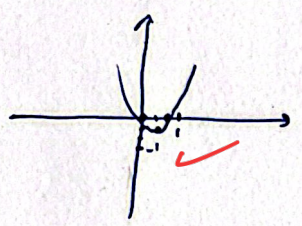
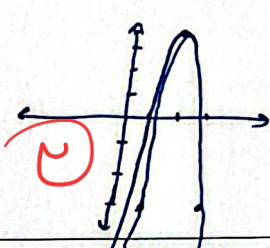
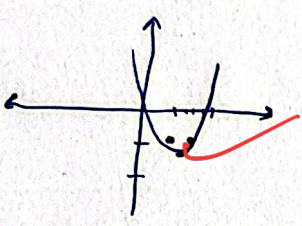
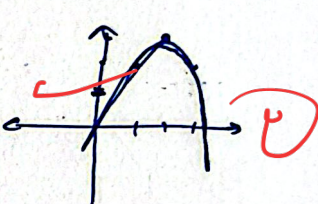


<p>الف) $x_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>$-\frac{1}{4}$</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> 	x	y	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	<p>ب) $x_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>-3</td></tr> </table> 	x	y	1	-3	2	0	3	-3	۱
x	y																	
0	0																	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$																	
1	0																	
x	y																	
1	-3																	
2	0																	
3	-3																	
<p>الف) $x_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2}$</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>-1</td></tr> <tr><td>$\frac{3}{2}$</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-1</td></tr> </table> 	x	y	-1	-1	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	2	-1	<p>ب) $x_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> 	x	y	1	2	2	0	3	2	۲
x	y																	
-1	-1																	
$\frac{3}{2}$	0																	
2	-1																	
x	y																	
1	2																	
2	0																	
3	2																	
<p>$S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = 1$ $P = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = -3$ $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{ a } = \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{1-4(-3)}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$</p>	<p>ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$ ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = 1 - 3(-3)(1) = 10$</p>	۳																
<p>ان) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$</p>	<p>د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^3 + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = (\sqrt{13})^3 + 3(-3)(1) = 13\sqrt{13} - 9$ $(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = (\sqrt{13})(7 - 3) = 4\sqrt{13}$</p>	۴																
<p>$x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$ $x = 2 \rightarrow (2)^2 - 2\alpha + \alpha = 0$ $4 - \alpha = 0$ $\alpha = 4$ ✓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$1 \wedge 2 \rightarrow \alpha < 4 \leq \epsilon$</p>	<p>اگر $x^2 - ax + a$ را در $x = 2$ قرار دهیم باید هم صلب قبل است $a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow 0 < a < 4$</p>	۵																
<p>$\alpha + \beta = -(-\frac{14}{3}) = \frac{14}{3} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{14}{3} - \alpha$ $3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + (\frac{14}{3} - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 14\alpha + 9 = 0$ $\frac{a}{a_{\max}} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 3$ $\alpha = 3 \rightarrow \beta = 1$ } $a = 9$</p>	۵																	

8

9

$y = a(x-h)^p + k = \frac{1}{r}$
 $\rightarrow -r-h=0 \quad h=-r$
 $y = \frac{1}{r}(x+r)^p - \frac{1}{r}$
 $\beta = \frac{1}{r}(9) - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{9}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{8}{r}$

1

9

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

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = 4 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1r}{\frac{m}{m-1}} = \frac{1}{m-1}$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4$

1

$$x_5 = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \rightsquigarrow y_5 = 3$$

4

$$\begin{cases} v - 2a > . \\ 2a + 3 > . \\ a - 2 > . \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \underbrace{2 < a < 3.5}_{a=3}$$

نقاط A و B با طول عرضی میسر است ←

$$a=3 \begin{cases} A(9,1) \\ B(1,1) \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow y - 3 = a(x - 5)^2 \rightsquigarrow a = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$(y - 3) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} (0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = 3 - \frac{25}{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

فاصله تا مبدأ افقیات $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ است

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \rightsquigarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightsquigarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

✓

$$4 \cdot \beta^2 + 2 \cdot (1 - \beta)^2 - 2 \cdot \beta = 17 \rightsquigarrow 4 \cdot \beta^2 - 4 \cdot \beta + 3 = 0 \rightsquigarrow \beta = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{4}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 1 - 2\beta = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2} \right) = 1 - (1 \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}) = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$$

افتداف همیشه مثبت اسم مرئوسه پس ←

$$3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = \frac{5}{4}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

9

$$\frac{5}{4}(S^2 - 2P) + \frac{1}{4}(S)(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{1a}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$\frac{5}{4}(34 - 2a) + \frac{1}{4}(-4)(\sqrt{34 - 2a}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$90 - 5a + 3\sqrt{34 - 2a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \rightarrow 90 - 5a = 15 \rightarrow a = 15$$