

تکلیف 10

الف) $a > 0$, \min
 $y = 2x^2 - 2x$

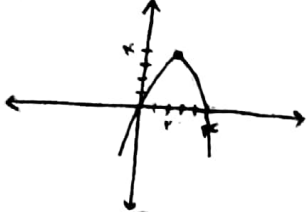


تکلیف ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $y = 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 2(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

از ناحیه دوم ناحیه منفصاتی نمی آید.

ب) $a < 0$, \max
 $y = -x^2 + 4x$

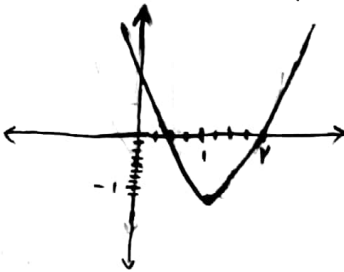


تکلیف ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$
 $y = -(2)^2 + 4(2) = 4$

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

از ناحیه دوم ناحیه منفصاتی نمی آید.

الف) $a > 0$, \min
 $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$



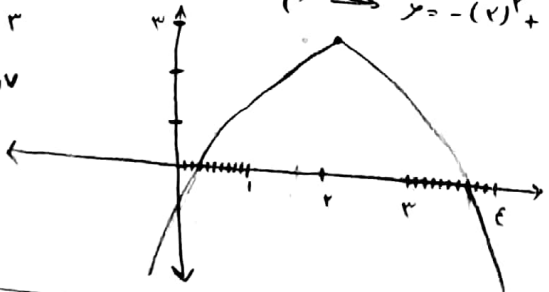
تکلیف ext
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4}$
 $y = 2(\frac{5}{4})^2 - 5(\frac{5}{4}) + 2 = -\frac{9}{8}$

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

از ناحیه اول و دوم ناحیه منفصاتی نمی آید.

ب) $a < 0$, \max
 $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

$x_1 = 0.7$
 $x_2 = 3.3$



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

4) $\Delta = 16 - 4(-1)(-1) = 12 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}$
 $x_1 = \frac{-4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$
 $x_2 = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

از ناحیه اول و دوم ناحیه منفصاتی نمی آید.

الف) $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

اعداد صحیح a, b

$a + b = 1$, $ab = -3$

$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

3) $a - b = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4(1)(-3)}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$

ب) $a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab = 1^2 - 2(-3) = 1 + 6 = 7$

ج) $a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab) = 1 \times 7 - (-3) = 10$

د) $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab) = \sqrt{13} \times 8 = 8\sqrt{13}$

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

$a^2 - 4(1)(a) < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0 \rightarrow (0, 4)$

(8)

$2x^2 - 12x - a = 0$, $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \epsilon\alpha = v$ $\frac{a}{\text{ریشه اول}}$
 $1 + \alpha + \beta = 2 \rightarrow \beta = 2 - \alpha$ $2\alpha^2 + (\epsilon - \alpha)^2 - \epsilon\alpha = v$ $\frac{a}{\text{مقادیر}}$
 $\alpha\beta = -\frac{a}{2}$
 $\alpha = -9$
 $\Rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-9}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{9}{2}}$

(9)

$v - 2a + 2a + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow v = 2$ \rightarrow $\alpha = -1, a = 3$ \rightarrow $(2, 3, 5)$
 $\alpha < 2 \rightarrow \alpha > 2$, $v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 2$, $2a + 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > -1$
 $a = 3$ \rightarrow $(2, 3, 5)$
 $y = a(x-h)^2 + k \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}(x-5)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{15}{8}$
 $y = x^2 + 1 + 10x \Rightarrow$ جواب \Rightarrow $\boxed{1}$

(10)

$a^2 - a + \frac{1}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{5}) = \frac{1}{5}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
 $\alpha = 1$

(11)

$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \rightarrow y = a(x+2)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4} = \epsilon a - \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\beta = \frac{1}{4}(1+2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \epsilon$
 $\beta = \frac{1}{4}(-2+2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} = \epsilon$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = \epsilon}$

(12)

$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$ $a < \beta < 0$ $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 10$
 $\Delta = 16 - 4a$
 $\alpha = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}$ $\beta = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}$
 $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 2(-2 + \sqrt{4-a})^2 + 2(-2 - \sqrt{4-a})^2 = 4(4 - 4\sqrt{4-a} + a - 4 + 4\sqrt{4-a} + a) = 8a$
 $8a = 12\sqrt{2} + 10 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 5}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$

(13)

$4x^2 - (m+6)x + 1 = 0$, $m^2 + 3m + 2 = 0$
 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a\beta}} = 20 \rightarrow \frac{m+6}{a\beta} = 13 \rightarrow m+6 = 13 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 7}$