

46. Wyznacz wszystkie wartości parametru $a, a \in \mathbb{R}$, dla których dziedziną funkcji

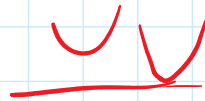
$$y = \sqrt{(a^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(a - 1)x + 2} \text{ jest zbiór liczb rzeczywistych } \mathbb{R}. = \text{II}$$

I: $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Zadanie: $(a^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(a - 1)x + 2 \geq 0$

Cała funkcja ma być nad lub na osi

brak miejsc zero lub 1 miejsce
 $\Delta_x < 0$ $\Delta_x = 0$



I $\begin{cases} a_x > 0 \\ \Delta_x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

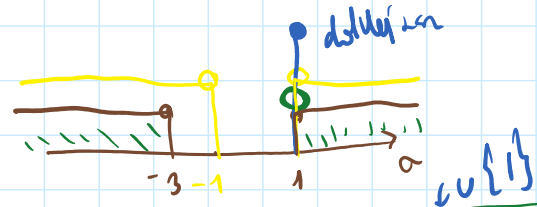
II $a_x = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \vee a = -1 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x^2 - 4x + 2 \geq 0$
 $0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$ spełnia $\mathbb{R} \neq \emptyset$
 $x \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{II}: x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$

$y = \sqrt{2} \leftarrow$ stała $\text{II}: x \in \mathbb{R}$

II do odpowiedzi musimy dotrzeć $a = 1$ nie bierzemy $a = -1$

$$y = \sqrt{(a^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(a - 1)x + 2}$$

$\begin{cases} a_x > 0 \\ \Delta_x \leq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$



$a \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 odp. $a \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty)$

od 2) $\Delta_x = 4(a - 1)^2 - 8(a^2 - 1) = -4a^2 - 8a + 12 = -4(a^2 + 2a - 3)$

$\Delta_x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -4(a^2 + 2a - 3) \leq 0$
 $-4(a + 3)(a - 1) \leq 0$
 $a_1 = -3 \quad a_2 = 1$

$-3 < -1 \quad -2$
 $3 < -1 \quad 2 \quad \text{ok}$



od 1) $a_x > 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 1 > 0$
 $(a - 1)(a + 1) > 0$
 $1 \quad -1$



$a \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

Zadanie 1.7. [matura, maj 2012, zad. 4. (6 pkt)]

Oblicz wszystkie wartości parametru m , dla których równanie $x^2 - (m+2)x + m+4 = 0$ ma dwa różne pierwiastki rzeczywiste x_1, x_2 takie, że $x_1^4 + x_2^4 = 4m^3 + 6m^2 - 32m + 12$.

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

$$a=1 \quad b=-(m+2) \quad c=m+4$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

odp $x \in \{-\sqrt{14}, \sqrt{14}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1, x_2 \\ 1) a \neq 0 \\ 2) \Delta_x > 0 \\ 3) x_1^4 + x_2^4 = 4m^3 + 6m^2 - 32m + 12 \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m \in \mathbb{R} \\ m \in m \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{12}) \cup (\sqrt{12}, +\infty) \\ m \in \{-\sqrt{14}, \sqrt{14}\} \in \text{odl} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ad 3)} \quad x_1^4 + x_2^4 &= (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2 - 2x_1^2 x_2^2 = [(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2]^2 - 2(x_1 x_2)^2 = \\ &= \left[\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - 2\frac{c}{a} \right]^2 - 2\left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \stackrel{a=1}{=} [b^2 - 2c]^2 - 2c^2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(m+2)^2 - 2(m+4)]^2 - 2(m+4)^2 &= [m^2 + 2m - 4]^2 - 2m^2 - 16m - 32 \\ m^4 + 4m^2 + 16 + 4m^3 - 8m^2 - 16m - 2m^2 - 16m - 32 &= \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc \quad m^4 + 4m^3 - 6m^2 - 32m - 16$$

$$m^4 + 4m^3 - 6m^2 - 32m - 16 = 4m^3 + 6m^2 - 32m + 12$$

$$\frac{m^4}{t^2} - \frac{12m^2}{t} - 28 = 0$$

$$(m^2 - 14)(m^2 + 2) = 0$$

$$(m - \sqrt{14})(m + \sqrt{14})(m^2 + 2) = 0$$

$$(m_1 = \sqrt{14} \quad m_2 = -\sqrt{14})$$

$$t = 14 \vee t = -2 \\ m^2 = 14 \quad m^2 = -2$$

ma 2 sposoby dokonania: widać
I) $\Delta_x > 0$

II) $m = \sqrt{14} \Rightarrow \Delta_x$?
 $m = -\sqrt{14} \Rightarrow \Delta_x$?

NIE
DZIAŁA

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

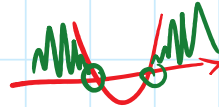
$$\Delta_x = b^2 - 4ac = (m+2)^2 - 4(m+4) = m^2 + 4m + 4 - 4m - 16 = m^2 - 12$$

$$\Delta_x = b^2 - 4ac = (m+2)^2 - 4(m+4) = m^2 + 4m + 4 - 4m - 16 = m^2 - 12$$

$$\Delta_x > 0 \Leftrightarrow m^2 - 12 > 0 \quad \boxed{\text{N.K.V.}}$$

$$(m - \sqrt{12})(m + \sqrt{12}) > 0$$

$$m \in (-\infty; -2\sqrt{3}) \cup (2\sqrt{3}; +\infty)$$



Zadanie 1.24. [matura, maj 2018, zad. 12. (6 pkt)]

Wyznacz wszystkie wartości parametru m , dla których równanie $x^2 + (m+1)x - m^2 + 1 = 0$ ma dwa rozwiązania rzeczywiste x_1 i x_2 ($x_1 \neq x_2$), spełniające warunek $x_1^3 + x_2^3 > -7x_1x_2$.

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

$$m = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 &= -\frac{b}{a} & b &= m+1 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 &= \frac{c}{a} & c &= -m^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1. a \neq 0 \\ 2. \Delta > 0 \\ 3. x_1^3 + x_2^3 > -7x_1x_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &= -m-1 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 &= -m^2+1 \end{aligned}$$

ad 3 $x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 7x_1x_2 > 0$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2$$

$$L = (x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + x_2^2) + 7x_1x_2 = (x_1 + x_2)((x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 - x_1x_2) + 7x_1x_2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-m-1)((-m-1)^2 - 3(-m^2+1)) + 7(-m^2+1) = (-m-1)(m^2 + 2m + 1 + 3m^2 - 3) - 7m^2 + 7 = \\ & = (-m-1)(4m^2 + 2m - 2) - 7m^2 + 7 = -4m^3 - 2m^2 + 2m - 4m^2 - 2m + 2 - 7m^2 + 7 = \\ & = -4m^3 - 13m^2 + 9 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

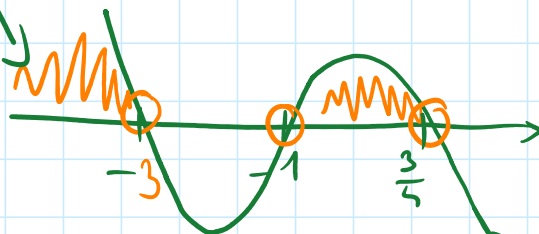
$$\text{dla } m = -1 \quad L(-1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow (m+1)(-4m^2 - 9m + 9) > 0$$

$$(m+1)(-4m^2 - 9m + 9) > 0$$

$$\Delta_m = 81 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 = 9(9 + 16) = 9 \cdot 25 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 3 \cdot 5 = 15$$

$$m_1 = \frac{9-15}{-8} = \frac{-6}{-8} = \frac{3}{4} \quad m_2 = -3$$

$$a = -4 < 0$$



$$a = -4 < 0$$

$$m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (-1, \frac{3}{4})$$

• 7-8	01.12.2021	...
• 9-10	15.12.2021	...
• 11-12	05.01.2022	...
• 13-14	02.02.2022	...
• 15-16	16.02.2022	...
• 17-18	02.03.2022	...
• 19-20	16.03.2022	...
• 21-22	30.03.2022	...
• 23-24	13.04.2022	...
• 25-26	27.04.2022	...
• 27-28	25.05.2022	...
• 29-30	08.06.2022	...