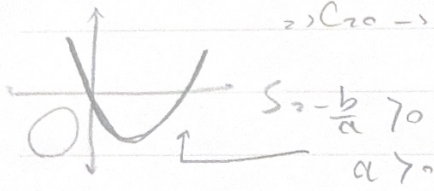


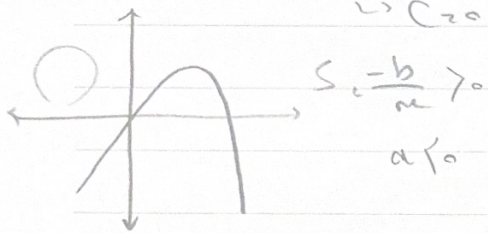
الف)  $y = x(3x - 2) \rightarrow$  از نامبر دوم



$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$  از نامبر اول  
 $S = -\frac{b}{a} > 0$   
 $a > 0$

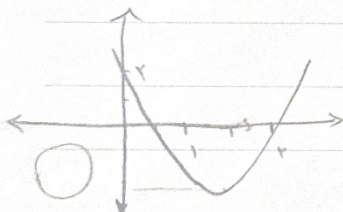
①  
۳

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 5x$   $\rightarrow$  از نامبر دوم



$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$  از نامبر اول  
 $S = -\frac{b}{a} > 0$   
 $a < 0$

الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$   $\Delta > 0, a > 0, S = \frac{1}{4} > 0$

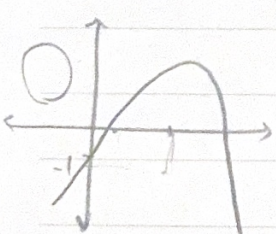


$\Delta > 0, a > 0, S = \frac{-b}{a} > 0$   
 $\frac{-b}{2a} > 0, \frac{-\Delta}{4a} < 0$

از نامبر اول و دوم می گذرد.

②  
۳

ب)  $y = -x^2 + (m-1)x + 2 + \sqrt{3}$



$a < 0, S = -\frac{b}{a} > 0, \frac{-b}{2a} > 0$   
 $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} < 0$

از نامبر اول و دوم می گذرد.

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

$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$   
 ③  
 ۳

$$1) \alpha^r + \beta^r \cdot 5^r - r p = 1 - (-a) = \sqrt{v}$$

$$2) \alpha^r + \beta^r \cdot 5^r - r p = 1 - r(-r) = 10$$

$$3) \alpha^r - \beta^r \cdot (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^r + \beta^r + \alpha\beta) = (\sqrt{1r})(v - r) = \sqrt{1r}$$

$$y = (x - r)(x^r - ax + a)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x = r \\ \frac{0 \cdot r}{+1 - 1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{و } r \\ \text{ب} \end{array} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \Delta K_0 \Rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha a K_0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{ب } (0 > r) \\ \rightarrow \text{ب } (0 > r) \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} = (0 > r)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{r \cdot r}{0} = r - r a + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$r\alpha^r + \beta^r - r a = v$$

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

$$\alpha + \beta = r \Rightarrow \beta = r - \alpha$$

$$r\alpha^r + (r - \alpha)^r - (r - \alpha) = v \Rightarrow r\alpha^r - 1^r\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r\alpha^r - r\alpha + r = 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - r) = 0 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 1 \\ \alpha = r \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{r\beta^r}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = -9$$

$$: \beta = r - \alpha = 10$$

رتبه مقدار  $a = r = 10$  - بزرگترین مرتبه اول  $(r)$

کسرهای بس

$$h = \frac{(ra + r) + (v - ra)}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$h = \frac{a}{r} = (a, r)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v - ra > 0 \\ a < r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$A(9,1) \Rightarrow y_2 = p(n-d)^r + r$$

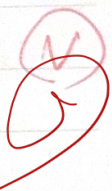
$$1 = p(9-d)^r + r \Rightarrow 14p + r = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1-r}{14}$$

$$y_0 = p(0-d)^r + r = \frac{-rd}{1} + \frac{r}{1} = -\frac{r}{1} \quad n_{20} \leftarrow y_{20} \text{ با } r_{20}$$

$$\text{با } n_{20} \Rightarrow |y_0| = \left| -\frac{r}{1} \right| = \boxed{\frac{1}{14}}$$



$$\alpha_2 = 1 - \beta \leftarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \text{ با } r_{20} \text{ و } n_{20}$$

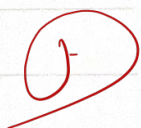


$$C_0 \beta^r + r_0(1-\beta)^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$$

$$C_0 \beta^r + r_0 + r_0 \beta^r - C_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta = 1V \Rightarrow 40\beta^r - 40\beta + r_0 = 1V \Rightarrow 40\beta^r - 40\beta + r_0 = 1V$$

$$\beta = \frac{d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - 4r_0}}{2r_0} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{d \mp \sqrt{d^2 - 4r_0}}{2r_0} \Rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{(d - \sqrt{d^2 - 4r_0})(d + \sqrt{d^2 - 4r_0})}{4r_0} = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$\text{با } n_{20} \text{ و } r_{20} \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^r (\alpha + \beta)^r - 4\alpha\beta = 1 - \frac{r}{r_0} = \frac{r}{d} \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{d^2 - 4r_0}}{2r_0}$$



$$n_{20} \text{ و } r_{20} \Rightarrow n_{20} = \frac{1-d}{r} = -r \Rightarrow n_{20} = -r$$

$$y_2 = a(n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = C\alpha - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$n_{20} \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{r} (1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1+r}{r} = C = \beta$$

$$\sqrt{d+\beta} = \frac{-b}{a} \quad d+\beta = -4 \rightarrow \dots \quad d = \beta - 4 \quad = d < \beta < 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\sqrt{\beta} = d - 4 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{d-4}{\sqrt{\beta}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{d-4}{\sqrt{\beta}} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{(d-4)^2}{\beta}$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(d+4)^2}{\alpha} + \frac{(d-4)^2}{\beta}} = \frac{2d^2 + 12d + 16}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d}{\alpha} d^2 + 12d + 16 = \dots = 16 + 12\sqrt{2} \dots$$

$$2d^2 + 12d - (16 + 12\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow d = \frac{-(12 + 12\sqrt{2}) \pm \sqrt{(12 + 12\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-16 - 12\sqrt{2})}}{4}$$

$$d = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = -(1 + \sqrt{2}) \quad (\sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{\alpha})^2$$

$$\beta = -1 + 2\sqrt{2} \quad \hookrightarrow \alpha \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (-1 - \sqrt{2})(-1 + 2\sqrt{2}) = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 4 \quad (10)$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + 12} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 12 - 12 = 0$$

$$12 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow d + \beta = \frac{12}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+12}{12} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$m = -1 \quad m \alpha^2 + n \alpha + p = 0 \Rightarrow -1 \alpha^2 + n \alpha + p = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = p = \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{4} \quad (11)$$