r \Rightarrow a = -r^2$

$$a+b = -r^2 \quad / \quad b = -r^2 - a \rightsquigarrow b-a = -r^2 - a - a = -r^2 - 2a = \frac{-r^2}{-r^2} = 1$$

$$y = r\alpha x^r + rx + \beta \rightsquigarrow \beta > \alpha \quad \beta + \alpha = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-r}{ra} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{ra} \rightsquigarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{④}$$

$x = \alpha: r\alpha x^r + rx + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha x + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \beta = -\alpha x$   $(\beta > \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-1}{a}, \beta = 1$   
 ext.  $\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r(\alpha x)} = \frac{-r}{r\alpha x} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightsquigarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $y(x = \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{a}{a}$

$$x^r - (a^r + b^r - 1r)x + (a+b-1) = 0 \quad \text{④-b}$$

④  $a^r + b^r - 1r = a+b$  / ④  $a+b-1 = ab$   
 $a^r + b^r = (a+b)^r - ab \rightarrow \frac{(a+b)^r}{t} - \frac{r(a+b-1)}{t} - 1r = \frac{a+b}{t} \rightarrow t^r - rt - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (t-a)(t+r) = 0$   
 $t+a+b = 0 \quad / \quad -r$