

الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$   $\rightarrow$  جواب:  $\frac{1}{3}$

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$   $\rightarrow$  جواب:  $\frac{4}{-1} = 2$

$y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{9}{8} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{min}$   $\rightarrow$  جواب:  $\frac{9}{8}$

$y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{max}$   $\rightarrow$  جواب:  $\frac{3}{-1} = 1$

$S = 1$   
 $P = -2$   
 $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{8}{-1} = -8 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 8$   
 $\alpha - \beta = \frac{16}{1} = 16 \rightarrow \alpha = 12, \beta = -4$

ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$

ج)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^3 = S^2 - 2P = 5 - 2(-2) = 9$

د)  $\alpha^2 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^2 + 2\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta) = 16 + 2(12)(-4)(1) = 16 - 96 = -80$

$y = (n-2)(x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow x^2 - ax + a = 0$

$\Delta = a^2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$  یا  $a = 4$

اگر  $a = 0$ ،  $x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

اگر  $a = 4$ ،  $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$

$3x^2 - 14x + a = 0$  /  $\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7$

$S = \frac{14}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$   
 $P = \frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{3}$

$\alpha + \beta = 7 \rightarrow \alpha = 7 - \beta$

$(7 - \beta)\beta + \beta^2 - 4(7 - \beta) = 7$

$7\beta - \beta^2 + \beta^2 - 28 + 4\beta = 7$

$11\beta - 28 = 7 \rightarrow 11\beta = 35 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{35}{11}$

$\alpha = 7 - \frac{35}{11} = \frac{77 - 35}{11} = \frac{42}{11}$

$\rightarrow \frac{-9}{11} = -\frac{9}{11}$

$A = (ra+r, a-r)$   
 $B = (v-ra, u-r)$

$\rightarrow$   $x = \frac{ra+r+v-ra}{r} = a \rightarrow (b, b-r) \rightarrow (a, r)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} - < a-r < r \rightarrow a > r \\ \text{مبتدات} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} r < a < r \\ a = r, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = (9, 1) \\ B = (1, 1) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{نبتة صحيحة} \\ a = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = (11, 1) \\ B = (-1, r) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مبتدات} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{a = r}$

$f(n) = a(n-n_0)^r + y$   
 $1 = a(1-0)^r + r \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$   
 $f(n) = -\frac{1}{r}(n-0)^r + r \rightarrow f(n) = -\frac{1}{r}n^r + r$   
 $|-\frac{1}{r}| = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{سلسلة} \rightarrow (0, -\frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow \boxed{f(n) = \frac{1}{r}}$

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$ax^r - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \Sigma \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta = 14 \\ S = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \div r \rightarrow r\beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta = \frac{14}{r} \rightarrow r\beta^r + (1-\beta)^r + \alpha^r = \frac{14}{r} \rightarrow r\beta^r + 1 - r\beta = \frac{14}{r} \\ \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{\dots} = \sqrt{\Delta} \rightarrow r\beta^r - r\beta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 4\beta^r - 4\beta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{14}{r}$

$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} = \frac{r\sqrt{\Delta}}{a}$

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$(1, \beta), (-\delta, \beta)$   
 $x = \frac{-\delta + 1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$

$f(n) = a(n-n_0)^r + y$   
 $f(n) = a(n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$   
 $\frac{r}{r} = a(r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{r}(n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$

$(1, \beta) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r}(r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r-1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $(-\delta, \beta) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r}(-r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\rightarrow \boxed{\beta = \frac{1}{2}}$

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$x^r + 4x + a = 0$   
 $\alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{r}$   
 $\beta = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{r}$

$\alpha^r + r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = \alpha^r + r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = r\alpha + r\beta = r(\alpha + \beta) = r(-\frac{4}{r}) = -4$   
 $r\alpha + r\beta = -4$   
 $r\alpha + r\beta = -4 \rightarrow r\alpha + r\beta = -4 \rightarrow r\alpha + r\beta = -4$   
 $-8a + r\sqrt{16 - 4a} = -8 + 11\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$

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$rx^r - (m+\varepsilon)x + 1 = 0$   
 $m^r + r + r = 0 \rightarrow \beta = ? \rightarrow \frac{r}{m} = ?$

$S = \frac{m+\varepsilon}{r}$   
 $\rho = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = a \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{a}{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta + r\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{S} = \frac{r}{r}$   
 $\frac{m+\varepsilon}{r} + \frac{r}{4} = \frac{r}{r}$   
 $\boxed{m = -1}$

$m = -1 \rightarrow -1 \cdot x^r + \varepsilon x + r = 0 \rightarrow x^r - \varepsilon x - r = 0 \rightarrow \rho = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} = -\frac{1}{r}$

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