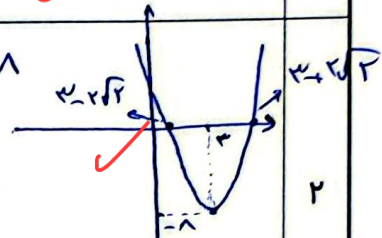


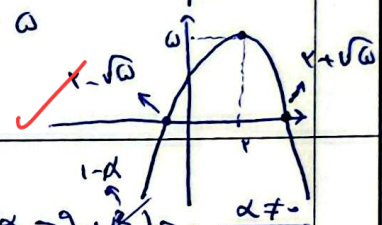
الف)  $\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \min \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{1} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \min \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ -1 \end{array} \right.$  اکسدرم از نوع مینیم است.

ب)  $\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \max \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{-1} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \max \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$  اکسدرم از نوع ماکزیم است.

الف)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$   $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow y_s = -1$   
 $\Delta = 32 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{4 + 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{4 - 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 - 2\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right.$



ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$   $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2 \Rightarrow y_s = 5$   
 $\Delta = 20 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{-4 + 2\sqrt{5}}{-2} = 2 - \sqrt{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{5}}{-2} = 2 + \sqrt{5} \end{array} \right.$



$\alpha, \beta, \alpha \Rightarrow \epsilon \alpha^2 + k\alpha^2 - 9\alpha + \alpha\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\epsilon\alpha + k\alpha - 9 + \beta) = 0$   $\alpha \neq 0$   
 $\epsilon\alpha^2 + \alpha(k-1) - 9 + \beta = 0$   $\epsilon\beta^2 + k\beta^2 - 9\beta + \alpha\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta(\epsilon\beta + k\beta - 9 + \alpha) = 0$   $\beta \neq 0$   
 $\epsilon\beta^2 + \beta(k-1) - 9 + \alpha = 0$   $\epsilon\alpha^2 + \alpha(k-1) - 9 + \beta = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \epsilon(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) - k(\beta - \alpha) + \beta - \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow (\beta - \alpha)(1 - \epsilon - k) = 0$   $\alpha \neq \beta$   
 $-1 - k = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$

رابطه ها را در نظر بگیریم:  
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$   $\xrightarrow{\text{طرفین به توان 2}}$   $\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$   
 $S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 4m$   
 $P = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = m$   
 $\Rightarrow 4m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$   $\sqrt{m} = n$   
 $4n^2 - 2n - 1 = 0$   $\Rightarrow n = 1$   $\sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + m\alpha - m = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha - 1$   
 $\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$   $\alpha = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4}$   $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$   $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

اندازه ارتعاش صلب  $= m$   
 $\Delta = |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + 4 + 4m - 4m}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(m-2)^2}}{2}$   
 $= \frac{|m-2|}{2}$   $\Rightarrow$  حالت 1:  $s = \frac{m(m-2)}{2} = \frac{m}{2} - m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0$   
 $m = 2$   $m = -1$   
 حالت 2:  $s = \frac{m(2-m)}{2} = \frac{m}{2} - m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0$   
 $m = 2$   $m = -1$

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$  جواب حقیقی ندارد

مقادیر ممکن برای طول راس سه ضلعی

کمترین مقدار سهمی برابر با عرض نقطه Ent است:

$$y = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{-(9-4a^2)}{4a} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \Rightarrow 4a^2 - v^2 = 4\lambda a^2 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v}{\lambda}}$$

با توجه به اینکه سهمی دارای کمترین مقدار است، یعنی همیشه در راست باشد.  $a > 0$

به ازای یک مقدار  $a = \sqrt{\frac{v}{\lambda}}$

علاوه بر این، علامت دارد  $a > 0$  مقدار مثبت  $a$  قابل قبول است. کمترین مقدار سهمی  $\frac{v}{\lambda}$

برای  $\alpha_1, \beta_1$  و  $\alpha_2, \beta_2$  داریم:

$$|\alpha_1 - \beta_1| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{111} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + 1 + 2a - 4a} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a-1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow |a-1| = 2$$

در صورت  $\alpha_1, \beta_1$  رو به فرستادگی، طبیعی اند پس  $\alpha_1 > \beta_1$

$\frac{a}{1} > 1 \Rightarrow a-1 > 0 \Rightarrow a-1 = 2 \Rightarrow a = 3$

برای  $\alpha_2, \beta_2$  داریم:

$$|\alpha_2 - \beta_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{111} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{9a^2 + 1 + 2a - 4b} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+1+1-4b} = 2 \Rightarrow 100 - 4b = 4 \Rightarrow 4b = 96 \Rightarrow b = 24$$

$\alpha_1, \beta_1 = \frac{a}{1} = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \frac{a}{1} = 3$

$\alpha_2, \beta_2 = \frac{b}{1} = 24$

مضامین رأس سهمی اول را  $\alpha_{s1}, \beta_{s1}$  و مضامین رأس سهمی دوم را  $\alpha_{s2}, \beta_{s2}$ :

$$\alpha_{s1} = \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \alpha_{s2} = \frac{-b}{-2b} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta_{s1} = \frac{-\Delta}{-4a} = \frac{a^2 + \lambda a}{4a}, \quad \beta_{s2} = \frac{-\Delta}{-4b} = \frac{b^2 + \lambda b}{-4b}$$

$2b(\frac{1}{2}) - b(\frac{1}{2}) - 1 = \frac{a}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = -2 \Rightarrow a = -4$

$-\frac{a}{19} + \frac{a}{2} + 1 = -\frac{b}{14} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{14}{19} = -\frac{b}{14} \Rightarrow b = -4$

$2\alpha x^2 + 4\alpha + \beta = 0$

$2\alpha x^2 + 4\beta + \beta = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2\alpha x^2 + 4\alpha = 2\alpha x^2 + 4\beta \Rightarrow \alpha(2\alpha x^2 + 4) = \alpha(2\alpha x^2 + 4\beta)$

$\beta > \alpha \Rightarrow 2\alpha x^2 + 4 > 2\alpha x^2 + 4\beta \Rightarrow \alpha > \alpha\beta \Rightarrow \alpha > \alpha\beta$

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

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $\alpha = \alpha: 2\alpha x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 4\alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow y_5 = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{\Delta}{100\alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow y_5 > 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -\alpha$   $\beta > \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\beta = 1 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{a}x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = 1, y_5 = 21$

$a+b = a^2 + b^2 - 12 \Rightarrow s = s^2 - 2p = 12$

$ab = a+b - 1 \Rightarrow p = s - 1$

$s^2 - 2s - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow s = 5$

$(s-5)(s+2) = 0 \Rightarrow s = 5$

$\Rightarrow a+b = 1 = 5$

حرفه  $a, b$  اعداد طبیعی اند چنانچه مثبت نیست