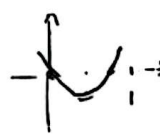





۱۸۱۲۵

دهم دفتره A
پیمه ۱۱:۳۰ - ۱۶:۳۰

پرتو بروش

تکلیف ۲۵

<p>(الف) $a > 0 \Rightarrow \min$ دارد</p> <p>$\frac{2}{3} \text{ و } 0 = \text{ریشه ها}$</p> <p>$e \text{ است } \left \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{matrix} \right$</p>  <p>از ناحیه ۳ منفی گذرد</p>	<p>(ب) $a < 0 \Rightarrow \max$ دارد</p> <p>$0 \text{ و } 2 = \text{ریشه ها}$</p> <p>$\frac{2}{3} = \max$</p>  <p>از ناحیه ۲ منفی گذرد</p>
<p>این</p> <p>$e \text{ است } \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{5}{12} \\ -\frac{1}{12} \end{matrix} \right]$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{3} \text{ و } 2 \text{ و } 3 \text{ و } 4 \text{ منفی گذرد}$</p> 	<p>(۲)</p> <p>$e \text{ است } \left[\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \right]$</p> <p>از ۳ و ۴ و ۵ منفی گذرد</p> <p>$2 - \sqrt{13} \text{ و } 2 + \sqrt{13} = \text{ریشه ها}$</p> 
<p>$\alpha + \beta = 1 \text{ و } \alpha \beta = -3$</p> <p>$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{-\sqrt{13}}{13}$ (الف)</p> <p>$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = s^3 - 3p = 1 + 9 = 10$ (ج)</p>	<p>(۱) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 1 + 6 = 7$</p> <p>$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^3 + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta) =$ $(\sqrt{13})^3 - 9\sqrt{13}$</p> <p>$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = \sqrt{13}(7 - 3) = 4\sqrt{13}$</p>
<p>$(n^2 - an + a)$ ریشه ندارد \Rightarrow باید Δ منفی باشد $\Rightarrow A = a^2 - 4a$</p> <p>$\frac{a}{+} \mid \frac{0}{+} \mid \frac{f}{-} \mid \frac{f}{+}$ $\Rightarrow a \in (0, 4) \text{ I}$</p> <p>$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)^2 = n^2 - \epsilon n + \epsilon \alpha = \epsilon \text{ II}$</p> <p>$\text{I} \cup \text{II} \rightarrow (0, \epsilon]$</p>	<p>(۵) $0, 1, 2, 3$</p>
<p>$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - a = 0$</p> <p>$\alpha + \beta = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$</p> <p>$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-a}{3}$</p> <p>$3\alpha^2 = 12\alpha + 12 = 3 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \beta = 2$</p> <p>$\alpha = 3 \text{ و } \beta = 1$</p>	<p>$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - f\alpha = v$</p> <p>$2\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = v$</p> <p>$5\alpha^2 - 8\alpha + 16 = v$</p> <p>$\alpha = 3 \text{ و } \beta = 1$</p>
<p>$\frac{1}{3} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-9}{3} = -3$</p>	<p>۱</p>

مرفوع $\Rightarrow \frac{r-2\alpha+2\alpha+r}{r} = \Delta \leftarrow$ ارف، جوب سب $b-r=r \leftarrow$ سرف

عنه $\left| \begin{matrix} \Delta \\ r \end{matrix} \right| \alpha - r > 0 \rightarrow \alpha > r \vee -\alpha > 0 \rightarrow \alpha < r, \alpha < 0 \quad r\alpha + r > 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} \textcircled{5}$

$\frac{19292}{\dots} \rightarrow a = r$ مرفوع $\Rightarrow A \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right|, B \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right| \quad y = \alpha(n-\Delta)^r + r \rightarrow y = -\frac{r^r}{r} + \frac{1 \cdot n - 1}{r}$

مرفوع از برابر جواب

$\alpha n^r - \alpha n - b = 0 \quad f - \beta r + r\alpha^2 - r\alpha\beta = 1 \vee \quad f \circ (1-\alpha)^r + r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \circ (1-\alpha) = 1 \vee \Rightarrow$
 $g \cdot \alpha^r - g\alpha + r = 0 \quad \alpha^r - \alpha + \frac{1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 - f(1) \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{f}{\Delta}$

$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \quad \alpha\beta = -\frac{b}{\alpha} \quad \text{جواب} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{r\sqrt{b}}{b}$

$\alpha = 1$

$A \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ B \end{matrix} \right|, B \left| \begin{matrix} -\Delta \\ B \end{matrix} \right|, C \left| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ r \end{matrix} \right| \quad \text{عنه} \left| \begin{matrix} -r \\ -\frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \right| \quad \frac{-\Delta+1}{-r} = -r \quad y = a(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow$
 $y = a(n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{C} \frac{r}{r} = f\alpha - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{f} (n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$

$\xrightarrow{A} \beta = \frac{1}{r} (1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{r} = f \checkmark$
 $\xrightarrow{B} \beta = \frac{1}{r} (-\Delta+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \beta = f \checkmark \Rightarrow \beta = f$

$r^2 + 9n + \alpha = 0 \quad \Delta = 36 - 4\alpha \quad \alpha < \beta < 0 \quad r\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + 18\Delta$

$n = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4\alpha}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha < \beta \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -r - \sqrt{9 - \alpha} \\ \beta = -r + \sqrt{9 - \alpha} \end{cases}$

$r\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = r(-r - \sqrt{9 - \alpha})^2 + r(-r + \sqrt{9 - \alpha})^2 = r(9 - 9 - \alpha + 6\sqrt{9 - \alpha}) +$

$r(9 + 9 - \alpha - 6\sqrt{9 - \alpha}) = f\alpha + f\alpha - 6\alpha + 6\sqrt{9 - \alpha} \rightarrow 9\alpha - 6\alpha + 6\sqrt{9 - \alpha} = 12 + \sqrt{r} + 18\Delta \Rightarrow$
 $9\alpha - 6\alpha = 18 \quad \alpha = 1$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \quad \beta + \alpha = \frac{m+1f}{r^2} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = a \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{a}{f}$

$(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} \quad \frac{r\alpha}{r^2} = \alpha + \beta + \frac{r}{r^2} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{r\alpha}{r^2} - \frac{r}{r^2} = \frac{r\alpha}{r^2}$

$\frac{m+1f}{r^2} = \frac{r\alpha}{r^2} \rightarrow m = -1$

$m \times n_r = \frac{r}{m} \Rightarrow m_1 n_1 = -r$

\int