

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 از مبدا = -1

از ناحیه اول و ۳ و ۴ میگذرد

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 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) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b) = (\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|})^3 + 3P(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|}) = 13\sqrt{13} + 3(-3)(\sqrt{13}) = 4\sqrt{13}$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow a: (0, 4)$

$\alpha + \beta = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha=1} a = 9$
 $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4a = 7 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4a = 7 \xrightarrow{\alpha=3} a = 9$

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

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

$\alpha \rightarrow 1 \leftarrow$ همیشه $\rightarrow 3$

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

$n_{ent} = \dots = \frac{v-2a+2a+3}{2} = \Delta \Rightarrow b = \Delta, b-2 = 3 \Rightarrow S: (\Delta, 3)$
 $\Rightarrow a-2 > 0 \Rightarrow a > 2$
 $v-2a > 0 \Rightarrow a < \frac{v}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow a = 3 \Rightarrow A_1(9, 1), B_1(1, 1)$
 $\Rightarrow y = k(m-\Delta)^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{\text{تقسيم على } m} 1 = k(1)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(m-\Delta)^2 + 3}{m^2 + 20 - 10m} = -\frac{1}{2} m^2 + \frac{\Delta}{10} m - \frac{2\Delta + 3}{10}$
 $3 - \frac{2\Delta}{10} = \frac{24 - 2\Delta}{10} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-a)}{+a} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$
 $\Rightarrow 4\beta^2 - 4\beta + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\beta^2 - 2\beta + 1 = 0$
 $|m_2 - m_1| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$

$n_{ent} = \dots = \frac{-8+1}{2} = -\frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow ent: (2, -\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow y = a(m+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$
 $= am^2 + 4am + 4a - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} m^2 + 2m + \frac{7}{2}$
 $\frac{7}{2} - 10 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7-20+3}{2} = \frac{-10}{2} = -5$

$\alpha + \beta = -9, \alpha\beta = a, \Delta = 9 - a \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow -\frac{9}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - a} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{9}{2} - k$
 $\beta \rightarrow -\frac{9}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - a} \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{9}{2} + k$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 + 9k + k^2$
 $\beta^2 = 9 - 9k + k^2 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 2(9 + 9k + k^2) + 2(9 - 9k + k^2) = 24 + 4k^2$
 $\frac{24 + 4k^2}{2} = 10 + 12\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 2k^2 + 4k - 16 - 24\sqrt{2} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow k = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow k^2 = 8 \Rightarrow a = 9 - 8 = 1$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \Delta$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{\Delta}{2} \xrightarrow{(\)^2} \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\Delta^2}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{20}{24} \Rightarrow \frac{m+14+12}{24} = \frac{20}{24} \Rightarrow m+26 = 20 \Rightarrow m = -6$
 $\frac{2}{m} = \frac{2}{-6} = -\frac{1}{3}$