

$$4 - 12 = -8$$

19

Sat 19.04.2025

۲۰ هـ وال ۱۴۴۶

فروردین  
شنبه

۳۰

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

①

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$  جواب ندارد

⊖, ⊕

$$14 + 4 = 18$$

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow a < 0$

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

⊕

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ج)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow$  ⊖, ①, ⊕

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

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

د)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow$  ⊖, ⊕

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

$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow$  یک مثبت و یک منفی  $\Rightarrow$  ①



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} -\frac{1}{\lambda} (-a)^r + k = k - \frac{r_0}{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow C = \frac{-1}{\lambda}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \sqrt[2]{b}$$

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

$$s^r - r\rho = 1 - \frac{r b}{a}$$

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

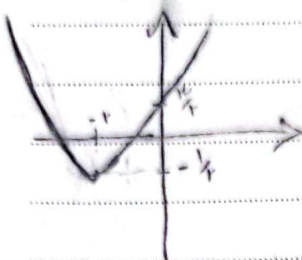
$$r_0 \left( 1 - \frac{r b}{a} + \frac{\beta^r - \beta}{a} \right) = 1V \quad a(\beta^r - \beta) = b$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{-a + 1}{r} = \frac{-r}{r} = -1 = \frac{-b}{ra} \Rightarrow b = ra \quad (1)$$



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

$$-\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = ra - rb$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{r}x^2 + rx + \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{1}{r} = r = b$$

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

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

$$3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 3\left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 - a + 4\sqrt{4 - a}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 - a - 4\sqrt{4 - a}\right)$$

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

$$9 - 3a + 4\sqrt{4 - a} = 12\sqrt{4 - a} \quad a=1 \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3} + 12 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{36}, \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+15}{36}, \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = a \quad (3)$$

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

$$m + 15 + 2 = 18 \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -2$$