

۱۴, ۲۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: ... تاریخ: ... پاسخنانه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹ کلاس: ...

$$\alpha, 3\alpha \rightarrow S, 3\alpha, P, 3\alpha^2 \rightarrow P, \frac{c}{a} = 3\alpha^2 = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{c}{9a} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{3\sqrt{a}} \text{ و } -\frac{\sqrt{c}}{3\sqrt{a}} \text{ I}$$

(۲)

$$\text{II: } S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1}{c} + 3 = \frac{-1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{c} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

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(۱۶) ✓

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 5 \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب}} \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = 10 \rightarrow \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{5P}}{P} = 10 \mid P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+12}{c^2} \rightarrow 10 = \frac{m+12}{c^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \rightarrow m+12+1 = 10c^2 \rightarrow m = -1$$

(۲)

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب}} -2x^2 + 5x + 10 = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \text{ ✓}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -2 \text{ فرض } \alpha = 2, \beta = -1$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow 2(2)^2 + 4K - 9 = 2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow K = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow -4 + K + 9 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow K = -\frac{3}{4}$$

(۲)

فرض می‌کنیم جواب (۱) یا (۲) نباشند پس باید K متفاوت از اینها با قرار دادن (۱) و (۲) در معادله K برابر می‌شود پس برابر اینها جواب هستند

(K = -3/4) ✓

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}, \beta = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2 + 2(\alpha^2\beta^2) + \alpha^2 \rightarrow$$

(۲)

$$\rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{16 - 4a}{4} \right) + \frac{16 - 4a - 12\sqrt{16 - 4a}}{4} = 12 - 4a + 16 - 4a - 3\sqrt{16 - 4a} = 9 - 8a - 3\sqrt{16 - 4a} = 10 + 12\sqrt{a} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \text{ ✓}$$

(۲, ۲۵)

$$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - \sqrt{t} - 5 = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \sqrt{t}, P = \frac{c}{a} = -5$$

$$S_t = t_1 + t_2 \rightarrow S = (-2t_1) + 2t_1(-t_1) + 2t_2 = 0$$

$$P_t = t_1 \cdot t_2 \rightarrow P_x = (\sqrt{t_1})(-\sqrt{t_1})(\sqrt{t_2})(-\sqrt{t_2}) = t_1 \cdot t_2 = P_t = -5$$

$$2P^2 - 5SP + 2S = 0 = 2(-5)^2 - 5(-5)(-2) + 2(-5) = 50 - 50 - 10 = -10 \text{ (خطا)}$$

صفحه ۳ اف

$$S_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_1, S_2 = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 + 10, \beta_1 = \beta_2 + 10 \Rightarrow S_1 = S_2 + 1$$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{-a}{ra} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} rx^2 + x - 2 = 0 & I \\ rx^2 - x + b = 0 & II \end{cases} \quad (r)$$

$$x_I = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{10}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{-r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x_{II}$$

$$P_{II} = 1(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{c}{a} + \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ r & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ r & c \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{-1} \checkmark$$

$$x_1 = y_1 \rightarrow (x_1)(x_1) \rightarrow x + x + r = 2x + r = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow 2x + r = a + 1 \rightarrow 2a = 2x + c$$

$$(y_1)(y_1) \rightarrow y + y + r = 2y + r = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow 2y + r = c + 1 \rightarrow 2a = 2y + c$$

$$\rightarrow 2x + c = 2y + c \rightarrow x = y \rightarrow x = 1, y = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 1, c = 1 \rightarrow P = 1 \\ 2y = 1, c = 1 \rightarrow P = 1 \end{cases} \quad (r)$$

$$125 - 125 = 0 \quad (r) \checkmark$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

$$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot (1 - \beta)^2 - r \cdot \beta = 17 \rightarrow r \cdot \beta^2 - r \cdot \beta + 1 = 0$$

$$r \cdot \beta(\beta - 1) = -1 \rightarrow -r \cdot \alpha \beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow a = -r \cdot b$$

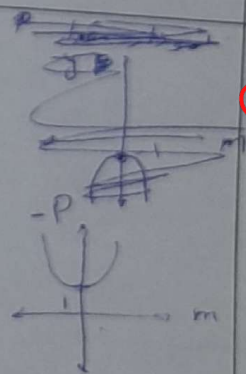
$$-r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot \beta - 1 = 0 \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{D}}{|a|} = \boxed{\frac{r}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\alpha^2, \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = -1, P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1 - m^2}{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2, \beta^2 = 1 - 2P = 1 + 1 - m^2$$

برای رساندن این مقدار به کمترین
 (-9m) باید کمترین باشد که طبق نمودار است راست
 به دست می آید

$$\alpha^2, \beta^2 = 1 - 2(-1) = 1 + 2 = \boxed{3} \checkmark$$



$$x_{opt} = \frac{-a+c}{r} = -1 \rightarrow y = a(x+1) \rightarrow ax^2 + 2ax + a + 1 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{ra}{a}$$

$$= -1, P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a+1}{a} \rightarrow \alpha^2, \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P \rightarrow 1 - 2P = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2a-2}{a} = 1$$

$$-2a - 2 = a \rightarrow a = -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \text{در عرض } a \rightarrow c = a + 1 = -\frac{4}{3} + 1 = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}} \checkmark$$

دقت!

$$u^r = t \rightarrow t^r - vt - a = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{r} \quad t > 0 \quad (a)$$

$$u_r = \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r}} \quad u_r = -\sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r}} \Rightarrow S = 0, P = -\left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r}\right)$$

$$r \dot{p}^r - \cancel{r \dot{S} p} + \cancel{r \dot{S}} = r \dot{p}^r = 29 + v \sqrt{49}$$