

ازین بودگی

11, 25

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{4} = 1$
 $r(1) - \varepsilon(1) + 1 = -1$

$a > 0 \rightarrow$ دایره پایین

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 4x - 5$

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

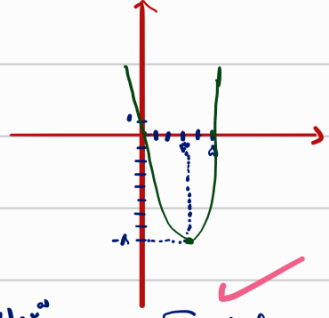
$a < 0 \rightarrow$ دایره بالا

$-r(\frac{2}{-4}) + \varepsilon(\frac{2}{-4}) - 5 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{-4} - \frac{5}{1} = -\frac{17}{2}$

2 (1)

الف) $x^2 - 4x + 1$

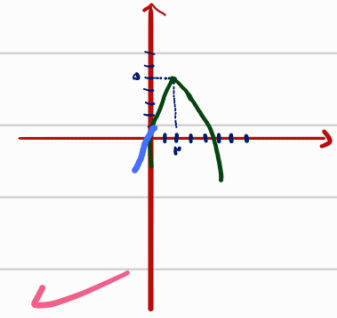
$a > 0$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
 -1



$y = +1$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4(1)(1) = 12$
 $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$
 $\rightarrow x = 2 + \sqrt{3} \approx 5.19$
 $\rightarrow x = 2 - \sqrt{3} \approx 0.81$

ب) $-x^2 + \varepsilon x + 1$

$a < 0$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{-2} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$
 $\Delta = \varepsilon^2 - 4(-1)(1) = \varepsilon^2 + 4$
 $-x^2 + \varepsilon x + 1 = 0$



$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = \varepsilon^2 - 4(-1)(1) = \varepsilon^2 + 4$
 $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 4}}{-2}$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{\varepsilon + \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 4}}{2}$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{\varepsilon - \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 4}}{2}$

2 (2)

$\varepsilon m^2 + km^2 - 9m - 2 = 0$

$\alpha \neq \beta$
 $\alpha = 1$
 $\beta = -2$
 $-x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$
 $\alpha = 1$
 $\beta = -2$

$x = 2 \rightarrow \varepsilon(2) + k(2) - 18 - 2 = 0$
 $2k = 18$
 $k = 9$

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$x_1 \neq x_2 \rightarrow \sqrt{m_1} - \sqrt{m_2} = 1 \rightarrow m_1 = m_2 + 2\sqrt{m_2} + 1$
 $x_1 + x_2 = 2m \rightarrow m_2 + \sqrt{m_2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_2}} = \frac{2m}{\sqrt{m_2}}$
 $x_1 x_2 = m \rightarrow m_2 + m_2 + 2\sqrt{m_2} + 1 = m$

???

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$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+r}{r}$
 $\alpha \beta = \frac{m}{r}$

$S = \frac{1}{r} x |m_1 - m_2| x |m|$
 $\Delta = (m+r)^2 - 4m = m^2 - 2mr + r^2$
 $|m_1 - m_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}$
 $S = \frac{1}{r} x \frac{\sqrt{m^2 - 2mr + r^2}}{r} x |m| = \frac{m}{r}$

$\frac{m}{r}$

$\frac{|m(m-r)|}{r} = \frac{m}{r} \rightarrow |m(m-r)| = m \rightarrow m^2 - 2mr - m = 0 \rightarrow (m-r)(m+1) = 0$

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$a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{3}{2a} \rightarrow y = a - \frac{9}{2a}$
 $a - \frac{9}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2a^2 - 9 - 1 = 2a^2 - 10 = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = 5 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{5}$

$a = 2$
 $a = -\frac{9}{2}$
 $a > 0 \rightarrow 2$

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Use (1) $\alpha_1 = 2n-1$ $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = 2n-1$ $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = (2n-1)(2n+1) = 4n^2 - 1$
 $\alpha_1 + 1 = 4n^2 - 1 \rightarrow 4n^2 = 4n \rightarrow n = 1$
 $\alpha_1 \beta_1 = (2n-1)(2n+1) = 4n^2 - 1$
 $\alpha_1 \beta_1 = 4n^2 - 1 \rightarrow 4n^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (2n-1)(2n+1) = 0$
 $n = 1$

$1 \times 1 = 1$

$f(x) = \alpha_r + \beta_r$

$r^n \cdot (r+1)n + b = 0$

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$\alpha_r + \beta_r = rm + r^m + r = \epsilon m + r \cdot (a+1) \xrightarrow{a=r} \epsilon m = 1 - m - r, b = r\epsilon$

$\alpha_r \beta_r = rm(rm+r) = \epsilon m(m+1) = b$

$r\epsilon - r = r1$

9

$y = -a^n + an + r \rightarrow \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{-a}{-ra} = \frac{1}{r} = n$

$y = \frac{-a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{r} + r = \frac{a+1}{\epsilon}$

$rbm^r - b(n-1) \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow y = \frac{a+1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{a+1}{\epsilon} = -\epsilon = a+1 \rightarrow a = -1r$

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در اینجا 9

$\frac{rb}{\epsilon b} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} = n \rightarrow y = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{rb}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-b-1}{r} \xrightarrow{a=r} -am^r + an + r \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left. \begin{matrix} \frac{a}{14} + \frac{ra}{14} + \frac{r^2}{14} = \frac{r^2+ra+a}{14} = \frac{r^2}{14} = \frac{r^2}{14} = \epsilon, r^2 = \frac{14}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{-b-1}{r} \rightarrow b = -\epsilon r \\ y = \frac{-b-1}{r} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$b-a = -\epsilon r + r = r$

$\alpha > \beta \rightarrow y = r\alpha n^r + \epsilon n + \beta$

$r\alpha n = a \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-\epsilon}{r\alpha} = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\alpha\beta = -\epsilon$
 $\alpha\beta = \frac{\epsilon}{a} = \frac{\beta}{r\alpha} \rightarrow r\alpha^r + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = -\epsilon$
 $r\alpha^r + \beta = -\epsilon\alpha$
 $\alpha(r\alpha^r + \epsilon) + \beta = 0$

$\omega, \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-\epsilon}{a\alpha} = \frac{-r}{r\alpha} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{if } \alpha > 0 \rightarrow y > n < 0 \\ \text{if } \alpha < 0 \rightarrow y > n > 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$

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1, 10

$a+b = a^r + b^r - 1r \rightarrow a(a-1) + b(b-1) = 1r$
 $ab = a+b-1 \xrightarrow{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{r}{r} \frac{r}{r} \frac{1r}{r}$

در اینجا 10

$\alpha + b = a$

10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$b - a = -4 - (-1r) = 4$$

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

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

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

$$y = -ax^r + rx + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_S = \frac{r}{a} \quad \text{مثبت} \\ y_S = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-(1r+r)}{-r} = \frac{4}{a} \quad \text{مثبت} \end{cases}$$

* راس منحنی در ناحیه اول است