

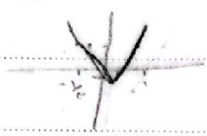
۱۳۱۲۵

دو طرفه

تلف سری ۲

از این راه اشتباه

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x$ در این $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4})$



سوال ۱
از این راه سوم اشتباه است

x	1/2	1
y	-1/4	-1

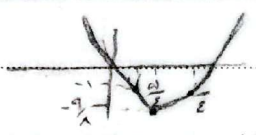
ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$ در این $(2, 4)$



از این راه دوم اشتباه است

x	1	2	3
y	3	4	3

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x + 2$ در این $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{8})$



سوال ۲
از این راه اول و دوم اشتباه است

x	1	2
y	-1	-1

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$ در این $(2, 3)$



از این راه اول و دوم اشتباه است

x	1	2	3
y	2	3	2

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{24}$

$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

سوال ۳

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 5\alpha - 2\beta = \frac{1}{2} + 4 = \frac{9}{2}$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 5\alpha - 2\beta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 5\alpha - 2\beta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{4}{2}$

دو در هفتاد

$y = (x-2)(x^2 - ax + a)$

$\frac{0}{+} = \frac{+}{+}$

PIUV

سوال ۴

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \quad a(a-4) < 0 \quad (0, 4) \quad I \quad I \cup II = (0, 4]$

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (a-2)^2 = a^2 - 4a + 4 \quad \alpha = 2 \quad II$

$3x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (\epsilon - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 7$

سوال ۵

۱) $\alpha + \beta = 4$ ۲) $\alpha\beta = \frac{9}{4}$

$2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 + 14 - 12\alpha - 4\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 9 - 16\alpha = 0$

۳) $\beta = 4 - \alpha$

$\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 36 = 0 \quad (\alpha - 6)(\alpha - 6) = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha - 6)(\alpha - 6) = 0$

۴) $3\alpha\beta = 9 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3$

۱) $\alpha = 3 \quad \beta = 1$
۲) $\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 3$

برابر $\frac{9}{4} = 3$

$A(2a+3, a-2)$

$B(v-2a, a-2)$

سوال 4

$y = k(x-b)^2 + (b-r) \Rightarrow a-2 = k(2a+3-b)^2 + b-r$

$\textcircled{3} y = -\frac{1}{x}(x-a)^2 + r$

$\textcircled{4} a-2 = k(v-2a-b)^2 + b-r$

$\textcircled{5} k(2a+3-b)^2 = k(v-2a-b)^2$

$k \neq 0$ = دقت و استنباط

$\textcircled{1} 2a+3-b = v-2a-b \Rightarrow a=1$

$\textcircled{2} 2a+3-b = v-2a-b \Rightarrow b=a$

مجموعه A و B را در این حالت نقتطع

$\hookrightarrow a-2 = k(2a-2)^2 + r$

x برابر B در A = در این حالت $a-2 = k(a-1)^2 + r \Rightarrow a-a = k(a-1)^2$

$y \rightarrow a-2 > 1 \Rightarrow a > 3$, $x: v-2a > 1 \Rightarrow a < 3$, $2a+3 > 1 \Rightarrow a > -1$

$\xrightarrow{a=3} y = k(x-a)^2 + r \xrightarrow{A(9,1)} 1 = 9k + r \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{9} \textcircled{3}$

$\Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{1}{x}(x-r)^2 + r \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{x}(x-r)^2 \Rightarrow x-a \pm r\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow (a+r\sqrt{x}), (a-r\sqrt{x})$

$ax^2 - ax - b = 0$, $r \cdot B^2 + r \cdot a^2 - r \cdot B = 1v$

$S \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{مضرب}}$ $r \cdot (1-\alpha)^2 + r \cdot a^2 - r \cdot (1-\alpha) = 1v$

$\hookrightarrow 40\alpha^2 - 40\alpha + r = 1v \Rightarrow r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \alpha + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4r}}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4r}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a \mp \sqrt{a^2 - 4r}}{2} = \beta$

$|\beta - \alpha| = \left| \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4r}}{2} - \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4r}}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{-2\sqrt{a^2 - 4r}}{2} \right| = \sqrt{a^2 - 4r}$ جواب

$(-2, \beta)$ و $(1, \beta)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-2+1}{r} = \textcircled{2}$, $\textcircled{3}$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$

سوال 8

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

$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot r^2 - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \frac{1}{r}$

$f(x) = a(x+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r}$
 $\frac{r}{r} = a(1+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$
 $(1, \beta) \in f(x) \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = 1 + 2 + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = 3$

$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$, $\alpha < \beta < 0$, $r\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + 18$

سوال 9

$\alpha + \beta = -4 \Rightarrow \beta = -\alpha - 4$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مضرب}}$ $r\alpha^2 + r(-\alpha-4)^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + 18$

$\Rightarrow 2r\alpha^2 + 8r\alpha - 16r = 12\sqrt{r}$ $\textcircled{1} \alpha^2 + \frac{4r}{\alpha} = \left(\alpha + \frac{4r}{\alpha}\right)^2 - \frac{16r}{\alpha}$

$\alpha\left(\alpha^2 + \frac{4r}{\alpha}\right) - 16r = 12\sqrt{r}$ $\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{4r}{\alpha}\right)^2 - \frac{16r}{\alpha} - 16r = 12\sqrt{r}$

$\alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{4r}{\alpha}\right)^2 - \frac{r \cdot 9}{\alpha} = 12\sqrt{r}$

$\alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{4r}{\alpha}\right)^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + \frac{r \cdot 9}{\alpha} \Rightarrow 12\sqrt{r} = \frac{4r\sqrt{r}}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{4r\sqrt{r \cdot 9}}{2\alpha} = \left(\alpha + \frac{4r}{\alpha}\right)^2$

$a^2 + b^2 = r \cdot 9$, $ab = 4$

NOVINCO

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \frac{4r}{\alpha} = -\frac{11 + 4\sqrt{r}}{\alpha} = \alpha = \frac{-4r + 4\sqrt{r}}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \beta = -4 - \alpha$

$\hookrightarrow -4 + \frac{4r + 4\sqrt{r}}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{4r + 4\sqrt{r}}{\alpha}$

8 و 9

ادامہ سوال ۹ :

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{(2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2})}{a} = \frac{141 - 99\sqrt{2} + 21\sqrt{2} - 18}{a} = \frac{123 - 78\sqrt{2}}{2a}$$

نازنین زحوا شفیع

سوال ۱۰ :

$$39x^2 - (m+14)x + 1 = 0$$

$$mx^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

۲

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = a^2 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+14}{39}, \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{39}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = m + 14 + 12 = a \Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = (-2)$$

سوال ۳

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{|\alpha|} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{الن} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\text{ب) } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-1) = 3$$

$$\text{ج) } \alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = (\sqrt{13})(3 + 1) = 4\sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{د) } \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3PS = 1$$