

سوال ۱: سارا تیرزینا
الف: نامبر در (x) از ۰

$$y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

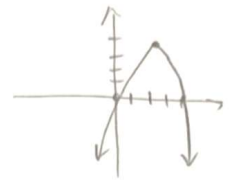
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-0}}{6} \rightarrow \frac{2+2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$y = -x^2 + 5x \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$-4 + 25 = 21 \quad y = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5+5}{2} = 5$$



ب: نامبر در (x) از ۰

$$y = 2x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = \frac{3}{2}$$

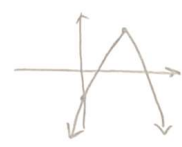
$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$



الف: نامبر در (x) از ۰

$$y = -x^2 + 5x - 1 \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{2} \quad y = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-4}}{-2} \rightarrow \frac{-5+3}{-2} = 1$$



ب: نامبر در (x) از ۰

$$x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \quad \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+12}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13} - 1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{13}}{2} = -\sqrt{13}$$

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

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P \rightarrow 1 - 2(-3) = 7$

ع) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2PS \rightarrow 1 - 2(-3)(1) = 10$

د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^3}{\sqrt{13}} + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{(-\sqrt{13})^3}{\sqrt{13}} + 3(-3)(-\sqrt{13}) = -13 + 9\sqrt{13}$

سوال ۲: $x^2 - ax + a \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad a^2 - 4a < 0 \quad a(a-4) < 0 \quad \frac{a}{4} < a < 4 \quad (0, 4)$

معادله $x^2 - ax + a$ مرتبه درجه ۲ می باشد
 سوال ۳: $a = 4$ داشته باشد ← مقدر در $a = 4$
 $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 14 + \frac{a}{4} + \frac{a}{4} = 7 \quad a = -9$

$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + a = 0 \quad \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = \frac{a}{3}$

$3\beta^2 - 12\beta - a = 0$

$3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \quad 3(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{9}{3} = -3$

$A, B \rightsquigarrow \frac{V - 2a + 2a + 1^2}{r} = a \text{ or } db \quad \text{or } \frac{a}{r}$

سؤال ٤

$\frac{b}{ra} = a \quad b = -10a$

$a=r \rightarrow A(9,1) \quad B(1,1) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \text{or } 2aa + db + C = 1^2 \\ a + b + C = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2aa - a \cdot a + C = 1^2 \\ a - 1 \cdot a + C = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} -19a = r \\ a = -\frac{1}{19} \end{aligned} \quad C = -\frac{1}{19}$

جواب $(\frac{1}{19})$ مراد ←

$an^2 - an - b = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1 \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta$

$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \beta = 14$

سؤال ٥

$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot (1 - \beta)^2 - r \cdot \beta = 14$

$4 \cdot \beta^2 - 4 \cdot \beta + 1 = 0 \quad \text{or } 2\beta - 2\beta + 1 = 0$

$\beta = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{4}$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2 + \sqrt{0}}{4} \\ \frac{2 - \sqrt{0}}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \alpha = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{0}}{4} \\ \alpha = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{0}}{4} \end{aligned}$

$|\alpha - \beta| = \left| \frac{2 - \sqrt{0}}{4} - \frac{2 + \sqrt{0}}{4} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$

سؤال ٦

$(-a, \beta) \rightarrow (1, \beta) \rightsquigarrow \text{or } db = -r \quad \text{or } \frac{a}{r} = \frac{r}{\beta}$

$\frac{a}{r} = \frac{r}{\beta}$

$y = a(m+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \quad a = \frac{1}{\beta}$

$y = \frac{1}{\beta} (m+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{a = -\frac{1}{\beta}} \frac{1}{\beta} (-r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{4}$

سؤال ٧

$\alpha + \beta = -4 \rightarrow \text{طرفین } 2 \text{ ضرب} = -8 \rightsquigarrow \frac{(-r+z)}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{(-r-z)}{\beta}$

$\rightarrow r(-r+z)^2 + r(-r-z)^2 = 14\sqrt{r} + 14 \rightarrow ay^2 + by + c = 14\sqrt{r} + 14$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha = -r - 2\sqrt{r} \\ \beta = -r + 2\sqrt{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow 9 - 14 = a \quad y = -2\sqrt{r}$

- 1. جواب

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r a \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\frac{1}{r^2}} + 2\sqrt{r^2} = r a \quad r^2(\alpha + \beta) = 14 \quad (\alpha + \beta) = \frac{14}{r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{14}{r^2} = \frac{m+16}{r^2} \quad m = -1$

$-x^2 + 2x + r = 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} = -r$