

۱۸

الف) Min

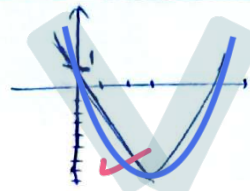
$$\min \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ 2 - 4 + 1 = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

ب) Max

$$\max \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ -2 \left(\frac{4}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{2} - 1 = -4 + 2 - 1 = -3 \\ \frac{4 - 4}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{4 - 4}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{4 - 4}{2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

الف) $\min \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ 4 - 18 + 1 = -13 \end{array} \right.$

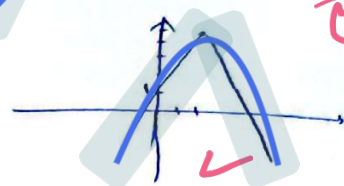
از عرض از مبدأ



نوسان از سمت چپ

ب) $\max \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ -4 + 18 + 1 = 15 \end{array} \right.$

از عرض از مبدأ



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

$5x^2 + 4x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$

$x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$

$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1)$

$4(x)^2 + 4(x)^2 - 9(x) - 2 = 0$

$4x^2 + 4x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$
 $4x = -15 \rightarrow x = -\frac{15}{4}$

$\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} = 1$

$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{9m^2 - 4m}}{1} = 1 \rightarrow 9m^2 - 4m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{13}}{9}$

$x^2 - 4mx + m = 0$

برای امتحان ریشه حالت! نه اصناف جذوریه ها!

مطابق معادله دوم $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{-m}{1} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{13}}{9}$

$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{18a}$

۱, ۲, ۵

$x^2 - (m+2)x + m = 0$

نقطه شلخت $(x_1, 0) (x_2, 0) (0, m)$

$|x_2 - x_1| = \frac{1}{r} |x_2 - x_1| |m| \rightarrow \frac{|m-2|}{1} \rightarrow \frac{|m-2|}{1} \times \frac{|m|}{1} \rightarrow \frac{|m(m-2)|}{1} = \frac{4}{1}$

$|m(m-2)| = 4 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 4 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2, -1 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+1)$

$4x^2 - mx + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = -\left(\frac{-m}{2 \times 4}\right) = \frac{m}{8} < \frac{4}{8}$

$y = x^2 - mx + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow \frac{m}{2} < \frac{4}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Case 1: } & \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{ra} \rightarrow a \left(\frac{-r}{ra} \right)^r + r \left(\frac{-r}{ra} \right) + a \rightarrow \frac{1}{ra} + \frac{1}{ra} + a \rightarrow \frac{1}{ra} + a = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{ra} + \lambda a = v \\
 & \rightarrow \frac{-1}{a} + \lambda a = v \rightarrow -1 + \lambda a^r = va \rightarrow \lambda a^r - va - 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\lambda v a}}{2\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\lambda v a}}{2\lambda} \\
 & \text{where } a, b \text{ are } \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

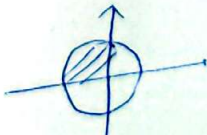
6

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{-b}{a} &= a + 1 \rightarrow r m + r \rightarrow a = r m + 1 \\
 \frac{c}{a} &= a \rightarrow m^r + r m = a \rightarrow m^r + r m = r m + 1 \rightarrow m^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1 \text{ or } -1 \\
 & \text{Sub } a = r \times 1 + 1 = r \\
 \frac{-b}{a} &= r n + r \rightarrow r n + r \rightarrow x, y, r \rightarrow r a + 1 \rightarrow r x^r + 1 = r n + r \rightarrow 1 = r n + r \rightarrow r n = 1 - r \\
 \frac{c}{a} &= r n (r n + r) \rightarrow r x^r \rightarrow r^2 \\
 & r^2 - r = r \rightarrow r = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{-b}{ra} &= \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{a}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \\
 y &= -a \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^r + \frac{a}{r} + r \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} + r \\
 r b x^r - b x - 1 &= \frac{a}{r} + r \rightarrow r b \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - b \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - 1 = \frac{a}{r} + r \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{a}{r} + r \\
 y &= r b \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^r - b \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - 1 = r b \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = -1 \\
 y &= \frac{-1}{r} + r = -1 \\
 & b - a = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{-b}{ra} &= \frac{-r}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{ra} = x \\
 y &= r a a \left(\frac{-r}{ra} \right)^r + r \left(\frac{-r}{ra} \right) + \beta \rightarrow \frac{r}{ra} - \frac{1}{ra} + \beta \rightarrow \frac{-r}{ra} + \beta \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{ra} = x \rightarrow x < 0 \\
 \beta &= \frac{r}{ra} > 0 \text{ where } \beta > a, \text{ and } \frac{r}{ra} > 1 \\
 & \text{L } r > r
 \end{aligned}$$


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$$\begin{aligned}
 x^r - \frac{(a^r + b^r - 1)r}{b} x + \frac{a + b - 1}{c} &= 0 \\
 a + b &= \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow -b \rightarrow a^r + b^r - 1 \\
 ab &\rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = a + b - 1 \\
 \Delta &= (a^r + b^r - 1r)^2 - 4(a + b - 1) \rightarrow a = r, b = r \rightarrow \Delta = 16 \\
 r &= \frac{(a^r + b^r - 1r) \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \\
 & r = \frac{16 \pm 4}{2} \rightarrow r = 10 \text{ or } 6
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{توان}} \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{n} = 1 \quad (\sqrt{m} > \sqrt{n})$$

$$\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t-1} < 0 \rightarrow t < 1 \quad \sqrt{m} > \sqrt{n} \rightarrow m > n$$

$$\hookrightarrow t = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{m} = -1 < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$y = -an^r + an + r \rightarrow S\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{a}{r} + r\right)$$

$$y = rn^r - bn - 1 \rightarrow S\left(\frac{1}{r}, -\frac{b}{r} - 1\right)$$

$$r b \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) - b \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) - 1 = \frac{a}{r} + r \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = -r \rightarrow a = -r^2$$

$$-a \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + a \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + r = -\frac{b}{r} - 1 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} - r + r = -\frac{b}{r} - 1 \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$b - a = -4 - (-r^2) = 4$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\beta}{r\alpha} = \alpha\beta \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{1}{r\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-r}{r\alpha} = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta = 1 \quad \checkmark (\beta > \alpha)$$

$$y = -an^r + rn + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_S = \frac{r}{r} \text{ مثبت} \\ y_S = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-(-r^2)}{-r} = \frac{r}{a} \text{ مثبت} \end{cases}$$

* راس منحنی در ناحیه اول است