

$-\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{10}{2(a-1)} = 2 \Rightarrow (a-1) = -5 \Rightarrow a = -4$ - ۱

$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \Rightarrow y = \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 3\right)}_{x_1 = 6} \underbrace{(x + 1)}_{x_2 = -1} = 0$

x	x_1	x_2	$y = ax^2 + bx + c$
$f(x)$	مواقع علامت	مواقع علامت	} $\Rightarrow m < 0$
$f(x)$	علامت	علامت	

$y = mx^2 - dx + m$

شروع معادله دو ریشه متمایز دارد پس باید $2d - 4m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 < \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{d}{2} < m < \frac{d}{2}$

(I) \wedge (II) $\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{2} < m < \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{d}{2}, 0\right)$

$y = a(x^2 - sx + p)$

$s = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{4} + 2 - \sqrt{4}}{2} = 2$

$p = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \left(\frac{-2 + \sqrt{4}}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-2 - \sqrt{4}}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

$\Rightarrow y = a(x^2 - 2x + 1)$

چون یخواسیم ضرایب صحیح شود عبارت ما را $\rightarrow a=1$

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

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 17 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 + 2\alpha\beta = 17 \Rightarrow 16 - m + 2\alpha\beta = 17 \Rightarrow 2\alpha\beta = m + 1$ - ۲

$s = -\frac{b}{2a} = 8$

$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+1}{2}$

$2x^2 - 17x + m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{17^2 - 4(m+1)}}{4} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4}}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{17 - \sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4}}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{17^2 + 17^2 - 4m - 4 - 17\sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4}}{16}$

$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{17 + \sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4}}{4} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{17^2 + 17^2 - 4m - 4 + 17\sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4}}{16}$

(I), (II) $\Rightarrow m - 17 = 16 - m - 4\sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4} \Rightarrow 18 - 2m = 4\sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4} \Rightarrow 4.5 - m = 2\sqrt{17^2 - 4m - 4}$

$\Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 17x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 8.5x + 1 = 0$

$\alpha = 1, \beta = 2$

$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \Rightarrow y = a(x-2)^2 + 9 = ax^2 - 4ax + 4a + 9$

(I) $\Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 2x + 8 = -(x+4)(x+1)$

$a + 9 = 8 \Rightarrow (a+9) = 8 \Rightarrow a = -1$ (I)

در بازه $(-1, 8)$ این در بالا محور x را قطع می کند

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{v}{\alpha} = \alpha\beta \quad (I)$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} = \alpha\beta \stackrel{P \neq 0}{=} \frac{q}{\alpha} = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = q \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{q} \quad (II)$$

(I) (II)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{\alpha} = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{v}{\alpha} \quad \text{و } \beta > 0$$

$$\frac{v}{\alpha} - \frac{v}{\alpha} = -\alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{v}{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{-1+1}{\alpha} = \frac{v}{\alpha}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -m \quad (I)$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = -pm \quad (II)$$

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta = 1 \stackrel{(I)}{=} \alpha^2 + (\alpha + \beta)(\beta) = 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha\beta = 1$$

$$S^2 - 2P + P = 1 \Rightarrow S^2 - P = 0$$

(I) (II)

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + pm = 1 \Rightarrow (m-r)(m+r) = 0 \begin{cases} m=0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \\ m=r \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + r\alpha - r = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S = -r$$

$$f(x) = mx^2 + rx + \frac{m}{r} + v \quad y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{r}{m} = -\frac{1s - pm^2 - pm}{m} = 1 \Rightarrow r m^2 + pm - 1s = r m \Rightarrow r m^2 - pm - 1s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - pm - 1s = 0 \Rightarrow (m-r)(m+r) = 0$$

(I)

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -rx^2 + rx + s$$

$$\frac{f(x)=0}{\Rightarrow} -rx^2 + rx + s = 0 \Rightarrow rx^2 - rx - s = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - rx - \frac{s}{r} = 0$$

classical - جيب

$$m = -r$$

(II)

$$K_r = K = r$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = r \end{cases}$$

$$S|_K \Rightarrow y = a(x-h)^2 + k \Rightarrow y = a(x-r)^2 + s$$

$$\stackrel{x=0}{=} y = fa + s = f \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (I)$$

(I)

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}(x^2 - rx + r) + s = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + rx - r + s = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + rx + f$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{s}{p} = \frac{f}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r \\ P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{f}{-1} = -f \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - (fa + r)x + (ra^2 + ra + r) = 0 \stackrel{x_1=r}{=} r - 1a^2 + ra + r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ra^2 - ra - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{f}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow (x-r)(x-\frac{f}{r}) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = r, x_2 = \frac{f}{r}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (f(a+1))^2 - (r)(r)(a^2 + ra + 1) > 0 \Rightarrow 1^2(a+1)^2 - 1^2(a+1)^2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a+1)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a \neq -1$$