

احد طرفین به - یازدم نسبت

اگر یکی از ضلع‌های $y = (a-1)x^2 + a + 3$ به نسبت $\frac{1}{2}$ $a=2$ مقدر باشد این بخش دور هم را در دایره اول نسبت قطع کنند.

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2(a-1)} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 2 = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\times -2} x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ (2) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مولد} = (4)$$

درست $f(x) = mx^2 - 2x + m$ جهت بررسی حاصل m دارد

a_1	a_2	a_3
$f(x)$	$-$	$+$

$\rightarrow m < 0$ (1)

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

معادله درجه دوم باشد $\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3}$ و $\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3}$ باشد و اینها را در دایره اول قرار دهیم

$$3 - \sqrt{5} + 3 + \sqrt{5} = 6 \rightarrow \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

معادله درجه دوم $9x^2 - 18x + 6$

اگر α و β ضلع‌های دایره درجه دوم باشند $2\alpha^2 - 18\alpha + 6 = 0$ باشد

$$2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 + \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{(a+b)(a-b)} \rightarrow 2(14 - m - 2) + \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{14}$$

$\rightarrow 12 - 2m + 6 - 2\sqrt{48 - 14m - 14} = 12$

$$12 - 2m - 2\sqrt{48 - 14m - 14} = 12 \rightarrow -2m - 2\sqrt{48 - 14m - 14} = 0 \rightarrow 2m + 2\sqrt{48 - 14m - 14} = 0$$

$$m + \sqrt{48 - 14m - 14} = 0 \rightarrow 14 - m = \sqrt{48 - 14m - 14} \rightarrow 48 - 14m + m^2 = 48 - 14m$$

$$14 - 14m + m^2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$$

مختصات $(2, 9)$ است اگر این ضلع‌ها را در دایره اول قرار دهیم

$$a(x-h)^2 + k \rightarrow a(x-2)^2 + 9 \rightarrow ax^2 - 4ax + 4a + 9 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 5 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 5 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow (-1, 5)$$

اگر $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ حاصل B به نسبت باشد $aa^2 - 7m + 9B = 0$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{\alpha} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{9\beta}{\alpha} \quad \alpha = \frac{9}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm 3$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{9}{\alpha} - \alpha \rightarrow \beta = 0 \rightarrow \text{مختصات}$$

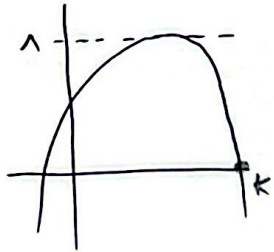
$$-2 - 1(B) = -\frac{9}{3} \rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-2+9}{4} \rightarrow \frac{7}{4}$$

؟ $\alpha^r + r m - \epsilon = 0$ $\rightarrow \alpha^r + r m - m B = \Lambda$ $\rightarrow \alpha^r + r m - m B = \Lambda$ $\rightarrow \alpha^r + r m - m B = \Lambda$

$$\alpha^r = -m\alpha + rm \rightarrow -m\alpha + rm - mB = \Lambda$$

$$-m(\alpha + B) + rm = \Lambda \rightarrow -m(-m) + rm - \Lambda = 0 \rightarrow m^r + rm - \Lambda = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + rm - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-(+r)}{1} = -r$$

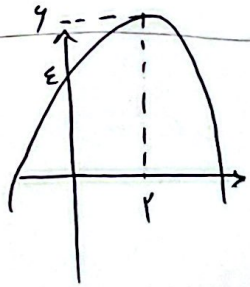


$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \Lambda \rightarrow -\frac{(14 - r(\frac{m^r}{r} + 7m))}{\epsilon m} \rightarrow \frac{-(14 - r m^r - 7\Lambda m)}{\epsilon m} = +\Lambda \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r m^r + 7\Lambda m - 14}{\epsilon m} = \Lambda \rightarrow \frac{m^r + 7\epsilon m - \Lambda}{\epsilon m} = \Lambda \rightarrow m^r + 7\epsilon m - \Lambda = 14m$$

$$m^r - 7m - \Lambda = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{max} \\ \text{min} \end{matrix}$$

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$$\alpha(n-r)^r + 4 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha n^r - \epsilon a n + \epsilon a + 4}{\epsilon a + 4 = \epsilon}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}(n-r)^r + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=r}$$

$$\epsilon a = -r \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha^r - \epsilon n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{4\epsilon}{9} - \frac{14}{r}$$

$$\alpha^r - (\epsilon \alpha + \epsilon) m + (3\alpha^r + 4\alpha + 3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} r \times \alpha^r = r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + 3 \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + 3}{r} \\ r + \alpha^r = \epsilon \alpha + \epsilon \rightarrow \alpha^r = \epsilon \alpha + \epsilon \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r\alpha^r + 4\alpha + 3 = \Lambda \alpha + \epsilon \\ r\alpha^r - \Lambda \alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \\ \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \Lambda m + 12 \rightarrow \alpha^r = 4$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha^r - \frac{\Lambda}{r} m + \frac{1}{r} + 2 + 3 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \frac{\Lambda}{r} m + \frac{\epsilon}{r} \rightarrow r m^r - \Lambda m + \epsilon \rightarrow$$

$$\alpha^r - \Lambda m + 12 \rightarrow (m-4)(m-2) \rightarrow \frac{4}{r} = 2, \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)$$