

۱۹، ۷۵ افزین!

نام و نام خانوادگی ... عزیزان ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹... کلاس پایه دهم ...

$$3x^2 - ax + f = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow P = 3\alpha^2$$

$$P = \frac{f}{3} \rightarrow \frac{f}{3} = 3\alpha^2 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} \rightarrow 3\alpha = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{f}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a = 1 \\ S &= -\frac{f}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{اختلاف} = 14$$

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} + 2(4) = 2 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = 12$$

$$\frac{m+1}{1} = 12 \rightarrow m = 11 \rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$x^2 + kx - 9x - 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2}{\beta}$$

$$-\frac{2}{\beta} + \beta = 1$$

$$\frac{-2 + \beta^2}{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta - 2 = 0$$

$$(\beta - 2)(\beta + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \beta = 2 \text{ or } -1, \alpha = -1 \text{ or } 2$$

$$f(-1)^2 + k(-1) - 9(-1) - 2 = 0 \rightarrow -f + k + 9 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow k = -3$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$3\alpha^2 + 12\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha^2 + 12\beta^2 &\rightarrow \frac{3}{r}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \rightarrow \frac{3}{r}(S^2 - 4P) + \frac{1}{r}((\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)) \\ &\rightarrow \frac{3}{r}(16 - 12a) + \frac{1}{r}(-4)/(-\sqrt{36 - 4a}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{r}(16 - 12a) = 18 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^2 - vx - \Delta = 0 \rightarrow t^2 - vt - \Delta = 0$$

$$P = v, S = -\Delta$$

$$t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}}$$

$$S = 0 \rightarrow 2P^2 - 3P + 2S = 2P^2 \rightarrow P' = \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\Delta}}{2} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{f + 14\sqrt{99} + 49}{f} \right) r = \left(\frac{118 + 14\sqrt{99}}{2} \right)$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = 0 \left[\frac{-4}{r}\right] = -1 \checkmark$$

$$r\alpha^r - a\alpha + b = 0$$

$$r\alpha\alpha^r + a\alpha - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$r\alpha^r - \alpha + b = 0 \Rightarrow r\alpha^r + \alpha - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{r}{r}, \alpha_r = -r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha'_1 = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha'_r = -\frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow \alpha'_1 = r, \alpha'_r = -\frac{r}{r} \rightsquigarrow P = r \rightsquigarrow \boxed{b=-4}$$

$$a\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \rightsquigarrow S = 1, P = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\frac{r}{a}} \checkmark$$

$$\rightsquigarrow r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r = r \cdot \left(1 - r\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right) \rightsquigarrow r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r = r + r \cdot \frac{b}{a}$$

$$a\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \xrightarrow{\times \frac{r}{a}} r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \alpha - r \cdot \frac{b}{a} \rightsquigarrow r \cdot \beta^r - r \cdot \beta = r \cdot \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta = 1 \rightsquigarrow r + 4 \cdot \frac{b}{a} = 1 \rightsquigarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{r}{4} \rightsquigarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow P = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \alpha^r + \alpha + \frac{1}{r} = 0 \rightsquigarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\frac{1+r}{r}} \rightsquigarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\frac{r}{a}} \rightsquigarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow P = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha^r - (a+1)\alpha + a = 0 \rightsquigarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{\alpha}{r} = \frac{1}{r}, \frac{\alpha}{r} + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \left(\frac{\alpha-1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{\alpha+r}{r}\right) = a \rightsquigarrow (\alpha-1)(\alpha+r) = a \rightsquigarrow \alpha^r + r\alpha - r - a$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^r - r\alpha - r = 0 \rightsquigarrow (a-1)/(a+1) \rightsquigarrow a = r, a = -1 \rightsquigarrow P = r$$

$$\alpha^r - b\alpha + b = 0 \rightsquigarrow S = 1 \rightsquigarrow \alpha'_1 = r, \alpha'_r = r \rightsquigarrow P = r \checkmark$$

$$P_r - P_1 = r - r = 0 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha^r + \alpha - 1 - m^r = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + r\left(\frac{1+m^r}{1}\right) = r m^r + r \rightsquigarrow \min \cdot \frac{-b}{ra} = 0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \min = r(0) + r = 0 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\min \alpha^r + \beta^r = r} \checkmark$$

$$B(-a, y), A(r, y) \rightsquigarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-a+r}{r} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ent} / -1 \rightsquigarrow a\alpha^r + b\alpha + c = 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \rightarrow b = ra$$

$$\rightsquigarrow a\alpha^r + r\alpha + c \xrightarrow{\alpha=1} a - ra + c = 1 \rightsquigarrow \underline{c = a+1}$$

$$\rightarrow a\alpha^r + r\alpha + a+1 = 0 \rightsquigarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = a \rightsquigarrow S^r - rP = a \rightsquigarrow r - rP = a$$

$$\rightsquigarrow r - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = a \rightsquigarrow \frac{a+1}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \underline{a = -\frac{r}{r}} \rightsquigarrow c = a+1 = -\frac{r}{r} + 1 = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$ra + r = -a$$

$$ra = -r$$