

تالیف ۲۴

دهم فصل

در مسائل یوآنی

سوی min در $a > 0$ الف

سؤال ۱۸

$$\text{ext} \begin{cases} x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{+4}{2} = +1 \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow (1, -1)$

$$y_s = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1 = 2 - 4 + 1 = -1$$

سوی max در $a < 0$ ب

$$\text{ext} \begin{cases} x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = \frac{4}{2} \end{cases}$$

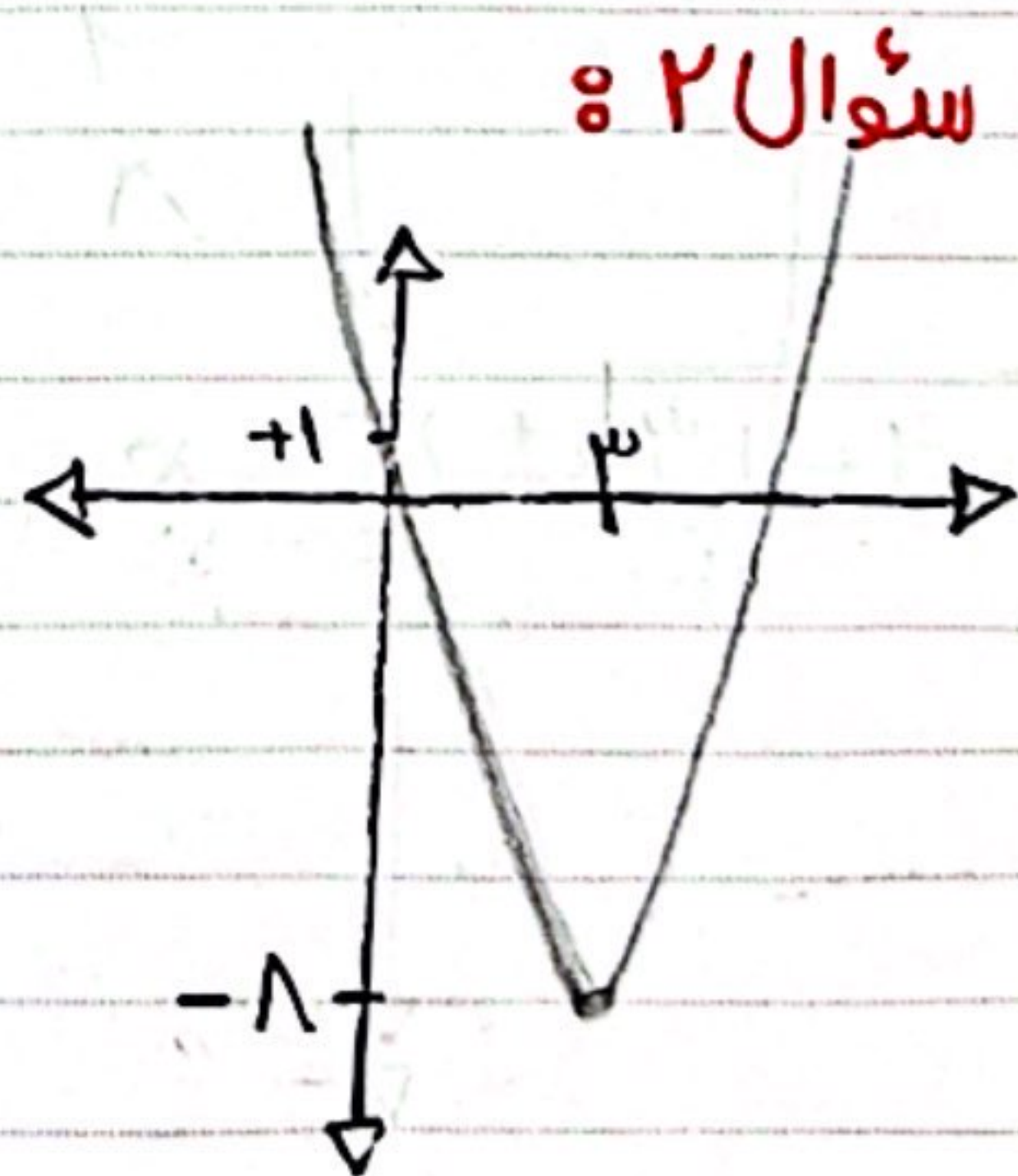
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{2}, -\frac{4}{2} \right)$

$$y_s = -2\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) - 5 = \frac{-4}{2}$$

سوی min در $a > 0$ الف $x^2 - 7x + 1$

$$\text{ext} \begin{cases} x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{7}{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

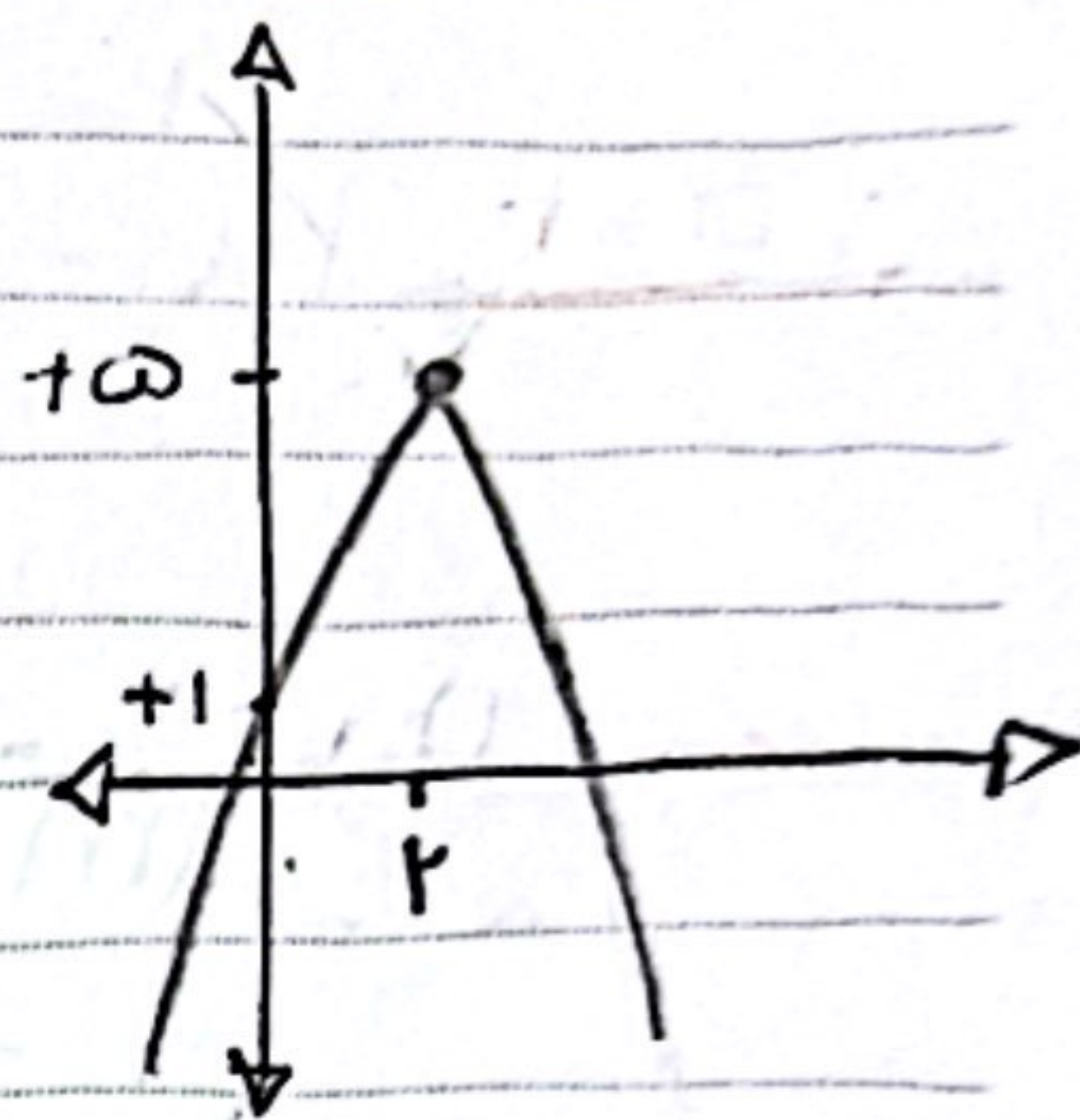
$$y_s = (3)^2 - 7(3) + 1 = -8$$



ب) $-x^2 + kx + 1 \rightarrow$ در $x=0$ ماکزیمم

ext $\left\{ \begin{aligned} x_s &= \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-k}{-2} = \frac{k}{2} \\ \dots \end{aligned} \right.$

$y_s = -(\frac{k}{2})^2 + k(\frac{k}{2}) + 1 = -\frac{k^2}{4} + \frac{k^2}{2} + 1 = \frac{k^2}{4} + 1 = \omega$



$S = \alpha + \beta = 1 \quad x^2 - Sx + P$

$P = \alpha\beta = -1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = kx^2 + kx - 9x - 1 =$

سؤال ۱۳

$\rightarrow x^2 - x = kx^2 + kx - 9x$

$x(x-1) = x(kx + k - 9)$

$x - 1 = kx + k - 9 \rightarrow kx + (k-1)x - 8 = 0$

$\div k \rightarrow x + \frac{(k-1)}{k}x - \frac{8}{k} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \frac{k-1}{k} = 1$

$k = 8$

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$

سؤال ۱۴

$\rightarrow 3m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1 \quad \sqrt{m} = t \rightarrow 3t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

$t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{6}$

$\rightarrow t = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} = 1 \rightarrow m = 1$

$\rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{3}$ غلط

$m=1 \rightarrow 2x - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$ حاصل‌مقدار $= \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$x = \frac{(m+2) \pm \sqrt{m^2 + 4 + 4m - 4m}}{2}$

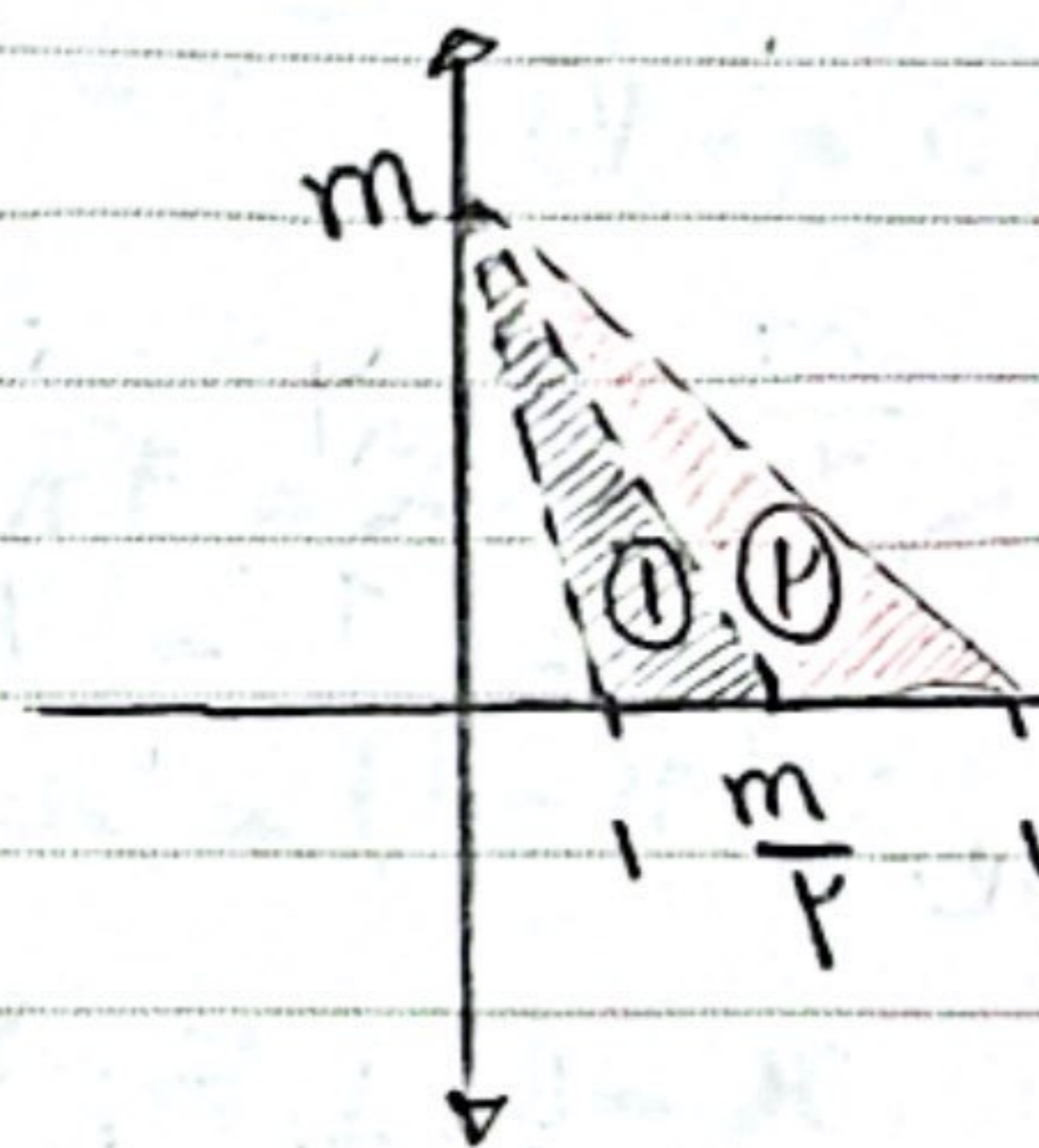
سؤال ۸

$\rightarrow \frac{(m+2) \pm (m-2)}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{m}{2}$
 $\rightarrow x = 1$

حالت اول) $\frac{m(\frac{m}{2}-1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{m^2}{2} - m - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+2}}{1}$

$\rightarrow \underline{m=3} / \underline{m=-1}$



حالت دوم) $\frac{m(1-\frac{m}{2})}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{m^2}{2} + m - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4(\frac{-1}{2})(\frac{-1}{2}) < 0$ اساساً منجر

$m \cdot \dot{y} = x^2 - mm + 1$

$\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) \text{ و } \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$



کنترل مقادیر \rightarrow \min در $a > 0$

$x_s = \frac{-b}{ka} = \frac{-1}{ka}$ \rightarrow $y_s = \frac{q}{ka} - \frac{1}{ka} + \frac{ka^2}{ka} =$

سوال ۱۶

$\rightarrow y_s = \frac{ka^2 - 1}{ka} = \frac{1}{a}$

$ka = ka^2 - 1 \rightarrow ka^2 - va - 1 = 0$

$a = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4k}}{2k}$ $\rightarrow a = 1/a = \frac{-1}{1}$

مسئله اول $\rightarrow t(t+1) = a$, $a+1 = 2t+1$ سوال ۱۷

مسئله دوم $\rightarrow z(z+1) = b$, $2a+1 = 2z+1$

مبعث حضرت رسول اکرم (ص) (۱۲ سال قبل از هجرت) (تعطیل) - روز بزرگداشت نظامی گنجوی

$a+1 = 2t+1 \rightarrow t = \frac{a-1}{2} \implies \left(\frac{a-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right) = a$

$\rightarrow (a-1)(a+1) = 4a$

$a^2 + a - 1 = 4a \rightarrow a^2 - 3a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$

$\rightarrow a = -1 \text{ و } 0$

$2a+1 = 2z+1 \rightarrow z = \frac{2a-1}{2} \rightarrow z = 1$

$\rightarrow b = 2z = 2$

روز بزرگداشت شهید (سالروز صدور فرمان حضرت امام خمینی (ره) مبنی بر تأسیس بنیاد شهید انقلاب اسلامی - ۱۳۵۸ ه.ش)

$\rightarrow 24 - 3 = 21$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{\omega\alpha} \rightarrow \omega\alpha\beta = \beta \rightarrow \omega\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

سؤال ۱۹

$$\omega\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-1}{\omega} \xrightarrow{\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega}} \frac{1}{\omega} + \beta = \frac{-1}{\omega} \rightarrow \beta = -1$$

چون $\alpha > \beta$ باید باشد

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} + \beta = \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \beta = +1$$

چون $\alpha > \beta$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\beta = +1$$

$$-\omega x^2 + 1x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext}$$

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

$$y_g = -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{14}{10} + 1 = 1.1$$

چون صواب اول قرار دارد

$$a + b = a^2 + b^2 - 12$$

سؤال ۱۰

$$ab = a + b - 1 \rightarrow a + b = ab + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 12 = ab + 1$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - ab - 13 = 0 \rightarrow (a+b)^2 - 3ab - 13 = 0$$

$$(a+b)^2 - 3(a+b-1) - 12 = 0$$

$$t = a+b \rightarrow t^2 - 3(t-1) - 12 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 3t - 10 = 0 \rightarrow (t-5)(t+2) = 0$$

$$t = 5 \rightarrow a+b = 5$$

$$t = -2 \rightarrow a+b = -2 \rightarrow \bar{0} \bar{0} \bar{2}$$

$$\text{معادله اول} \rightarrow x_S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_S = \frac{a+\lambda}{2}$$

سوال ۱۸

$$\text{معادله دوم} \rightarrow x_S = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_S = \frac{-a-\lambda}{2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow a+\lambda = -2 \rightarrow \underline{a = -2}$$

$$y = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \rightarrow \frac{-a-\lambda}{2} = a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-b-\lambda}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \underline{b = -7}$$

$$b-a = -7+2 = \underline{\underline{-5}}$$