

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

$1 = a(r+1)^r + 9 \Rightarrow -1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$

$y = -\frac{1}{r}(x+1)^r + 9$

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$r x^r + m x + (m+7) = 0$

$m \in (-\infty, -r) \cup (1r, +\infty)$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = m^2 - 4(r)(m+7) = m^2 - 4r m - 28r > 0$

$S > 0 \rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow S = -\frac{m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$

$P > 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow P = \frac{m+7}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m+7 > 0 \rightarrow m > -7$

استنتاج:  $-7 < m < 0$

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$S = \frac{1}{P}$

$r x^r + (r m - 1)x + (r - m) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{r m - 1}{r} \\ P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r - m}{r} \end{cases}$

$(r m - 1)(m + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}$

$S = \frac{1}{P} \rightarrow -\frac{r m - 1}{r} = \frac{r}{r - m} \Rightarrow (r m - 1)(m - r) = 9 \Rightarrow r m^2 - r m - m + r = 9$

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$x = x^r - 1 \Rightarrow x^r - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = 1 \\ P = x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = -1 \end{cases}$

$S' = (x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1}) + (x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_2}) = (x_1^r + x_2^r) + (\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2}) = S^r - r P S + \frac{S}{P} = 1 + 1r - \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{1+r}{-1}$

$P' = (x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1})(x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_2}) = x_1^r x_2^r + x_1^r + x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = P^r + S^r - r P + \frac{1}{P} = -1 + 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{-1+r}{-1}$

$x^r - S'x + P' = 0 \rightarrow x^r - \frac{1+r}{-1}x - \frac{-1+r}{-1} = 0 \rightarrow x^r - (1+r)x - (1-r) = 0$

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$(\sqrt[r]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} + 1)(\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1) = 2\sqrt[r]{x^r} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt[r]{x^r} \times \sqrt[r]{x^r} + 1 + \sqrt[r]{x^r}}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}}\right)(\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1) = 2\sqrt[r]{x^r}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt[r]{x^r} + \sqrt[r]{x^r} + 1)(\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1)}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} = 2\sqrt[r]{x^r} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt[r]{x^r})^2 - 1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} = 2\sqrt[r]{x^r}$

$\Rightarrow x^r - 1 = (2\sqrt[r]{x^r})(\sqrt[r]{x^r}) \Rightarrow x^r - 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^r - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{(-2)}{1} = 2$

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$$r x^2 - a x + c = 0 \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \beta$$

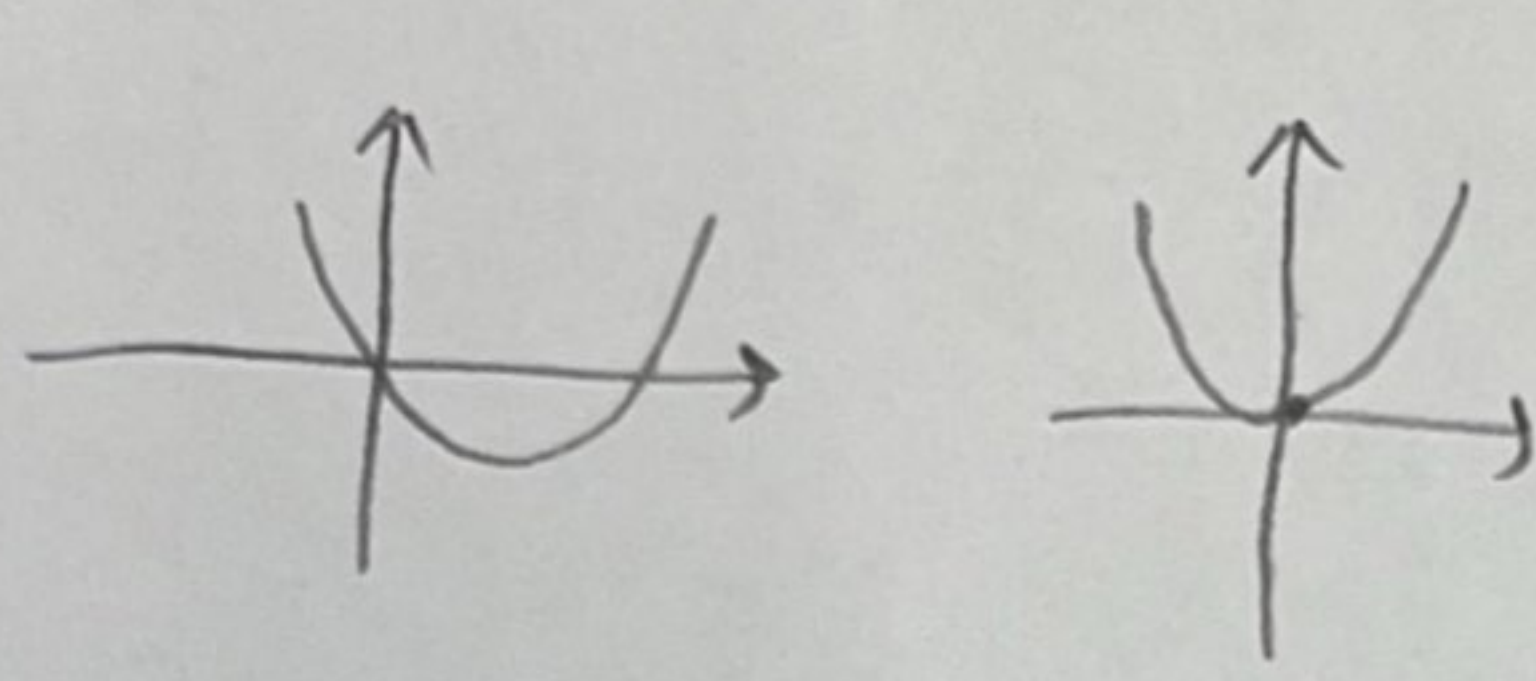
$$\alpha = r \beta \rightarrow \alpha^2 = r \alpha \beta \quad P = \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{r} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = r \left( \frac{c}{r} \right) \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = c \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm r$$

$$r x^2 - a x + c = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha=r} r x^2 - r a + c = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$r x^2 - a x + c = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha=-r} r x^2 + r a + c = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$

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$$a > 0$$

نقطه تقاطع  $\geq 0$

$$\star \rightarrow -\frac{r+ra}{a} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{r+ra}{a} \leq 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{a > 0} r+ra \leq 0 \rightarrow a \leq -\frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{a > 0} \text{مقدار وجود ندارد}$$

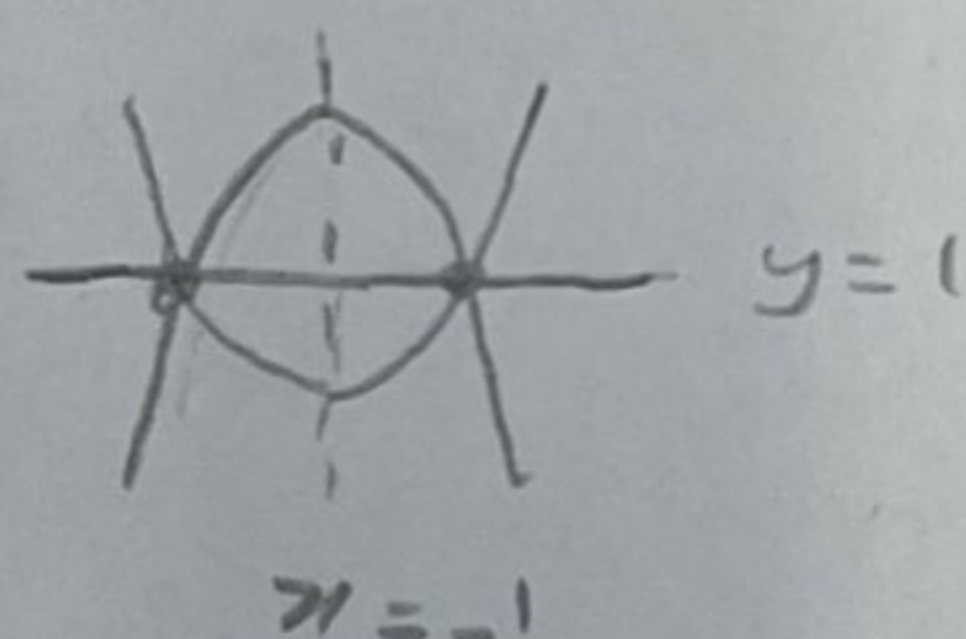
$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x(ax + r + ra) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ ax + r + ra \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{r+ra}{a}$$

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$$y = x^2 + ax - 2 \rightarrow \text{موردتقارن: } x = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$y = -x^2 - 2x + b \rightarrow \text{موردتقارن: } x = -\frac{-2}{2(-1)} = -1 \rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2$$



$$x^2 + 2x - 2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)/(x-1) = 0$$

$$y = -x^2 - 2x + b \xrightarrow{(1,1)} 1 = -1 + 2 + b \rightarrow b = 1 \quad ab = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

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$$r a x^2 + a x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \beta$$

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

$$\rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r}, \quad P = \alpha \beta = -\frac{4}{ra} = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$S' = -\frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow (\alpha + \frac{1}{r}) + (\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$P' = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow (\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha \beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{1} + \frac{1}{r}(-\frac{1}{r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{r^2}{r} = -r$$

$$\left[ \frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[ \frac{(1)(-1)}{1} \right] = \left[ -\frac{1}{1} \right] = \left[ -1 \right] = -r$$

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$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 7x + m = 0 \Rightarrow \text{مجموع ریشه ها: } \alpha + \beta_1 = -7 \\ x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0 \Rightarrow \text{مجموع ریشه ها: } \alpha + \beta_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل طرفین}} (\alpha + \beta_1) - (\alpha + \beta_2) = -7 - (-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 - \beta_2 = -5$$

$$|\beta_1 - \beta_2| = 5$$

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