

Min

$$\frac{V}{\lambda} = \frac{-a}{\frac{a}{\lambda}} \rightarrow \frac{-a + \lambda a^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{V}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda a^2 - \lambda = Va \rightarrow \lambda a^2 - Va - \lambda = 0$$

$$a^2 - Va - 1 = 0$$

$$(a - \frac{V}{2})(a + \frac{V}{2}) = 0$$

$$(a - \frac{V}{2})(a + \frac{1}{\lambda}) = 0$$

$a = \frac{V}{2}$ ✗
 $a = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ ✓ → $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{a}$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نیز به این معادله}} \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=\frac{a}{a-1} \end{cases} \text{ زیرا } 1, \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$x^2 - 10x + b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \alpha \\ x = \alpha + 2 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{aligned} S = \frac{-b}{a} = -10 = \alpha + \alpha + 2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha + 2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$(2 \times \frac{1}{2}) - (1 \times 1) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$-ax^2 + ax + c \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-a}{2 \times (-a)} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ext} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{-a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{4} = \frac{a+1}{4}$$

$$-ax \frac{1}{4} + \frac{a}{2} + c = \frac{-b-a}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{a}{2} + c = \frac{-b-a}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2a}{4} + c = \frac{-b-a}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1+2a}{4} + c = \frac{-b-a}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1+2a}{4} + c + \frac{b+a}{4} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1+2a+b+a}{4} + c = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1+3a+b}{4} + c = 0$$

$$c = -\frac{1+3a+b}{4} \rightarrow b = -4c - 1 - 3a$$

$$2bx^2 + bx - 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{4b} = \frac{-1}{4} \\ \text{ext} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{2b}{4} - \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{4b} = \frac{b-1}{4} - \frac{1}{4b}$$

$$b-a = -4 - (-1) = -4 + 1 = -3$$

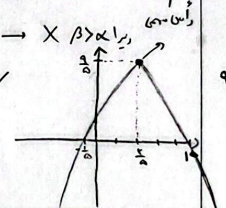
$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\beta}{\frac{a}{\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha\beta}{a} \rightarrow 1 = \alpha\alpha\beta \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha\beta \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} x^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha} x + 1 \rightarrow y = -\alpha x^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha} x + 1$$

$$\text{Max} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}{2 \times (-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{-c}{2a} = \frac{-1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}}{2 \times (-\alpha)} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}}{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \alpha^2 + b^2 - 1 = a + b \rightarrow (a+b)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1) = a + b \xrightarrow{a+b=n} n^2 - 2n - 1 = 0$$

$$P = ab = \frac{c}{a} = a + b - 1 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (n-2)(n+1) = 0$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \rightarrow (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2(a+b-1) \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2(a+b) + 2$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 2 \rightarrow a+b = 2 \checkmark \\ n = -1 \rightarrow a+b = -1 \end{cases}$$

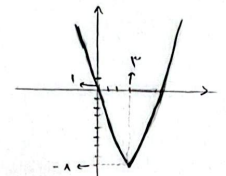
چون $b > a$ است
 پس $a+b = 2$ است

نام و نام خانوادگی شماره کلاس کلاس شماره کلاس
 پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۰۰۰ کلاس شماره کلاس

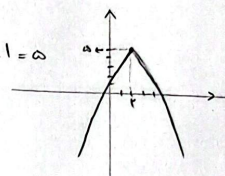
الف)
$$\text{Min} \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{k}{k} = 1 \\ y = kx - kx + 1 = -1 \end{cases}$$

ب)
$$\text{Max} \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-k}{-k} = \frac{k}{k} \\ y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(9-k^2)}{-4} = \frac{-31}{4} \end{cases}$$

الف)
$$\text{Min} \begin{cases} \frac{k}{k} = k \\ y = x - kx + 1 = -1 \end{cases}$$



ب)
$$\text{Max} \begin{cases} \frac{-k}{k} = -1 \\ y = -k + kx + 1 = 5 \end{cases}$$



$x=0 \rightarrow y=1$

$$\alpha\beta\theta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{k} \quad \alpha\beta = -k \quad \theta = -\frac{1}{k}$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \theta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-k}{k} \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{k} = -\frac{k}{k} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{-k+1}{k} \rightarrow -k+1 = k \rightarrow k = -3$$

$$(\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow k\alpha - 2\sqrt{\alpha} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} = t$$

$$k t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow t = 1 \vee t = -\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} < 0$$

$$\frac{t=1}{\sqrt{\alpha}=1} \rightarrow k\alpha - 2\alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \rho = \frac{c}{a} = \left(\frac{-1}{k}\right)$$

$$\Delta C_{\text{min}} = \frac{h_x}{k} = \frac{h}{k} = \frac{c}{k} = \frac{c \times \sqrt{\Delta}}{k \times k} = \frac{k}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow m \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2 k^2 + k m - 1 m}}{(m-k)^2} \right) = k \rightarrow m(m-k) - k = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - km - k = 0 \rightarrow m = -1 \vee \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} m=1 \rightarrow y = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \\ y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-1-1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\ m=-1 \rightarrow y = x^2 - kx + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \\ y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-k^2-4}{4} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

