

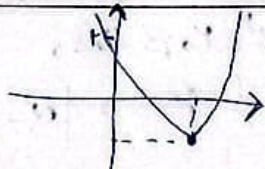
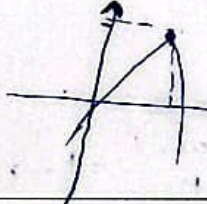


الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$    $\rightarrow$  ناحیه سوم

ب)  $-x^2 + 4x \rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow 4 \end{cases}$    $\rightarrow$  ناحیه دوم

الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{9}{8} \end{cases}$    $\rightarrow$  اول - دوم - سوم

ب)  $-x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = 3 \end{cases}$    $\rightarrow$  اول - دوم - سوم

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}} = \sqrt{\Delta} = 1 - \varepsilon(1) = -3 \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{13} \rightarrow$  جواب:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$

ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 + 9 = 10$   $\rightarrow$  جواب: 10

ج)  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3PS = 1 - (-9) = 10$   $\rightarrow$  جواب: 10

د)  $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = \sqrt{13} \cdot (10 - 3) = 7\sqrt{13}$   $\rightarrow$  جواب: 7√13

$y = (x-2)(x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow$  ریشه  $= 2 \rightarrow \Delta = a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0 \rightarrow a=0$  یا  $a=4$   
 $\bullet (a < 4)$

$\Delta = a^2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$  II  $\rightarrow$  0 < a < 4  $\rightarrow$  جواب

$\alpha + \beta = S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-12)}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4a = 7 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4a = 7 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 8\alpha + 9 = 0$

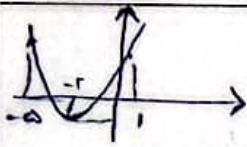
$\begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \alpha = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow a = -9$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{a}{\text{ریشه}} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$   $\rightarrow$  جواب: -3

$A = (1a + 1a - 1) \quad B = (1 - 1a, a - 1) \quad S = (b, b - 1)$   
 $x_B \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 1 - 1a \geq 1 \rightarrow a \leq 1$   
 $y_B \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow a - 1 \geq 1 \rightarrow a \geq 2$

$\left. \begin{matrix} a \leq 1 \\ a \geq 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow A(1, 1) \text{ و } B(1, 1) \rightarrow y_A = y_B \rightarrow$

$x_S = \frac{x_A + x_B}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{1+1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow S(1, 1)$   
 $y = C(x-a)^2 + 1 \rightarrow C + 1 = 1 \rightarrow C = -1 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} (x-a)^2 + 1$   
 $\rightarrow x = 0 \quad y = -\frac{1a}{\lambda} + 1 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\text{مساواة}} \left| -\frac{1}{\lambda} \right| = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -1 \cdot 1$

$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \tau_0 \alpha^2 - \tau_0 \beta = 1 \nu \quad S = \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \Rightarrow$   
 $\epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \tau_0 (1 - \beta)^2 - \tau_0 \beta - 1 \nu = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \tau_0 (1 - 2\beta + \beta^2) - \tau_0 \beta - 1 \nu = 0$   
 $\epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \tau_0 - 2\tau_0 \beta + \tau_0 \beta^2 - \tau_0 \beta - 1 \nu = 0 \rightarrow 2\tau_0 \beta^2 - 3\tau_0 \beta + \tau_0 - 1 \nu = 0 \rightarrow \tau_0 \beta^2 - \tau_0 \beta + \tau_0 - 1 \nu = 0$   
 $|\alpha - \beta| = ? \quad \text{و} \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = |1 - 2\beta| \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$   
 $\rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$



$x = -\frac{a+1}{2} = -1 \rightarrow y = a(x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $(0, \frac{1}{2}) \xrightarrow{y} \frac{1}{2} = a(0+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = 1$   
 $(1, \beta) \xrightarrow{y} \beta = \frac{1}{2} (1+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \beta = 1$

$x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \quad \alpha < \beta < 0 \quad \tau \alpha^2 + \tau \beta^2 = 12\sqrt{a} + 11a$   
 $\alpha - \beta = -\sqrt{a} \quad \text{و} \quad S = -4 \quad \text{و} \quad P = a$   
 $\tau \alpha^2 + \tau \beta^2 = \frac{a}{\tau} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{\tau} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = \frac{a}{\tau} (\tau^2 - 2\tau a) + \frac{1}{\tau} (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) =$   
 $90 - 20a + 9\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{a} + 11a \rightarrow 90 - 20a = 11a \rightarrow a = 1$

$\mu y x^2 - (m+1\epsilon)x + 1 = 0 \quad S = \frac{m+1\epsilon}{\mu y} \quad \text{و} \quad P = \frac{1}{\mu y}$   
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = a \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a+\beta}}{\sqrt{a\beta}} = a \rightarrow \sqrt{a+\beta} = t \rightarrow t^2 = a + \beta + 2\sqrt{a\beta} = \frac{m+1\epsilon}{\mu y} + \frac{1}{\mu y} =$   
 $\frac{m+1\epsilon}{\mu y} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{m+1\epsilon}}{\frac{y}{\mu}} = a \quad m+1\epsilon = \tau a \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\tau}{m}$   
 $= -1$