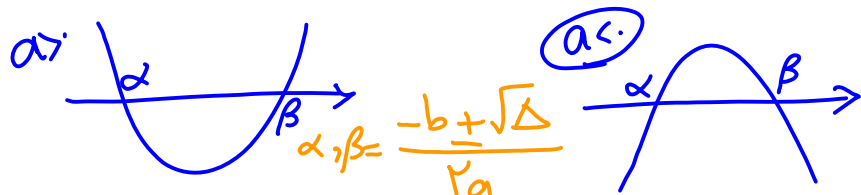


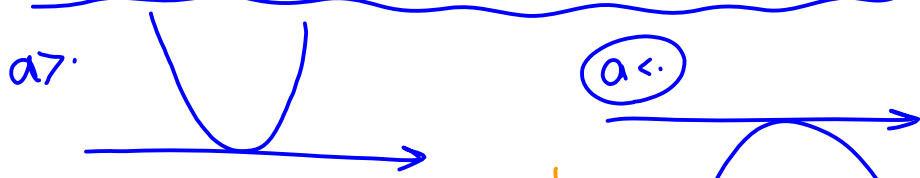
بنافدا

معادله درجه دوم

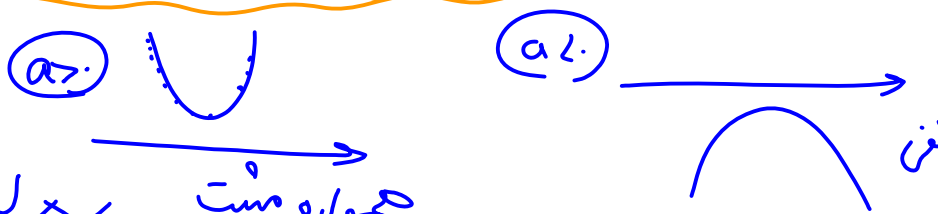
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$



$\Delta > 0$ دو ریشه دارد



$\Delta = 0$ یک ریشه مضاعف دارد
 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{-b}{2a}$



همواره مثبت $\Delta < 0$
 $a > 0$
 همواره منفی $\Delta < 0$
 $a < 0$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \\ \beta = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} + \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2b}{2a} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right)\left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right) = \frac{b^2 - \Delta}{4a^2} = \frac{b^2 - (b^2 - 4ac)}{4a^2} = \frac{4ac}{4a^2} = \frac{c}{a}$$

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

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P \\ \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3PS \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - vx + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} S = \alpha + \beta &= \frac{-b}{a} = v \\ P = \alpha\beta &= \frac{c}{a} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

نکته: حتماً در معادله درجه دومی یکنواختیها K برابر دیگری باشد داریم $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$\frac{b^2}{ac} = \frac{(K+1)^2}{K}$$

در معادله $x^2 - (m+1)x + m = 0$ یکنواختیها 2 برابر دیگری است m را بیابید.

$$\frac{b^2}{ac} = \frac{(K+1)^2}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{(m+1)^2}{m} = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow 2m^2 + 5m + 2 = 9m$$

$$m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)}}{4} = \frac{4 \pm 4}{4} = 1 \text{ or } -\frac{1}{2}$$

اگر α, β ریشه‌های معادله $x^2 - 4x + \varepsilon = 0$ باشند مطلوب است: $\alpha + \beta = 4$ $\alpha\beta = \varepsilon$

الف) $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{S^2 - 2P}{P} = \frac{16 - 2\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{16}{\varepsilon} - 2 = 7 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{\varepsilon} = 9 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{16}{9}$

ب) $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{S^3 - 3PS}{P} = \frac{64 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{64 - 12\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{15\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = 15 \Rightarrow 64 - 12\varepsilon = 15\varepsilon \Rightarrow 64 = 27\varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{64}{27}$

ج) $A = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} + \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \quad A^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} + \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times \frac{\beta}{\alpha}} = 7 + 2 = 9$

$A = 3$

برای α : $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + \varepsilon = 0$
 $\alpha^2 + \varepsilon = 4\alpha$

برای β : $\beta^2 - 4\beta + \varepsilon = 0$
 $\beta^2 + \varepsilon = 4\beta$

$\frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \varepsilon}$

$= \frac{1}{4\alpha} + \frac{1}{4\beta} = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{4\alpha\beta} = \frac{4}{4 \times \frac{16}{9}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$\begin{cases} x = \alpha \rightarrow x - \alpha = 0 \\ x = \beta \rightarrow x - \beta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$

$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

معادله درجه دوم بنویسید
 ریشه ها $2 - \sqrt{3}$ و $2 + \sqrt{3}$ باشد

$S = \alpha + \beta = 2 - \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} = 4$
 $P = \alpha\beta = (2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) = 4 - 3 = 1$
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$

اگر α, β ریشه‌های معادله $x^2 - 4x + \varepsilon = 0$ باشند معادله درجه دوم دیگری بنویسید که ریشه‌هایش: $S = \frac{b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = 4$ $\alpha\beta = \varepsilon$

الف) از ۲ برابر ریشه‌های معادله فوق ۳ واحد کمتر باشد $2\alpha - 3$, $2\beta - 3$

$S = (2\alpha - 3) + (2\beta - 3) = 2(\alpha + \beta) - 6 = 2 \cdot 4 - 6 = 2$
 $P = (2\alpha - 3)(2\beta - 3) = 4\alpha\beta - 6\alpha - 6\beta + 9 = 4\varepsilon - 6(\alpha + \beta) + 9 = 4\varepsilon - 6 \cdot 4 + 9 = 4\varepsilon - 15$
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 11 = 0$

$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \varepsilon, \frac{1}{\beta} + \varepsilon$
 $S = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \varepsilon + \frac{1}{\beta} + \varepsilon = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} + 2\varepsilon = \frac{4}{\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon = \frac{19}{\varepsilon}$
 $P = (\frac{1}{\alpha} + \varepsilon)(\frac{1}{\beta} + \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} + \varepsilon(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}) + \varepsilon^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon(\frac{4}{\varepsilon}) + \varepsilon^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 4 + \varepsilon^2 = 22, 20$

$$\alpha^2, \beta^2$$

(ج) مربع، ریشه های معادله فوق باشند.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 34 - 8 = 26 \\ P &= \alpha^2 \cdot \beta^2 = (\alpha\beta)^2 = 16 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(>) معکوس ریشه های معادله اصلی باشند. $(x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0)$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta} \quad \begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \\ P = \frac{1}{\alpha} \times \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6} = 0 \end{cases}$$

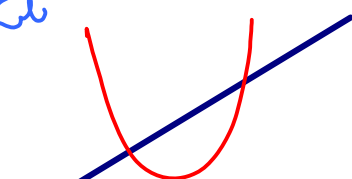
کافی است جای α, β را عوض کنیم.

(ه) قرینه، ریشه های معادله اصلی باشند.

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha, -\beta \\ S &= (-\alpha) + (-\beta) = -(\alpha + \beta) = -4 \\ P &= (-\alpha)(-\beta) = \alpha\beta = 6 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

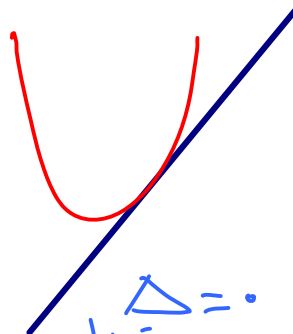
کافی است b را قرینه کنیم.

نکته مهم

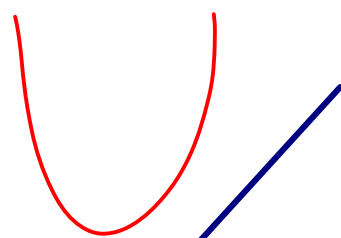


$$ax^2 + bx + c = mx + n$$

معادله تقاطع درجه ۲ $\rightarrow \Delta > 0$



تقاطع $\Delta = 0$



تقاطع $\Delta < 0$

