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کتابچه تریگنومی



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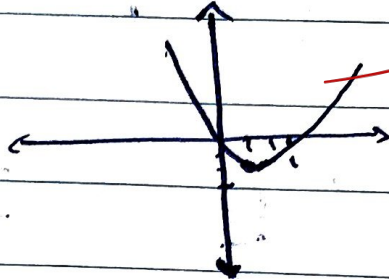
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الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x$

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

$2 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$



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ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$

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

4



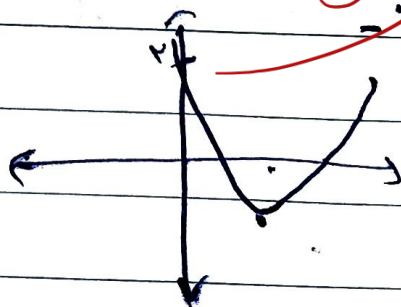
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ج) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$

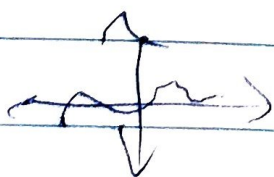
$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

$2 \times \frac{4}{4} - \frac{4}{2} + 2 = 2$



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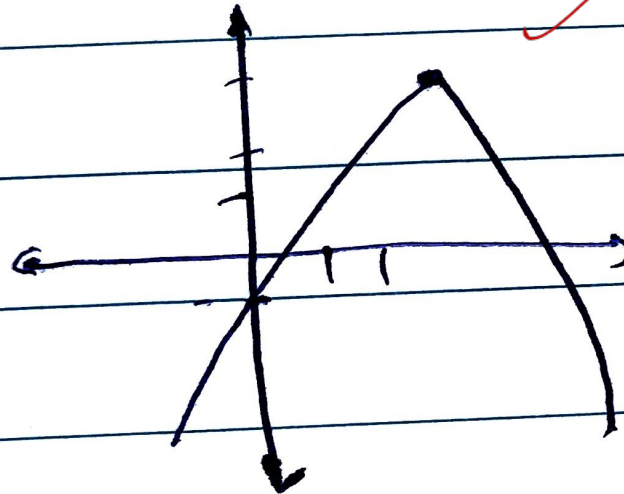
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$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\frac{-b}{-2a} = x$$

x



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$$\text{ا) } \frac{-b}{a} = 1$$

$\gamma = -\gamma$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = 1 - (1)(-3) = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\text{ب) } a^2 + b^2 = s^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = -3$$

$$\text{ج) } a^3 + b^3 = s^3 - 3sP = 1 - 3(1)(-3) = 10$$

$$\text{د) } a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b) =$$

$$13\sqrt{13} + 3(-3)(\sqrt{13}) = 13\sqrt{13} - 9\sqrt{13} = 4\sqrt{13}$$

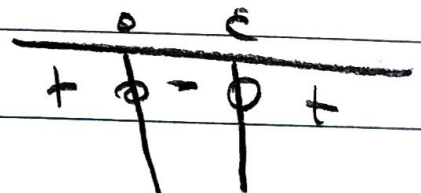
$$x^2 - \epsilon x + \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \text{ن = 2 و جذور } \epsilon$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

$$a^2 - \epsilon a < 0 \quad a(a - \epsilon) < 0$$

$$a: (0, \epsilon) \text{ I}$$



$\text{PIU}\omega$

$$x=2 \text{ تواند یک ریشه داشته باشد} \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = x^2 - \epsilon x + \epsilon$$

داشته باشد

$$a = \sum \pi$$

Rali

$$\text{I} \cup \text{II} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$$

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$$y = \frac{a}{r} (1 - \alpha)^t + \beta$$

$$\therefore \beta = f - \alpha$$

$$r \alpha^t + (f - \alpha)^t - f \alpha = V$$

$$r \alpha^t - 1 \alpha^t + f = 0 \implies \alpha^t - f \alpha + r = 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - r) = 0$$

$$1 \times r = r = \frac{-a}{r}$$

$$a = 1, r$$

$$a = -r$$

$$\frac{-r}{r} = \boxed{-1}$$

مورد اول $\implies \frac{V - r a + r a + r}{r} = a$

$x = 0$ \implies $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ r \end{bmatrix}$

$$y = a (1 - \alpha)^t + \beta \implies y = a (1 - a)^t + r$$

$$a - 1 > 0 \implies a < 0, V - r a > 0 \implies a < r a$$

$$r a > 0 \implies r a > -r \implies a > -1, a = r$$

$$1 \ y = a (1 - a)^t + r \implies 1 \ r a = -r$$

$$a = \frac{-1}{r}$$

مورد اول $= \frac{-1}{r} (1 - a)^t + r \implies y = \frac{-r a}{r} + r \implies y = \frac{-1}{r}$

$$\left| \frac{-1}{r} \right| = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}} \text{ Rali}$$

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$$S = 1 \rightarrow B = 1 - \alpha$$

$$r_0 (1 - \alpha)^T + r_0 \alpha^T - r_0 (1 - \alpha) = 1V$$

$$r_0 + r_0 \alpha^T - 1 \cdot \alpha + r_0 \alpha^T - r_0 + r_0 \alpha = 1V$$

$$r_0 \alpha^T - \alpha + r_0 = 0$$

$$r_0 \alpha^T - r_0 \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = r_0^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{a + r\sqrt{a}}{r}$$

$$\frac{a - r\sqrt{a}}{r}$$

$$\frac{a + r\sqrt{a}}{r} - \frac{a - r\sqrt{a}}{r} = \boxed{\frac{2r\sqrt{a}}{a}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-a + 1}{r} = -r = \alpha$$

$$\sigma^1, \left[\begin{matrix} r \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow y = a(x + r)^T - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} r \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = \left[a(x + r)^T - \frac{1}{r} \right] \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = \left[a - \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r} (x + r)^T - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ b \end{matrix} \right]} \frac{1}{r} (1 + r)^T - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\boxed{B = \frac{1}{r}}$$

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$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = -f \quad P = \frac{c}{a} = a$$

$$a = 1$$

$$\Delta = 3f - fa \rightarrow x = \frac{-f \pm \sqrt{3f - fa}}{1} \rightarrow \frac{-f \pm \sqrt{a-a}}{1}$$

$$\beta = -f + \sqrt{a-a}$$

$$r \alpha^r + r \beta^r + \alpha^r = 1r\sqrt{r} + \Lambda a \quad -r - \sqrt{a-a} \Rightarrow \alpha$$

$$r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \alpha^r = (r\sqrt{r} + \Lambda a)$$

$$r(3f - fa) + (-r - \sqrt{a-a}) = r\sqrt{r} + \Lambda a + 1 + 1 - a +$$

$$\sqrt{a-a} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - a + f\sqrt{a-a} = \Lambda a + (r\sqrt{r})$$

$$a = a \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$1 - a = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

9.1.

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{rs}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1r}{rs}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} =$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{rs}} \rightarrow \frac{m+1r}{rs} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{rs}}$$

$$m+1r + 2r = \sqrt{m+rs} = A \rightarrow m+rs = rA$$

$$\boxed{m = -1} \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = \boxed{-r}$$