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نقطہ (۳، ۱) اور (-۱، ۹) سے گزرتی ہوئی خط کا مساوی $y = ax + bx + c$ ہے۔
 $\frac{b}{ra} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{ra} = 1 \rightarrow b = ra$
 $\frac{-a}{ra} = 9 \rightarrow \frac{rac - b^2}{ra} = 9 \rightarrow rac - b^2 = 9ra \rightarrow rac - ra^2 = 9ra \rightarrow ac - a^2 = 9a \rightarrow c - a = 9 \rightarrow c = 9 + a$
 $1 = 9a + rb + c \rightarrow 1 = 9a + ra + 9 + a \rightarrow 1 = 10a + 9 \rightarrow 10a = -8 \rightarrow a = -\frac{4}{5}$
 $c = 9 - \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow c = \frac{41}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$
 $b = r \cdot a = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (-\frac{4}{5}) = -\frac{4}{25}$
جواب: $y = -\frac{4}{5}x^2 - \frac{4}{25}x + \frac{14}{5}$

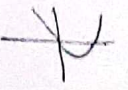
$2x^2 + mx + m + 9 < 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $S > 0$ $P > 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 36 > 0$
 $(m - 12)(m + 3) > 0$ $\frac{-r}{+} \frac{11}{-}$ $\rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (12, \infty)$ $S = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow S = \frac{-m}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-m}{2} > 0 \rightarrow -m > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+9}{2} \rightarrow \frac{m+9}{2} > 0 \rightarrow m+9 > 0 \rightarrow m > -9$ **جواب:** $m \in (-9, -3)$

$rx^2 + (r-1)x + r - m < 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $S = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1-r}{r}$ $P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r-m}{r}$
 $\frac{1-r}{r} = \frac{1}{r-m} \rightarrow 9 = (1-r)(r-m) \rightarrow 9 = r - m - rm + r^2 \rightarrow 2r^2 - 2m - 9 = 0$ $m^2 - 2m - 14 = 0$
 $(m - 7)(m + 7) = 0 \rightarrow (r-1)(m+1) = 0$ $\frac{r}{r} \frac{11}{-}$ $\rightarrow rx^2 - rx + r = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$
 $\rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \frac{11}{-}$ **جواب:** $m = \frac{7}{r}$

$x = x^2 - r \rightarrow x^2 - x - r = 0$ $S = 1$ $P = -r$ $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ $x_1 x_2 = -r$ $x^2 + px = S^2 - rSP$ $x^2 + px = S^2 - rP$
 $x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2}$ $S_r = x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2} = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{-r} = 1 + 12 = 13$
 $13 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{ax - 1}{r} = \frac{\Delta 1}{r}$
 $P_r = (x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1})(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2}) = \frac{x_1^2 x_2^2}{(x_1 x_2)^2} + \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{S^2 - rP} + \frac{1}{\frac{x_1 x_2}{r}} = -4r + 1 + \frac{1}{-r} = \frac{-4r^2 - 1}{r}$
جواب: $y = x^2 - \frac{\Delta 1}{r}x - \frac{4r^2 - 1}{r}$

$(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1)(\sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = r\sqrt{x}$ $\rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1)(\sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{\sqrt{x^2}} = r\sqrt{x}$
 = ۱۴-۱ = ۱۳-۱ = ۱۲
 $\frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = r\sqrt{x} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = rx \rightarrow x^2 - rx - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{2} = \frac{r + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{r(1 + \sqrt{2})}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$
 $x_2 = \frac{-r - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{r(1 - \sqrt{2})}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ $x_1 + x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 2$ **جواب:** ۲

$\alpha = 2\beta$
 $2x^2 - \alpha x + \beta = 0$ $\alpha\beta = \frac{x}{y} \rightarrow 2\beta^2 = \frac{x}{y} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{y}} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}}$
 $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} = 0$ (Incorrect)
 $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{2} = 0$ (Incorrect)
 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \sqrt{2} - (-\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}$ **جواب: 2**

$y = ax^2 + (2+2a)x$
 $\Delta > 0$ $S > 0$ $P > 0$ $S = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-2-2a}{a} > 0$

 $\begin{matrix} - & + & - \\ - & + & - \end{matrix}$ $a < (\frac{-2}{2}, 0)$
 $a > 0$ $\frac{-2}{2} < a < 0$
 جميع اعداد صحیح در بازه $(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$ این رابطه برقرار نیست.
جواب

$y = x^2 + 2x - 2$ $y = -x^2 - 2x + b$ محور تقاطع = $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = \frac{2}{-2} \rightarrow a = 2$

$y = x^2 + 2x - 2$ $y = -x^2 - 2x + b$ $x^2 + 2x - 2 = -x^2 - 2x + b \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2 + x^2 + 2x - b = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 + 4x - 2 - b = 0$
 $x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$
 $b - 1 = 2 \rightarrow b = 3$ **جواب: 3**
 چون محور تقاطع این دو دایره است پس این از ریشه ها باید باشد و در این مورد \min در این دو دایره است فقط در این نقطه.

$2x^2 - ax + b = 0$ $2ax^2 + ax - 4 = 0$
 $S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{2}$ $S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$
 $-\frac{a}{2} + 1 = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2-a}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow 2-a = a \rightarrow 2a = 2 \rightarrow a = 1$ **جواب: 1**

$2x^2 - x + b = 0$ $2x^2 + x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) \rightarrow (x+2)(2x-4)$
 $-2 + 0/4 = -1/2$ $\frac{1}{2} + 0/4 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow P$
 این دو ریشه های معادله دوم را با هم مقایسه می کنیم تا ببینیم کدام ریشه ما P معادله اول است. در این مورد P در ریشه اول است.
 $P = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow -2 = \frac{c}{2} \rightarrow -4 = c \rightarrow b = -4$ $\left[\frac{ab}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{1 \times -4}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{-4}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{-1}{1}\right] = \left[-1\right] = \left[-1/2\right] = \left[-2\right]$ **جواب: -2**

$x^2 + 4x + m = 0$ $x^2 + 2x - 2m = 0$
 $S = \frac{-b}{a} = -4$ $S = -2$
 $x_1 + x_2 = -x_1 - x_2 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 - (x_1 + x_2)}{-2} = \frac{-2 - (-2)}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$
 $-2 + 2 = 0$ **جواب: 0**