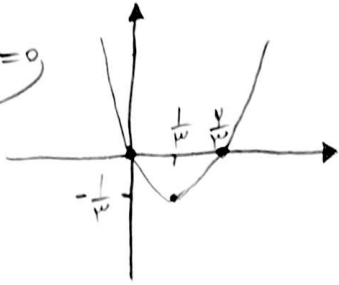


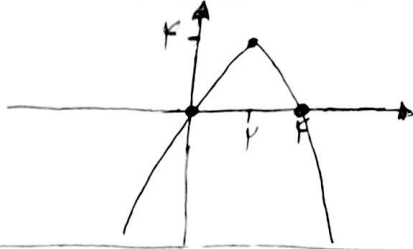
$y = x(x^2 - 2) \rightarrow x(x^2 - 2) = 0$   
 $x = 0, x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$



$x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $y_s = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

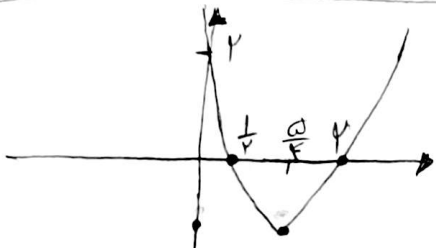
الف) از ناحیه ۲ نمی‌گذرد

$-x^2 + 4x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$



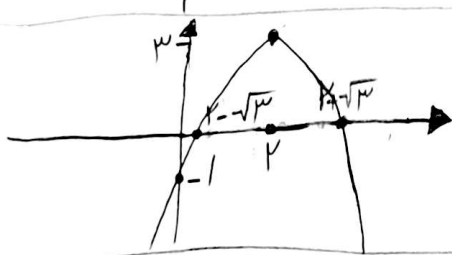
$x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = 2$   
 $y_s = 4$

ب)



$2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, x = 2$   
 $x_s = \frac{5}{4}, y_s = -\frac{9}{8}$

از ناحیه ۱ و ۴ می‌گذرد



$-x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{-2} \rightarrow x = 2 - \sqrt{3}, x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$   
 $x_s = 2, y_s = 3$

از ناحیه ۱ و ۳ می‌گذرد

الف)  $\frac{-\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+12}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب)  $5^3 - 3ps = (1)^3 - 3(-3)(1) = 10$

ج) (3)

ب)  $5^2 - 2p = (1)^2 - 2(-3) = 7$

د)  $(x-B)(x^2 + \alpha \cdot B + B^2) = (-\sqrt{\Delta})(x^2 - 2p + p) = -\sqrt{13}(x^2 + 3) = 4\sqrt{13}$

$(a-2)(x^2 - ax + a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow (x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow \Delta < 0$   
 نباید ریشه داشته باشد  
 $a \in (0, 4) \leftarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - 4a < 0 \\ a(a-4) < 0 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} -\infty & 0 & 4 & +\infty \\ + & - & - & + \end{matrix}$

$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \alpha + B = -\frac{12}{\mu} = 4 \rightarrow B = 4 - \alpha$

5)

$2\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4\alpha - 7 = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow a = -9$

جمع ضرایب = 0  
 $\frac{a}{\alpha_1} = \frac{-9}{\mu} = -3$  برابر ۳

$x_s = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{(4-2a) + (2a+3)}{2} = \frac{6-2a}{2} = 3-a \rightarrow b = 6, y_s = b - 2 = 4$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} 4-2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 2 \\ a-2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \\ 2a+3 > 0 \rightarrow a > -\frac{3}{2} \end{matrix} \right\}$

6)

if  $x = 1 \rightarrow a + b + C = 1 \rightarrow C = 1 - a - b \rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 if  $x = 6 \rightarrow 2a + 6b + C = 3 \rightarrow 2a + 6b = 3 - C$   
 if  $x = 9 \rightarrow 11a + 9b + C = 1 \rightarrow 11a + 9b = 0$   
 $\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{N} \leftarrow a = 3$   
 $\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow |C| = \frac{1}{2}$

$$S = \alpha + B = -\frac{b}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - B$$

(7)

$$F_0 B^Y + Y_0 (1-B)^Y - Y_0 B - IV = 0 \rightarrow F_0 B^Y + Y_0 B^Y - F_0 B - Y_0 B + Y_0 - IV = 0 \rightarrow Y_0 B^Y - Y_0 B + Y_0 = 0$$

$$Y_0 B^Y - Y_0 B + 1 = 0 \quad \left( \div Y_0 \right)$$

$$|B - \alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{F_0 - 10}}{Y_0} = \frac{A^Y \sqrt{a}}{Y_0 a} = \frac{Y \sqrt{a}}{a}$$

$$x_S = -\frac{b}{Y a} = \frac{x_1 + x_Y}{Y} = \frac{-a + 1}{Y} = -\frac{1}{Y} \rightarrow b = Y a$$

(8)

$$y = a x^Y + b x + c \rightarrow -\frac{1}{Y} = \frac{F a - Y b + \frac{Y}{Y}}{b} \Rightarrow b = Y, a = \frac{1}{Y} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{Y} x^Y + Y x + \frac{Y}{Y}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{Y} (1)^Y + Y(1) + \frac{Y}{Y} = \boxed{F}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{34 - Fa}}{Y} = -\frac{4}{Y} \pm \sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow B = -\frac{4}{Y} + \sqrt{9 - a} \\ \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{4}{Y} - \sqrt{9 - a} \end{cases}$$

(9)

$$Y(-\frac{4}{Y} - \sqrt{9 - a})^Y + Y(-\frac{4}{Y} + \sqrt{9 - a})^Y = 12\sqrt{Y} + 10 \Rightarrow Y(9 + 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a}) + Y(9 + 9 - a - 4\sqrt{9 - a}) = 12\sqrt{Y} + 10$$

$$2Y - 2a + 18\sqrt{9 - a} + 34 - 2a - 12\sqrt{9 - a} = 90 - 2a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 12\sqrt{Y} + 10$$

$$a = \boxed{1}$$

$12\sqrt{Y} + 10$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{B}} = a \xrightarrow{\text{بمربع}} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{B} + Y \sqrt{\frac{1}{a \cdot B}} = Y a$$

(10)

$$\frac{\alpha + B}{\alpha \cdot B} + Y \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{Y a}}} = Y a \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{c}{a}} = 12 \Rightarrow 12 = m + 12 \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$-x^Y + Y x + Y = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = \boxed{-Y}$$