

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -1 \rightarrow -2a = -b \Rightarrow 2a = b \Rightarrow ax^2 + bx + c = ax^2 + 2ax + c \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = ax^2 + 2ax + c &\rightarrow 9 = a(-1)^2 + 2a(-1) + c \Rightarrow c - a = 9 \\ &\rightarrow 1 = a(3)^2 + 2a(3) + c \Rightarrow 10a + c = 1 \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 12a = -10 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{6} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$c = \frac{17}{6}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = -\frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{17}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2x^2 + mx + m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4(2)(m+9) \Rightarrow m^2 - 8m - 72 > 0 \Rightarrow (m-12)(m+6) > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} x & - & 12 \\ y & + & -1+ \end{array} \quad m = R - [-6, 12] \quad S > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0 \quad (2)$$

$$P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+9}{2} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & - & 9 \\ y & + & -1+ \end{array} \quad m > -9$$

$$(m < 0) \cap (m > -9) \cap (R - [-6, 12]) = (-9, -6) \quad \checkmark$$

$$3x^2 + (2m-1)x + 2-m = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \quad \frac{1-2m}{3} = \frac{1}{\frac{2-m}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{1-2m}{3} = \frac{3}{2-m} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = 2-m-3m+2m^2 \Rightarrow 2m^2-4m-7=0 \rightarrow m^2-2m-3.5=0 \rightarrow (m-3.5)(m+1.5)=0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{3.5}{2} \leftarrow \\ 3x^2 - 3x + 3 \quad \Delta < 0 \quad x \quad -1 \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$x = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 - x = 0 \rightarrow S_1 = -1 \quad P_1 = -1 \quad (4, 75) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_r &= x_r^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_r} = \underbrace{x_1^2 + x_r^2}_{s^2 - 2ps} + \frac{x_1 + x_r}{x_1 x_r} = \frac{61}{r} \\ P_r &= \left(x_r^2 + \frac{1}{x_1}\right) \left(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_r}\right) = \underbrace{(x_1 x_r)^2}_{-9k} + \underbrace{x_r^2 + x_1^2}_{s^2 - 2p} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_r} = \frac{-34}{r} \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{61}{r} x - \frac{-34}{r} = y$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1\right) \left(\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1\right) = 2\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = t} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} + 1\right) (t - 1) = 2t \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= t^2 + t + 1 - \frac{1}{t} + t^2 - 1 = 2t \Rightarrow t^2 - \frac{1}{t} - 2t = 0 \xrightarrow{\lambda + t} t^3 - 2t^2 - 1 + 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{t = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \\ &x_1 + x_2 = S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x^2 - ax + 2 &= 0 & P = 3B \times B = 3B^2 = \frac{f}{3} \Rightarrow B^2 = \frac{f}{9} \Rightarrow B = \pm \frac{\sqrt{f}}{3} \\
 x_1 = 3B & \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{فون} \\ \text{میکنیم} \end{array} \right\} & S = 3B \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{3} = \frac{\Delta}{3} \Rightarrow a_1 = \Delta \\
 x_2 = B & & \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a_2}{3} = \frac{-\Delta}{3} \Rightarrow a_2 = -\Delta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} a_1 - a_2 = 16 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = ax^2 + (2+2a)x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ (0, +\infty) \end{array} \right\} \quad S = -\frac{2+2a}{a} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{y} \mid \begin{array}{c} -\frac{2}{a} \quad 0 \\ -1+3 \quad - \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \left[-\frac{2}{3}, 0\right) \Rightarrow (0, +\infty) \cap \left(-\frac{2}{3}, 0\right) = \emptyset$$

سمتی مورد نظر دارای عرض از مبدأ نمی باشد بنابراین یک یا هر ۲ ریشه صفر خواهند بود و $\Delta < 0$ می باشد

$$\begin{aligned}
 y = x^2 + ax - 2 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1} = \frac{-a}{1} \Rightarrow a = 2 & 1 = x^2 + 2x - 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow \\
 y = -x^2 - 2x + b & & (x-1)(x+3) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y = -x^2 - 2x + b & \xrightarrow{x=1 \quad y=1} 1 = -1 - 2 + b \Rightarrow b = 4 & ab = 2 \times 4 = 8 \quad \checkmark \\
 & \xrightarrow{y=1 \quad x=-2} 1 = -4 + 2 + b \Rightarrow b = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x^2 - ax + b &= 0 & 2ax^2 + ax - 2 &= 0 \\
 a, B & \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{3}} a - \frac{1}{3}, B - \frac{1}{3} & \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{3} - 1 = -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{a}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 1 \\
 a+B = \frac{a}{3} & \xrightarrow{a+B-1 = -\frac{1}{3}} & \\
 aB = \frac{b}{3} & \xrightarrow{(a-\frac{1}{3})(B-\frac{1}{3}) = aB + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{a+B}{3} = \frac{-2}{a}} \frac{b}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow b = -6 \\
 \left[\frac{ab}{3}\right] &= \left[\frac{-6}{3}\right] = -2 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3m = x^2 + 2x + m \Rightarrow 4x + 4m = 0 \rightarrow x = -m$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0 \xrightarrow{x=-m} m^2 - 2m - 3m = 0 \rightarrow m(m-5) \rightarrow m \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 5 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+5) \rightarrow x = \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -5 \end{array} \quad 3 - (-1) = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow (x+5)(x-3) \rightarrow x = \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -5 \end{array}$$