

۱۸، ۱۷

ناحیه‌ی سوم $\rightarrow a > 0, a+b > 0, ab > 0, c > 0$

ناحیه‌ی دوم $\rightarrow a < 0, a+b > 0, ab > 0, c > 0$

نواحی ۱ و ۲ $\rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0, \frac{-b}{a} > 0$

نواحی ۱ و ۳ $\rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0, \frac{-b}{a} < 0$

Equation involving alpha and beta with square roots and absolute values.

Equation involving alpha and beta with square roots.

Equation involving alpha and beta with square roots.

Equation involving alpha and beta with square roots and a plus sign.

Equation for y = (x-r)(x^2-ax+a) with discriminant analysis.

Equation for y = a/(x^2-bx+c) with a table of signs and a boxed interval [0, 4].

Equation for x^2-12x+a=0 with alpha and beta.

Equation for 2x^2+2x-4x=0 with alpha and beta.

Equation for x^2-12x+19=0 with alpha and beta.

Equation for alpha = 1, beta = 3 with a boxed result -a = 9.

Equation for alpha*beta = 3 with a boxed result -a = -9.

Equation for y = (x-a)/(x^2+bx+c) with discriminant analysis.

Equation for y = a(x-h)+k with a boxed result (1, 1).

Equation for alpha + beta = a/a = 1 with alpha = 1 - beta.

Equation for 9*beta^2 - 9*beta + 1 = 0 with a boxed result for beta.

Equation for |x1 - x2| = sqrt(D)/|a| with a boxed result.

$$\frac{-2+1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = a(1) - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow y = a(x-h) + k \rightarrow y = a(x-h) + k \rightarrow B \quad \frac{1}{r} (1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{9}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{8}{r}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + c = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -4 \quad \alpha\beta = c \rightarrow \beta = -4 - \alpha \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 2(-4 - \alpha)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 14$$

$$\rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 2(\alpha+4)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 14 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 16 = 12\sqrt{2} + 14 \rightarrow 5\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 16 = 12\sqrt{2} + 14$$

$$\rightarrow 5\alpha^2 + 4\alpha - 12\sqrt{2} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 16 + 48\sqrt{2} = 4(4 + 12\sqrt{2})$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12\sqrt{2}}}{10} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{4 + 12\sqrt{2}}}{10} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{4 + 12\sqrt{2}}}{10} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = c = \frac{16 - 12\sqrt{2} + 12\sqrt{2} + 4}{100} = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{xy}} = \Delta \rightarrow \frac{\beta + \alpha + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{m+14}{24} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{12}{24} = \frac{m+26}{24} \rightarrow m+26 = 24 \rightarrow m = -2 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -2$$

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

$$x_5 = b = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \rightarrow S(5, 3)$$

مولفه‌ها A و B طبیعی اند:

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

$$y - 3 = a(x - 5) \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} a = -\frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{معادله کوچک}} y - 3 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 5)$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{4}(0 - 5) \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

محل برخورد سه‌سری با محور عرضها:

فاصله تا مبدأ منکبات $\frac{1}{4}$