

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow \text{ent: } (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$
 $a > 0 \Rightarrow \text{min دار}$
 $\alpha\beta = 0$

از ناحیه سوم نمیگذرد ✓

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow \text{ent: } (2, 4)$
 $a < 0 \Rightarrow \text{max دار}$
 $\alpha\beta = 0$

از ناحیه دوم نمیگذرد ✓

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow \text{ent: } (\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{9}{8})$
 $a > 0 \Rightarrow \text{min دار}$
 $\alpha = 2, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

از ناحیه اول و ۲ و ۳ میگذرد ✓

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow \text{ent: } (2, 3)$
 $a < 0 \Rightarrow \text{max دار}$
 عرض منبسط = -1

از ناحیه اول و ۳ و ۴ میگذرد ✓

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ ✓
 ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2p = (1)^2 - 2(-3) = 7$ ✓

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3Sp = (1)^3 - 3(1)(-3) = 10$ ✓

د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (a-b)^3 + 3my(m-y) = (\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|})^3 + 3p(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}) = 13\sqrt{13} + 3(-3)(\sqrt{13}) = 4\sqrt{13}$ ✓

باتوجه به سوال اگر $y = \frac{(m-2)(x^2 - am + a)}{x}$ همیشه دارد که باتوجه به \star است 2 و 0 همیشه ندارد \leq

$x^2 - am + a = 0 \Delta < 0$

$\Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \Rightarrow a(a-4) < 0$

حالت دوم: $x^2 - ax + a$ ریشه مضاعف

$a = 4$ ← ریشه با $n=2$ \rightarrow $0 < a \leq 4$

$\alpha + \beta = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha=1} a = 9$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4a = 7 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4a = 7 \xrightarrow{\alpha=3} a = 9$ ✓

$2\alpha^2 + 14 - 12\alpha + \alpha^2 - 4a = 7$

$\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$

ریشه ها $\rightarrow 3$ ✓

$\frac{a}{\text{ریشه بزرگتر}} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$ ✓

$$n_{ent} = \dots = \frac{v-2a+2a+3}{2} = \Delta \Rightarrow b = \Delta, b-2 = 3 \Rightarrow S: (\Delta, 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} a-2 > 0 \Rightarrow a > 2 \\ v-2a > 0 \Rightarrow a < \frac{v}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 3 \Rightarrow A_1(9, 1), B_1(1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = k(m-\Delta)^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} 1 = k(2)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} = \text{معدل}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{(m-\Delta)^2 + 3}{m^2 + 20 - 10m} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} m^2 + \frac{\Delta}{\lambda} m - \frac{2\Delta + 3}{\lambda} \quad \left(3 - \frac{2\Delta}{\lambda} = \frac{24 - 2\Delta}{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{(-a)}{+a} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \quad f_0 \beta^2 + 2_0 \alpha^2 - 2_0 \beta = 1v$$

$$\Rightarrow 4_0 \beta^2 - 4_0 \beta + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2_0 \beta^2 - 2_0 \beta + 1 = 0$$

$$|n_2 - n_1| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{(-2_0)^2 - 4(2_0)(1)}}{2_0} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$n_{ent} = \dots = \frac{-8+1}{2} = -\frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow ent: (2, -\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow y = a(m+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= am^2 + 4am + 4a - \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} 2a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} m^2 + 2m + \frac{3}{2} \quad \left(\frac{2_0}{4} - 1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2_0 - 2 + 3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = f\right)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -9, \alpha\beta = a, \Delta = 9 - a \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow -\frac{9 + \sqrt{9-a}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = -3 - k$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 + 4k + k^2 \quad \beta \rightarrow -\frac{9 - \sqrt{9-a}}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = -3 + k$$

$$\beta^2 = 9 - 4k + k^2 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 2(9 + 4k + k^2) + 2(9 - 4k + k^2) = 24 + 4k^2$$

$$k = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = -3 - \sqrt{2}, \beta = -3 + \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \Delta \Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{a}} \xrightarrow{(\)^2} \alpha + \beta + \sqrt{4\alpha\beta} = \frac{\Delta^2}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{20}{24} \Rightarrow \frac{m+14+12}{24} = \frac{20}{24} \Rightarrow m+26 = 20 \Rightarrow m = -6$$

$$\frac{2}{m} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow m = -6$$