

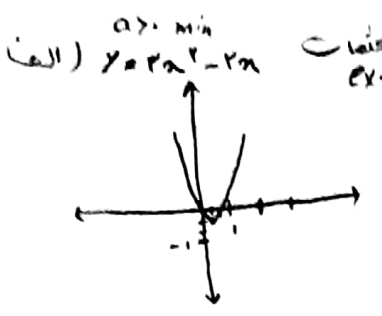
تکلیف ۱۵

در تمام جز ۱

۱۸۱۷۵

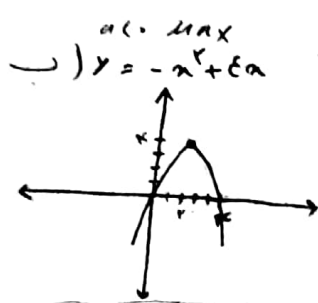
مانند ان ابراهیمین نواز

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(1)(0) = 4$
 $x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 + 2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 - 2}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$



نکات ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $y = 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 2(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

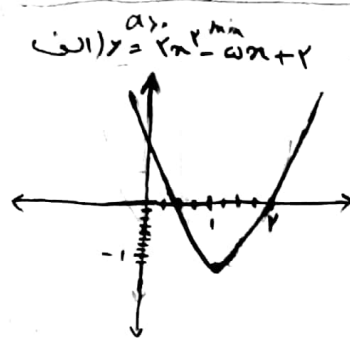
از ناحیه دوم ناحیه همگامی می نرود.



نکات ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$
 $y = -(2)^2 + 4(2) = -4 + 8 = 4$

$\Delta = 16 - 4(1)(0) = 16$
 $x_1 = \frac{-(-4) + \sqrt{16}}{2(-1)} = \frac{4 + 4}{-2} = -4$
 $x_2 = \frac{-(-4) - \sqrt{16}}{2(-1)} = \frac{4 - 4}{-2} = 0$

از ناحیه دوم ناحیه همگامی می نرود.

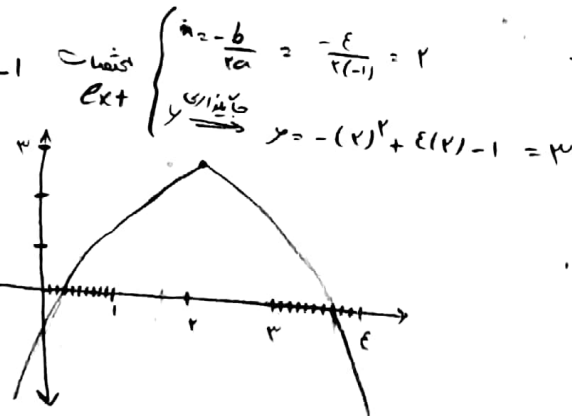


نکات ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4}$
 $y = 2(\frac{5}{4})^2 - 5(\frac{5}{4}) + 2 = \frac{25}{8} - \frac{25}{4} + 2 = -\frac{9}{8}$

$\Delta = 25 - 4(2)(2) = 9$
 $x_1 = \frac{5 + 3}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$
 $x_2 = \frac{5 - 3}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

از ناحیه اول و دوم ناحیه همگامی می نرود.

$y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$
 $a < 0$ max
 $x_1 = 0.7$
 $x_2 = 3.3$



نکات ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$
 $y = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 1 = -4 + 8 - 1 = 3$

$\Delta = 16 - 4(1)(-1) = 20 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{5}$
 $x_1 = \frac{-(-4) + 2\sqrt{5}}{2(-1)} = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{5}}{-2} = -2 - \sqrt{5}$
 $x_2 = \frac{-(-4) - 2\sqrt{5}}{2(-1)} = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{5}}{-2} = -2 + \sqrt{5}$

از ناحیه ۱ و ۲ و ۳ ناحیه همگامی می نرود.

$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$
 الف) $\frac{a+B}{a-B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

$a+B=1, aB=-3$
 $a-B = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1-4(1)(-3)}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$

ب) $a^r + B^r = (a+B)^r - r a B = 1^r - r(-3) = 1 + 3r$

ج) $a^r + B^r = (a+B)(\frac{a^r + B^r}{a+B} - aB) = 1 \times \sqrt{13} - (-3) = \sqrt{13} + 3$

د) $a^r - B^r = (a-B)(\frac{a^r + B^r}{a+B} + aB) = \sqrt{13} \times 4 = 4\sqrt{13}$

$y = (x-2)(x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow (x-2)(x^2 - ax + a) = 0 \rightarrow x=2$
 $a \in (0, 4) \text{ I}$

$a^r - \epsilon(1)(a) < 0 \rightarrow a^r - \epsilon a < 0 \rightarrow a^r < \epsilon a \rightarrow a < \epsilon^{1/r}$
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (a-2)^2 = a^2 - 4a + 4 \rightarrow a = 4 \text{ II}$

$$2x^2 - 12x - a = 0, \quad 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \epsilon\alpha = v$$

$\frac{a}{\text{ریشه اول}}$
مقادیر

5 (3)

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

$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$2\alpha^2 + (\epsilon - \alpha)^2 - \epsilon\alpha = v$$

$$2\alpha^2 + (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1) - \epsilon\alpha = v$$

$$2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 - \epsilon\alpha = v$$

$$\alpha^2 - \epsilon\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \text{if } \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = \epsilon \rightarrow \text{if } \alpha = \epsilon \rightarrow \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-9}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$v - 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{طرف اول را حذف کن} \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \epsilon\alpha = v$$

5 (4)

نقاط: (1, 1) و (9, 1)
 $y = x^2 + 1 + 10x \Rightarrow$ جواب = 1
 $y = a(x-h)^2 + k \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}(x-5)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{15}{8}$

$$a^2 - a + \frac{1}{10} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{10}) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

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(1, B) و (-a, B) در رأس های سهمی $-\frac{1}{2}$ و راس سهمی در نقطه $\frac{3}{2}$ عرض از مبدا

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \rightarrow y = a(x+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = a(2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}(1+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}(-a+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \epsilon$$

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$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0, \quad a < \beta < 0, \quad 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 10$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4a$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}$$

$$\alpha < \beta \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 - \sqrt{4-a} \\ \beta = -2 + \sqrt{4-a} \end{cases}$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 2(-2 - \sqrt{4-a})^2 + 2(-2 + \sqrt{4-a})^2 = 4(4 - 4\sqrt{4-a} + a) + 4(4 + 4\sqrt{4-a} + a) = 16 + 8a = 12\sqrt{2} + 10$$

$$8a + 16 = 12\sqrt{2} + 10 \Rightarrow 8a = 12\sqrt{2} - 6 \Rightarrow a = \frac{12\sqrt{2} - 6}{8} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} - 1.5}{2}$$

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$$4x^2 - (m+6)x + 1 = 0, \quad m^2 + 3m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{جواب} = -2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{ab} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{ab}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{ab} = 1 \rightarrow m+6 = 1 \rightarrow m = -5$$

5 (5)