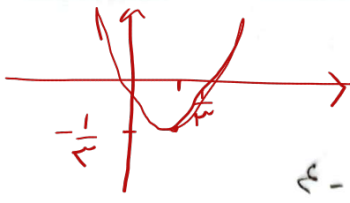


اسم نوشته شده است



$$4 - 12 = -8$$

19 Sat 19.04.2025 فروردین ۳۰
۱۴۴۶ هـ ۲۰ شنبه

$$الف) y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow a > 0$$

ext $x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ ①

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ جواب ندارد

⊖, ⊕

1, 2, 3

$$14 + 4 = 18$$

$$ب) y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow a < 0$$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ دو جواب و $\alpha + \beta > 0 \Rightarrow$ ⊖, ⊕

شکل رسم حساب کنید

$$اند) y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow$$

⊖, ①, ⊖

1, 2, 3

$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9 > 0 \rightarrow$ دو جواب و $\frac{c}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow$ دو حالت

$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow$ دو مثبت \Rightarrow ⊕, ⊕

$$ب) y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow$$

⊖, ⊖

$\Delta = 16 - 4 = 12 > 0 \rightarrow$ دو جواب و $\frac{c}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow$ دو حالت

$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow$ یک مثبت و یک منفی \Rightarrow ⊖, ⊕

شکل رسم کنید

$x^2 - x - 13 = 0$ $S = 1$
 $P = -13$

$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1+12}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 + 4 = 5$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3SP = 1 + 4 = 5$

د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta) \left(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 \right) = (\alpha - \beta) \left(S^2 + P + P \right)$

$(\sqrt{13})(1 + 13) = 5\sqrt{13}$

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \Rightarrow a(a - 4) < 0$

$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \Rightarrow P.C = (0, 4)$

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (x - r)^2 = x^2 - 2rx + r^2 = x^2 - ax + a \Rightarrow a = 2r$

ج.ر = $(0, 4)$

$\alpha + \beta = r$, $\alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = r$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 5 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 5$

$S^2 - 2P \quad r(\alpha^2 - 4\alpha) = a$

$14 + \frac{2a}{r} + \frac{a}{r} = 5 \Rightarrow 14 + a = 5 \Rightarrow a = -9$

$\alpha, \beta = 1, 13 \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = -13$

$$V - r_0 a + r_0 a^{10} = \frac{10}{r_0} = A = \frac{10}{r_0}$$

$$|b = \omega| \rightarrow \text{ext} = (a, r_0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - r_0 \gg 1 \rightarrow a \gg r_0 \\ V - r_0 a \gg 1 \rightarrow a \ll r_0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a = r_0$$

$$A(a, 1), B(1, 1), S(\omega, r_0) \quad a \leq r_0$$

$$y = a(x-h)^r + k \rightarrow a(x-a)^r + k$$

$$1 = a(1-\omega)^r + k \rightarrow 19a + r = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{19}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} -\frac{1}{19} (-\omega)^r + k = k - \frac{r\omega}{19} = -\frac{1}{19} \rightarrow C = \frac{-1}{19}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{19}} = \sqrt[19]{b}$$

$$S = 1 \quad D = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$S - r_0 D = 1 - \frac{r_0 b}{a}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1V \rightarrow r_0(\beta^r + \alpha^r) + r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$$

$$r_0 \left(1 - \frac{r_0 b}{a} + \frac{\beta^r - \beta}{a} \right) = 1V \quad a(\beta^r - \beta) = b$$

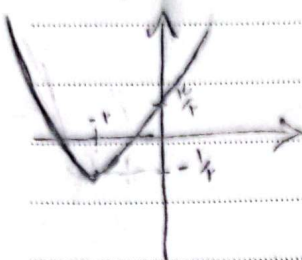
$$1 - \frac{r_0 b}{a} + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1V}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{r_0}{r_0} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r - r_0 a b}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r (1 - \frac{r_0 b}{a})}}{|a|} = \frac{|a| \sqrt{1 - \frac{r_0 b}{a}}}{|a|}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{r_0 b}{a}} = \sqrt{1 - r_0 \times \frac{r_0}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{a}}$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = -r = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow b = 2a$$

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$$y = ax^2 + bx + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 2a - 2b$$

$$\downarrow -r = b - 2b = -b \Rightarrow b = 2, a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4} = \beta$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \quad \alpha = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} = -2 + \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$\beta = -2 + \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 3\left(\frac{16}{4} - a + 4\sqrt{4 - a}\right) + 2\left(\frac{16}{4} - a - 4\sqrt{4 - a}\right)$$

$$9 - 3a + 4\sqrt{4 - a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 16$$

$$9 - 3a + 4\sqrt{4 - a} = 12\sqrt{2} \quad a=1 \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{2} - 2 = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

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$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{36}, \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+15}{36}, \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = a$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{36}}} \xrightarrow{\text{کسر}} \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\frac{1}{36}} = \frac{m+15}{36} + 2\left(\frac{1}{36}\right)$$

$$m + 15 + 15 = 36 \Rightarrow m = -1$$

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$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -2$$