

۱۵, ۲۵

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الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$ از ناحیه اول و دوم میگذرد.

x	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
y	0	$+$
	$-$	$+$

(۲)

$x_{min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2(3)} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3(\frac{1}{3})^2 - 2(\frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})}$ از ناحیه چهارم میگذرد.

به ازای $x < 0$ داریم $y > 0$ پس نمودار هرگز از ناحیه سوم نمیگذرد. ✓

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$ از ناحیه سوم و چهارم میگذرد.

x	0	4
y	0	$+$
	$-$	$-$

$x_{max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2 \rightarrow -(2)^2 + 4(2) = 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{(2, 4)}$ از ناحیه اول میگذرد.

به ازای $x < 0$ داریم $y < 0$ پس نمودار هرگز از ناحیه دوم نمیگذرد. ✓

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$ از ناحیه اول و دوم میگذرد.

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
y	0	$-$
	$+$	$+$

(۲)

$x_{min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-5)}{2(2)} = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow y_{min} = 2(\frac{5}{4})^2 - 5(\frac{5}{4}) + 2 = \frac{25}{8} - \frac{25}{4} + 2 = \frac{25}{8} - \frac{50}{8} + \frac{16}{8} = \frac{-19}{8} \rightarrow \sqrt{(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{-19}{8})}$

که از ناحیه چهارم میگذرد.

به ازای $x < 0$ داریم $y > 0$ پس نمودار هرگز از ناحیه سوم نمیگذرد. ✓

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$ از نیمی سرد دوم می‌گذرد.

x	$2 - \sqrt{3}$	$2 + \sqrt{3}$
y	$-$	$-$

$x_{max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2 \rightarrow y_{max} = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 1 = -4 + 8 - 1 = 3 \rightarrow V(2, 3) \rightarrow$ از نیم اول می‌گذرد.

چون برای $x < 2 - \sqrt{3}$ داریم $y < 0$ پس هرگز از نیمی سرد دوم نمی‌گذرد.

$|S = \frac{-b}{a} = 4, P = \frac{c}{a} = -1|$

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{(\alpha - \beta)^2}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{S^2 - 2P - 2P}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{S^2 - 4P}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{16 - 4(-1)}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = S^2 - 2P = 16 - 2(-1) = 18$

ج) $(\alpha^3 + \beta^3) = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = S^3 - 3PS = 64 - 3(-1)(4) = 76$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \beta) = (\sqrt{S^2 - 4P})(S^2 - 2P + P) = (\sqrt{20})(16 - 1) = 15\sqrt{5}$

$(x-2)(x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ \text{ریشه های} \\ x^2 - ax + a \end{cases} : \frac{x=2}{\text{ریشه}} \rightarrow (2)^2 - a(2) + a = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 2a + a = 0 \rightarrow 4 - a = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$

$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-12)}{4} = 3$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{9}{4}$
 $3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$
 $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 0$
 $\rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P + (-\frac{a}{4}) = 0 \rightarrow 9 - 2(\frac{9}{4}) - \frac{a}{4} = 0$

$\rightarrow -a = 0 - 9 \rightarrow a = 9 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=3 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \frac{a}{4} = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0$
 $0 < a < 4$
 \rightarrow جواب $0 < a < 4$

۴- حالت دوم: $x^2 - ax + a$ ریشه نداشته باشد!

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۰-۶

۱-۵

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$$P = \frac{-b}{a}, S = \frac{-(-a)}{a} = 1$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1r \xrightarrow{\div r_0} r\beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta = \frac{1r}{r_0} \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + \beta^r - \beta = \frac{1r}{r_0} \quad (I)$$

$$a\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{r_0}{r_0} \beta} a\beta^r - a\beta - b = 0 \rightarrow a(\beta^r - \beta) = b \rightarrow \beta^r - \beta = \frac{b}{a} \quad (II)$$

$$(I), (II) \rightarrow S^r - rP + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1r}{r_0} \xrightarrow{\frac{b}{a} = -P} S^r - rP = \frac{1r}{r_0} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{rb}{a} = \frac{1r}{r_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{rb}{a} = \frac{-r}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r_0} \rightarrow P = \frac{1}{r_0} \rightarrow y = \alpha^r - S\alpha + P = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha + \frac{1}{r_0} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta = b^r - 4ac = 1 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{r_0}) = 1 - \frac{4}{r_0} = \frac{r_0 - 4}{r_0}, |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r_0 - 4}{r_0}}}{|1|} = \sqrt{\frac{r_0 - 4}{r_0}} \checkmark$$

$$(-\Delta, \beta), (1, \beta) \quad y = ax^r + bx + c$$

$$\text{مركز التفرع} = \frac{-\Delta}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{-b^r + rac}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\times (-1)} \frac{b^r - rac}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (I)$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow a(0)^r + b(0) + c = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c = \frac{r}{r} \quad (II)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a(1)^r + b(1) + \frac{r}{r} &= \beta \\ a(-\Delta)^r + b(-\Delta) + \frac{r}{r} &= \beta \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow a + b = raa - ab \rightarrow raa - ab = 4b \xrightarrow{\div r} a = \frac{1}{r} b \quad (III)$$

$$(I), (II), (III) \rightarrow \frac{b^r - r(\frac{1}{r}b)(\frac{r}{r})}{r(\frac{1}{r}b)} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{b^r - \frac{r}{r}b}{b} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{b(b - \frac{r}{r})}{b} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = r \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} \alpha^r + r\alpha + \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1}{r}(1)^r + r(1) + \frac{r}{r} = r \rightarrow \beta = r \checkmark$$

$$y = \alpha^r + 4\alpha + a \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0 \rightarrow P > 0, S < 0$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a$$

$$P = a, S = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{r}(\alpha^r - \beta^r) + \frac{a}{r}(\alpha^r + \beta^r)} \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^r - \beta^r) + \frac{a}{r}(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a \rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha^r + \beta^r) \\ & = (+\sqrt{5^r - 4P})(S) + (S^r - rP) = (-\sqrt{r(4 - r)})(r) + (r^r - r) \\ & = +4\sqrt{r(4 - r)} + r^r - r = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow 4\sqrt{r(4 - r)} = 12\sqrt{r} \xrightarrow{\div 4} \sqrt{r(4 - r)} = 3\sqrt{r} \xrightarrow{(\quad)^2} r(4 - r) = 9r \rightarrow r(4 - r) = 9r \rightarrow r(4 - r - 9) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \dots$$

$$p = \frac{1}{\frac{m+1r}{34}}$$

$$s = \frac{m+1r}{34}$$

-10

$$f = 34x^r - (m+1r) + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \Delta \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{s + 2\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+1r}{34} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{34}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{34}}} = \Delta \xrightarrow{(\)^2} \frac{m+1r}{34} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{34}} = 2\Delta$$

$$\frac{m+1r}{34} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{2\Delta}{\sqrt{34}} \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow -x^r + 34x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \checkmark$$

4 - A و B هم عرضند پس طول رأس بیانین آنراست :

$$n_s = b = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \rightarrow S(5, 3)$$

موقعه‌ها A و B طبیعی اند :

$$\begin{cases} v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 3, 5 \\ 2a + 3 > 0 \rightarrow a > -1, 5 \\ a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow a = 3 \quad A(9, 1) \quad B(1, 1)$$

$$y - 3 = a(x - 5) \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} a = -\frac{1}{8} \xrightarrow{\text{معادله سگه}} y - 3 = -\frac{1}{8}(x - 5)^2$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{8}(0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}$$

محل برخورد سه منحنی با محور عرضها :

فاصله تا مبدأ منحنیات $\left[\frac{1}{8} \right]$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = \frac{\Delta}{r} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha^r - \beta^r) = \frac{\Delta}{r} (S^r - r\rho) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) \quad .9$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{r} (S^r - r\rho) + \frac{1}{r} S \sqrt{r^2 - 4a} = \frac{\Delta}{r} (r^2 - 2a) - \frac{1}{r} (-4) \sqrt{r^2 - 4a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 10$$

$$\underbrace{9. - 10a}_{10} + \underbrace{4 \sqrt{r^2 - 4a}}_{12\sqrt{r}} = 12\sqrt{r} + 10$$

$$10 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad 12\sqrt{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$