

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x = x(3x - 2) \rightarrow$ ریشه ها $= 0, \frac{2}{3}$
 ext | $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{-b^2}{4a} = \frac{-1}{3}$ در ناحیه 1 $\rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow \min$ دارای \rightarrow از ناحیه 3 نمی گذرد

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x = x(4 - x) \rightarrow$ ریشه ها $= 0, 4$
 ext | $\frac{-b}{2a} = 2$
 $\frac{-b^2}{4a} = 4$ در ناحیه 1 $\rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow \max$ دارای \rightarrow از ناحیه 2 نمی گذرد

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 = (2x - 1)(x - 2) \rightarrow$ ریشه ها $= \frac{1}{2}, 2$
 ext | $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4}$
 $\frac{-b^2}{4a} = \frac{-9}{8}$ در ناحیه 1 $\rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow \min$ دارای \rightarrow از ناحیه 3 نمی گذرد

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow$ ریشه ها $= 2 - \sqrt{3}, 2 + \sqrt{3}$
 ext | $\frac{-b}{2a} = 2$
 $\frac{-b^2}{4a} = 3$ در ناحیه 1 $\rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow \max$ دارای \rightarrow از ناحیه 2 نمی گذرد

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-b}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a}}} \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p = 1 + 4 = 5$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 5^3 - 3sp = 1 + 4 = 5$

د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \times (5^2 - 2p + p) = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{1} \times 4 = \frac{4\sqrt{13}}{1}$

$y = (x - 2)(x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow$ یک ریشه دارد $= 2$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - ax + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$ $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \Rightarrow a(a - 4) < 0$ $\frac{0}{+} \frac{4}{-} \frac{+}{+}$
 $\Rightarrow a = (0, 4]$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 5 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 5 - 2p + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{4a}{3} + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha - 5 = 0$

$3x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \rightarrow a = 12\alpha + 3\alpha^2 \rightarrow \frac{4a}{3} = 4\alpha + \alpha^2 \rightarrow 9 + 4\alpha^2 - 12\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha - 3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3$
 $\alpha + \beta = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\beta} = \frac{-\frac{4a}{3}}{\frac{a}{3}} = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$

$$y_A = y_B \Rightarrow \frac{x_A + x_B}{\gamma} = x_S \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma a + \gamma + \gamma - \gamma a}{\gamma} = b \Rightarrow b = \omega, y_S = b - \gamma = \mu$$

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

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{\gamma a} = \omega \Rightarrow b = -\omega a \\ \frac{-c}{\gamma a} = \mu \Rightarrow -b^2 + \gamma a c = \gamma a \Rightarrow -\omega^2 a^2 + \gamma a c = \gamma a \Rightarrow -\gamma \omega a + c = \mu \Rightarrow c = \gamma \omega a + \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$S = (\omega, \mu) \Rightarrow \mu = \gamma \omega a + \omega b + c \Rightarrow \mu = \gamma \omega a - \omega^2 a + \gamma \omega a + \mu \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \quad \text{☺}$$

~~$\Rightarrow b = -\omega a$~~

$$S = \frac{-b}{\gamma a} = \frac{a}{a} = 1 = \alpha + \beta \quad \gamma_0 \beta^2 + \gamma_0 \alpha^2 - \gamma_0 \beta = 1 \vee \Rightarrow \gamma_0 (\beta^2 + \alpha^2) + \gamma_0 \beta - \gamma_0 \beta = 1 \vee$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-b}{a} = \alpha \cdot \beta \quad \gamma_0 (S^2 - 2P) + \gamma_0 \beta^2 - \gamma_0 \beta = 1 \vee \Rightarrow \gamma_0 + \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a} + \gamma_0 \beta^2 - \gamma_0 \beta = 1 \vee$$

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{a\beta + b}{a} \Rightarrow \beta + \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \gamma_0 + \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a} + \gamma_0 \beta + \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a} - \gamma_0 \beta = 1 \vee$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a} = -\mu \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1}{\gamma_0}$$

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - \frac{b}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{1}{\gamma_0} = 0 \Rightarrow |a - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\gamma_0 a} = \frac{-b^2 + \gamma a c}{\gamma a} = \frac{1}{\gamma_0}$$

$$= -\frac{\gamma}{\omega} = \frac{\gamma \omega}{\omega}$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx + \mu$$

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{\gamma a} = \frac{-\omega + 1}{\gamma} = -\mu \Rightarrow b = \gamma a \\ \frac{-c}{\gamma a} = \frac{-b^2 + \gamma a c}{\gamma a} = \frac{-\gamma a^2 + \gamma a}{\gamma a} = \frac{-\gamma a + \gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{-1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow -\gamma a + \gamma = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow b = \gamma \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\gamma} x^2 + \gamma x + \frac{\mu}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\gamma} x + \gamma \frac{\mu}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} x + \mu$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-b - \sqrt{4}}{\gamma a} = \frac{-\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \gamma a}}{\gamma} = -\gamma - \sqrt{9 - a} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 + 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\gamma (\beta^2 + \alpha^2) + \alpha^2 = 1\gamma \sqrt{\gamma} + 1\omega \Rightarrow \gamma (\gamma^2 - \gamma a) + 1\gamma - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 1\gamma \sqrt{\gamma} + 1\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega a = \gamma \gamma + 1\gamma - 1\omega \Rightarrow a = \gamma, 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 1\gamma \sqrt{\gamma} \Rightarrow a = 1\gamma$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \omega \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} \right)^2 (\omega)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = \gamma \omega \Rightarrow \frac{m + 1\gamma \sqrt{\frac{1}{\gamma}}}{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \gamma \omega$$

$$m + 1\gamma + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma \omega}{\gamma} \Rightarrow m + 1\gamma = \frac{\gamma \omega}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\gamma} - 1\gamma$$