

11

$$\alpha + \beta = \omega \quad \alpha\beta = r$$

$$\alpha = \omega\beta - r \quad \beta^r = \omega\beta - r \quad \beta^r = \beta(\beta^r) = \beta(\omega\beta - r) = \omega(\omega\beta - r)$$

$$\beta^r = \beta(\beta^r) = \omega\beta(\omega\beta - r) = \omega^2\beta - \omega r$$

$$= \omega^2\beta - \omega r$$

$$= \beta$$

(2)

$$\beta^\omega = \beta(\beta^r) = \beta(\omega\beta - r) = \omega\alpha\beta - r$$

$$\frac{\omega\alpha + \omega\beta^\omega}{\omega\beta^r} = \frac{\omega\alpha + \omega(\omega\alpha\beta - r)}{\omega\beta - 1} = \frac{\omega\alpha + \omega^2\alpha\beta - \omega r}{\omega\beta - 1} = \frac{\omega\alpha(1 + \omega\beta) - \omega r}{\omega\beta - 1}$$

$$= 19 \quad \checkmark$$

21

فردی است که در این حالت به این نتیجه می‌رسد که:

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

15

سوال 2 در آخر صفحه

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-2k \pm \sqrt{4k^2 - 4}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 1} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -1 + \sqrt{k^2 - 1}$$

$$x_2 = -1 - \sqrt{k^2 - 1}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 2\sqrt{k^2 - 1} = \frac{4}{k}$$

$$\sqrt{k^2 - 1} = \frac{2}{k}$$

$$k^2 - 1 = \frac{4}{k^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{k^2} k^2 = 4 \Rightarrow k^2 = 4$$

$$\left[\frac{k^r}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{4}{r} \right] = 4$$

۱) $(-d, y) \rightarrow (x, y) =$ ~~نقطه از روی منحنی~~
~~نقطه از روی منحنی~~
~~نقطه از روی منحنی~~

$$-d + y = -\frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow h = -\frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{c} + d$$

$$y = -\frac{b}{c} + d$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$1) \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \leq \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{-2} \geq \frac{a}{c}$$

$$-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \geq -\frac{a}{c}$$

$$b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \geq -\frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \geq -\frac{a}{c} - b$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq \left(-\frac{a}{c} - b\right)^2$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{4ab}{c} + b^2$$

$$-4ac \geq \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{4ab}{c} \Rightarrow -4ac^2 \geq a^2 + 4abc$$

$$-4ac^2 \geq a^2 + 4abc \Rightarrow -4ac^2 - a^2 - 4abc \geq 0$$

$$-b^2 + 4ac = 18a \Rightarrow -144 + 4m^2 - 4m = 18m$$

$$m \geq 0$$

$$4m^2 - 12m - 144 = 0$$

$$4m^2 - 12m - 144 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 3m - 36 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 3m - 36 = 0$$

$$m = 12 \text{ or } m = -3$$

$$m = 12 \text{ or } m = -3$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$m = 12 \text{ or } m = -3$$

$$m = 12 \text{ or } m = -3$$

$$V1 \quad x^r \quad + r(a+1) + r a - 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-r(a+1) \pm r\sqrt{a^2+4}}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = -a-1 + \sqrt{a^2+4}$$

$$x_2 = -a-1 - \sqrt{a^2+4}$$

$$a^r = \alpha B$$

$$a^r = (-a-1 + \sqrt{a^2+4})(-a-1 - \sqrt{a^2+4}) =$$

$$+a^r + r a + 1 - a^r - r \Rightarrow r a + r + 1 = 0$$

$$a^r - r a + r = 0$$

معيّن ~~معيّن~~ Δ

$$A1 \quad x^r = t \rightarrow t^r - v t - d = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4d}}{2}$$

$$x^r = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4d}}{2}$$

$$2p^r - 3sp + 3s = 09 + v\sqrt{49}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0 = s$$

$$x_1 = t + \sqrt{v^2 + 4d}$$

$$x_2 = -v - \sqrt{49} \quad \checkmark$$

$$9) \quad x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{8}{2k} = \frac{4}{k} \quad y_s = \frac{-d}{2a} = \frac{-12 - 24k}{2k} = \frac{-12 - 24k}{k}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{k}, \frac{-12 - 24k}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{-12 - 24k}{k} = \frac{-12}{k} - 8 = \frac{-12 - 8k}{k} \Rightarrow -12 - 8k = -8 + 4k$$

$$-12 - 8k = -8 + 4k$$

$$-12 + 8 = 4k + 8k$$

$$-4 = 12k$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y_s = \frac{-12 - 12}{-1/3} = 72 \quad \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$10.1 \quad y = y$$

$$-m-x = -mx^2 + mx + 1 \rightarrow -mx^2 + (m+1)x + m+1$$

نقطه تقاطع $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0$

$$m^2 + (m+1)^2 - 4(-m)(m+1) < 0$$

$$m^2 + (m+1)^2 + 4m(m+1) < 0$$

$$9m^2 + 6m + 1 < 0$$

$$\text{و اما } m^2 + 4m + 5 < 0$$

$$(m+2)(m+1) < 0$$

$$\text{با استفاده از } = -1 \text{ و } -\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1-} \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{+1-}$$

$$\text{صورتها شامل صفرها صریح نیستند}$$

$$2) \quad (-1/5, -1) \text{ و } (3, -1) \text{ محور تقاطع}$$

$$\text{برابر میانگین طولها} \quad \frac{-1/5 + 3}{2} = 1.5$$

محور تقاطع = میانگین است

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1.5 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 3$$

$$\text{محورهای تقاطع میانگین است} \quad (3, -1) \text{ و } (-1/5, -1)$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1.5 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \alpha + \beta = 3 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 9 - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = ax^2 + 2ax + c \quad (1, -1) \rightarrow 1 = a + c \Rightarrow c = 1 - a$$

$$\frac{1+a}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 3a = -3$$

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

$$-9 = 2c \Rightarrow c = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{محور تقاطع} \Rightarrow c = +\frac{9}{2}$$

-V

$$\rho = \alpha\beta = 2a - 1$$

$$a \rightarrow a^2 = \alpha\beta = 2a - 1 \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

معادله رو با $a = 1$ بررسی میکنیم که از وجود دوریه مطمئن شویم $\Delta > 0$ ✓