

11, 150

Subject: Year: Month: Date: ()

فصل اول در حساب دیفرانسیل و انتگرال

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

$\hookrightarrow y = x(3x - 2)$

ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = 3(\frac{1}{3})^2 - 2(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{matrix} \right.$



از ناصبه 3 من گذرد 4 ص 0

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

$\hookrightarrow y = -x(x - 4)$

ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ y = -4 + 16 = 12 \end{matrix} \right.$



3) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0$

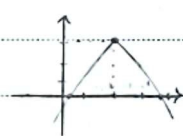
ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right.$



از ناصبه 4 و 5 من گذرد

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

$\Delta = 16 - 4 = 12 \rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$



ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2 \\ y = -4 - 4 - 1 = -9 \end{matrix} \right.$

$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-b}{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{1}{\frac{-2}{1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1, P = -2$

1) $\alpha + \beta = S = 1, 1 - (-2) = 3 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 3$

2) $\alpha - \beta = P = -2 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{-2}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$y = (x-1)(x^2 - 4x + 4) \rightarrow$

مشکل باشد $(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow$ [اصغار = (a, 2)]

$3x^2 - 11x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 11/3, \alpha\beta = 4/3$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (\alpha - 1)^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 6\alpha + 1 = 0$

$\begin{cases} \alpha = 1, \beta = 3 \\ \alpha = 3, \beta = 1 \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} (x-1)(x-3) = 0 \\ \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0 \end{matrix}$

$\frac{-a}{r} = \frac{r}{\beta} \rightarrow -a = r \rightarrow a = -9$

$\frac{a}{r} = \frac{-9}{r} = -3$

$A(r_1 + r_2, a - r) / B(r_1 - r_2, a - r) / S(b, b - r)$

$y = c(x-h)^2 + k = c(x-b)^2 + b - r \rightarrow a - r = c((r_1 + r_2 - b)^2 + b - r)$

$a - r = c((r_1 + r_2 - b)^2 + b - r) \rightarrow y_A = y_B \rightarrow (r_1 + r_2 - b)^2 = (r_1 - r_2 - b)^2 \rightarrow |r_1 + r_2 - b| = |r_1 - r_2 - b|$

$* y = c(x-0)^2 + r$

آزمین $\begin{matrix} N: r_1 + r_2 - b = r_1 - r_2 - b \rightarrow r_1 = r_2 \rightarrow a = 1 \\ \sqrt{r} r_1 + r_2 - b = -r_1 + r_2 - b \rightarrow r_2 = 10 \rightarrow b = 0 \end{matrix}$

ادامه جابجایی

$A(0, -1) \times B(0, -1) =$

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$a-r \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow a > r$
 $r < a < r + a \Rightarrow a = r$
 $r + r > 0 \Rightarrow a > \frac{r}{2}$ / $r - ra > 0 \Rightarrow a < \frac{r}{1-a}$

A(2,1), B(1,2)

$y = c(x-a)^r + r$
 $1 = c(-1)^r + r \Rightarrow 1 - r = -r \Rightarrow c = \frac{-1}{1}$

$y = \frac{-1}{1}(-1)^r + r = \frac{-r}{1} + \frac{r}{1} = \frac{-1}{1} \Rightarrow$ value = $\frac{1}{1}$

$ax^r - a^r x - b = 0$ / $r_0 \beta^r + r_0 a^r - r_0 \beta = 14$ / $\alpha - \beta = ?$

$\hookrightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha$
 $r_0(1-\alpha)^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0(1-\alpha) = 14 \Rightarrow r_0 + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \alpha + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 + r_0 \alpha = 14$
 $\hookrightarrow 1 + \alpha^r - \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha + \frac{1}{r} = 0$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{r})$ $\frac{r}{4}$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{4}}}{2}$

$(-1, \beta), (1, \beta)$ / $\frac{-1}{r_0} = \frac{-1}{r}$ / $a = \frac{r}{r}$

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

$x^r + 4x + a = 0$ / $r_0 \alpha^r + \beta^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 10$

$\hookrightarrow r^2 - 4r + a = 0$ / $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4(4-a)}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{4-a}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-a}$

$r_0 \alpha^r + \beta^r = 9 = 0 = 4\sqrt{4-a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \Rightarrow 9 = 4\sqrt{4-a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 4$ / $\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = 4 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = 16ab$

$14 \alpha^r = (m+k) \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{m^2}$
 $S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+k}{m^2} = \frac{r}{m^2} \Rightarrow m+k = r \Rightarrow (m = -1)$

$m^2 x^r + kx + r = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-r}{a}$