

۲۳ : سوال گزینشی

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سوال گزینشی

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{1a} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{1a} = -1 \rightarrow b = 1a \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{1a} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta a C - b^2}{\Delta a} = 9 \rightarrow \Delta a C - \Delta a^2 = 9a \rightarrow \Delta a (C - a) = 9a$$

$$\rightarrow C = a + 9$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + C \rightarrow y = ax^2 + 1ax + a + 9$$

$$\text{for } (1, 1) \quad 1 = 9a + 9a + a + 9 \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{9}, b = -1, C = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{9}x^2 + (-1)x + \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{9} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+9}{9} > 0 \rightarrow m > -9$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 18m - 18 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m-18)(m+9) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-f}{+} \frac{18}{-} \frac{-9}{+}$$

$$\rightarrow m \leq -9 \cup m \geq 18$$

$$(-\infty, -9) \cap (-9, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, -9] \cap$$

$$[18, +\infty) = \emptyset$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha\beta) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-9m}{9} \times \frac{9-m}{9} = \frac{1-m-9m+9}{9} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{9m^2 - 18m + 9}{9} = 1 \rightarrow 9m^2 - 18m + 9 = 9 \rightarrow 9m^2 - 18m = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m-2)(m) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{-2}{9}, \frac{0}{9} \rightarrow m = \frac{-2}{9}, 0$$

$$\text{نیز } m = 1 \text{ است}$$

$$x = x^p - f \rightarrow x^p - x - f = 0 \rightarrow p = -f, S = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$x_p^p + \frac{1}{x_1}, x_1^p + \frac{1}{x_p} \rightarrow \frac{x_p x_1 \times x_p^p + 1}{x_1}, \frac{-f}{x_p x_1 \times x_1^p + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow S = \frac{-\varepsilon x_p^p + 1}{x_1} + \frac{-\varepsilon x_1^p + 1}{x_p} = \frac{-\varepsilon x_p^p + x_p + (-\varepsilon) x_1^p + x_1}{x_1 x_p}$$

$$S^p - f S p = +1^p x_1$$

$$= \frac{-\varepsilon (x_1^p + x_p^p) + x_1 + x_p}{x_1 x_p} = \frac{-\omega r + 1}{-f} = \frac{\omega r}{f}$$

$$\rightarrow p = \frac{-\varepsilon x_p^p + 1}{x_1} \times \frac{-\varepsilon x_1^p + 1}{x_p} = \frac{14 x_1^p x_p^p - \varepsilon x_p^p - \varepsilon x_1^p + 1}{x_1 x_p} = \frac{14 \omega r - f(1) + 1}{-f}$$

$$= \frac{-14 \omega r}{f}$$

$$y = x^p + \left(-\frac{\omega r}{f}\right)x - \frac{14 \omega r}{f}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} - 1\right) = 1 \sqrt[p]{x^p} \rightarrow x \sqrt[p]{x^p} - \sqrt[p]{x^p} + 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} \quad (3)$$

$$+ \sqrt[p]{x^p} \rightarrow x = x \sqrt[p]{x^p} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} = 1 \sqrt[p]{x^p} \rightarrow x^p - 1 = 1 x$$

$$\rightarrow x^p - 1 x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_p = S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

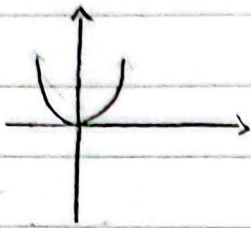
$$x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4\lambda}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4\lambda}}{4} = x \quad \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4\lambda}}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 1a + 1\sqrt{a^2 - 4\lambda} = 4a - 4\sqrt{a^2 - 4\lambda} \rightarrow 8a = 1\sqrt{a^2 - 4\lambda} \rightarrow a^2 = 8a^2 - 16\lambda$$

$$\rightarrow 16a^2 - 16\lambda = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = 4\lambda \rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

$$a_1 - a_p = 2 - (-2) = 4$$

⑦ چون $C=0$ است، بنابراین معنی از مبدأ میقات میگذرد

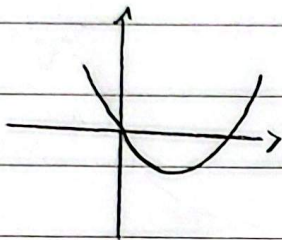


$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 16a^2 + 9 + 12a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \text{عزق}$$

$$P = 0 \checkmark$$

$$S = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3-2a}{a} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \text{عزق}$$

$$a > 0$$



$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 16a^2 + 9 + 12a > 0 \rightarrow a > -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$P = 0 \checkmark$$

$$S > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3-2a}{a} > 0 \rightarrow a < -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \text{عزق}$$

$$a > 0$$

به ازای هیچ مقدار a

⑧ یعنی آنکه خط رأس دایره برابر بوده است

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

$$1 = -x^2 - 2x + b$$

$$1 = x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$ab = f(x) = 1$$

$$2 = b - 2 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-a}{r_a} = \frac{-1}{r} \quad (9)$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha + \beta}_{-\frac{1}{r}} + \underbrace{0.1\omega + 0.1\omega}_1 = \frac{-a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-c}{r_a} = \frac{-r}{a} = \frac{-r}{1} = -r$$

$$(\alpha + 0.1\omega)(\beta + 0.1\omega) = \underbrace{\alpha\beta}_{-r} + \underbrace{0.1\omega\alpha + 0.1\omega\beta}_{\frac{-1}{r}} + 0.1\omega = -r - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r$$

$\swarrow$
 $\therefore b = -r$

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

$$S = a + b = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-r)}{1} = -r \quad (10)$$

$$S = b + c = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-r}{1} = -r$$

$$(b + c) - (a + b) = -r - (-r) = 0$$