

1) الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x + 0 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{1}{3} \quad y_s = \frac{Kac - b^2}{Ka} = \frac{0 - 4}{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$   
 ب)  $y = -x^2 + Kx + 0 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-K}{-2} = \frac{K}{2} \quad y_s = \frac{Kac - b^2}{Ka} = \frac{0 - 14}{K} = -\frac{14}{K}$

از نمودر دوم می‌تواند

2) الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \quad x_s = \frac{-b \pm \Delta}{2a} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{2}{4} \text{ و } \frac{1}{4}$   
 ب)  $y = -x^2 + Kx - 1 \quad x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-K}{-2} = \frac{K}{2} \quad y_s = \frac{K(+1) - 19}{-K} = \frac{-14}{-K} = \frac{14}{K}$

از نمودر اول و دوم می‌تواند

3) الف)  $x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \quad S = \frac{-b}{a} = 1 \quad P = \frac{c}{a} = -3$   
 ب)  $\frac{x+B}{x-B} = \frac{+1}{-\sqrt{13}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} \quad \Delta = 1 + 12 = 13$

ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$   
 ج)  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3SP = 1 - 3(1)(-3) = 1 + 9 = 10$   
 د)  $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = \sqrt{13} \times (7 + (-3)) = 4\sqrt{13}$

ایراد فیل و فنچون

INVA

از آنجایی که این معادله فقط یک ریشه داشته پس ریشه دوم وجود و عبارت دوم ریشه ندارد و دلالتش منفی است - صورتی تواند  $x = 2$  باشد این باشد

$y = x^2 - ax + a \quad \Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a = a(a-4)$   
 جوابها  $0 < a < 4$

$(n-2)^2 = x^2 - \epsilon n + \epsilon \quad \alpha = \epsilon \Pi$

3)  $3x^2 - 12x - a = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha \quad \text{①} \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 12$

$3\alpha^2 + 16 - 8\alpha + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 12 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 4 = 0 \div 3 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + \frac{4}{3} = 0$

$\rightarrow (\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 3) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \vee \alpha = 3 \rightarrow \beta = 3 \vee \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = 3$

$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-a}{3} = 4 \rightarrow -a = 12 \rightarrow a = -12$

ریشه بزرگ  $= 3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$

4)  $V - 2a > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{طبیعیانه}} V > 2a \rightarrow a < \frac{V}{2}, a$   
 $a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} a < \frac{V}{2}, a \\ a > 2 \end{matrix} \right\} 2 < a < \frac{V}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{طبیعی}} a < \frac{V}{2}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_S = \frac{9+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$  (مقدار تقارن است)  $\rightarrow b = 5 \rightarrow S = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$y = a(x - 5)^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{\text{مابدا، ای نقطه A}} 1 = a(9 - 5)^2 + 3 \rightarrow 1 = 16a + 3 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{8}$

عوض از مبدأ  $\rightarrow y = (-\frac{1}{8})(-5)^2 + 3 = -\frac{1}{8}$

فاصله از مبدأ  $= |-\frac{1}{8}| = \frac{1}{8}$

5)  $S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{+a}{a} = 1 \rightarrow p = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow B = 1 - \alpha$

6)  $K_0(1 - \alpha)^2 + K_0\alpha^2 - K_0(1 - \alpha) = 14 \rightarrow K_0\alpha^2 - K_0\alpha + K_0 + K_0\alpha^2 - K_0 + K_0\alpha = 14$

$\rightarrow 2K_0\alpha^2 - K_0\alpha = 14 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{14} + 5}{10} \vee \alpha = \frac{-2\sqrt{14} + 5}{10}$

میانگین  $= \frac{2\sqrt{14} + 5}{10} + \frac{-2\sqrt{14} + 5}{10} = \frac{2(2\sqrt{14})}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{5}$

7) چون نقاط عرض برابر دارند و در تقارن (x\_S) وسط است

$x_S = \frac{1 + (-5)}{2} = -2 \quad y_S = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow S = (-2, -\frac{1}{2})$

$y = a(x + 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{مابدا، ای نقطه A}} \frac{3}{2} = a(4) - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

(A و B)  $\rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \rightarrow B < F$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = \alpha^2 + 2(S^2 - 2P)$$

$$B, \alpha = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = -2 - \sqrt{4-a}, \beta = -2 + \sqrt{4-a}$$

$$(x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \rightarrow S = -4, P = a)$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2(S^2 - 2P) = 9 + (4-a) + 4\sqrt{4-a} + 2(16 - 2a) = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 15$$

$$9 - 5a + 4\sqrt{4-a} = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 15 \rightarrow \underbrace{5 - 5a}_0 + \underbrace{4\sqrt{4-a}}_{\text{برابری}} = \underbrace{12\sqrt{4-a}}_{\text{برابری}}$$

$$a \leq 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 4\sqrt{4-a} = 12\sqrt{4-a} \rightarrow 4-a = 1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

سبب  $a < 1$  است

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = \omega \rightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = \omega\sqrt{ab}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \text{ برآورد} \quad a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} = \omega^2 ab = S + 2\sqrt{P} = \omega^2 P \rightarrow S + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} = \frac{\omega^2}{36}$$

$$\rightarrow S = \frac{\omega^2}{36} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{\omega^2 - 2}{36}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{36} = \frac{\omega^2}{36} \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow m\alpha^2 + 1\alpha + 2 = -\alpha^2 + 1\alpha + 2 \rightarrow \frac{C}{a} = \frac{-1}{-1}$$