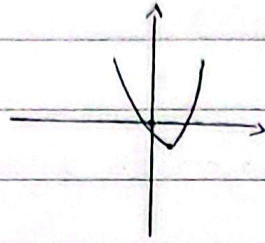


دهم سیر A

تالیف بنامی ۷۵

مدارعی

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 6x$

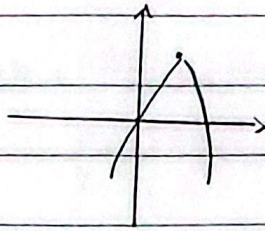


① (۲) → اراضیه دم می گذرد ✓

$x_s = \frac{1}{3}$

$y_s = \frac{1}{3}$

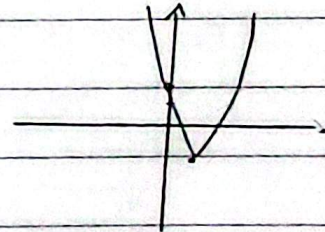
ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$



→ اراضیه دم می گذرد ✓

$x_s = 2, y_s = 4$

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$



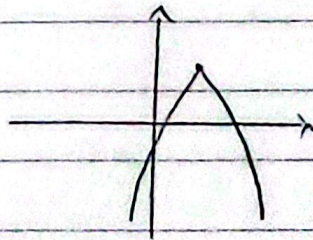
②

$$x_s = \frac{5}{4}, y_s = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{2} + 2 = \frac{-9}{4}$$

(۲)

→ اراضیه اول دم و چهارم می گذرد ✓

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$



→ اراضیه اول، سوم و چهارم می گذرد ✓

$x_s = 2, y_s = 3$

$$\text{الف) } \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\frac{-b}{a}}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} \quad \checkmark$$

(۲) ③

$$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$\text{ب) } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 1 + 9 = 10 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 2\sqrt{13} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ج) } \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = s^3 - 3sp = 1 + 9 = 10 \quad \checkmark$$

④ یارے دار و جین $v=2$ یارے دار است، سپر یارے دار یعنی اسنو عبارت درجه دوم (1)

رستے دار یعنی $\Delta < 0$ یارے دار $\rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{0}{+4-4+} \frac{4}{+4-4+} \rightarrow a = (0, 4) \checkmark$

حالت دوم: $x^2 - ax + a$ رستے دار یعنی

جواب $0 < a \leq 4$

$n=2$ دارے دار! $\leftarrow a=4$

$2d^2 + \beta^2 - \epsilon d = V \rightarrow (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + d(\alpha - \epsilon) = V$ (5)

$s^2 - 2p = 14 + \frac{19}{3} \quad \alpha = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{-\beta}$

$\rightarrow 14 + \frac{2a}{3} + \frac{a}{3} = V \rightarrow a = -9 \quad 3d^2 - 12d + 9 = 0$ (2)

$\rightarrow 12 + \frac{\sqrt{144 - 108}}{4} = 3$

$\frac{a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3 \checkmark$

④ جوں عین سطر برابر سپر یارے دار یعنی $\Delta = 0$ $x_5 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \checkmark$

$\rightarrow b = 10, \quad y_5 = b - 2 = 8 \checkmark$ (5)

$x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = 5 \rightarrow b = -10a$ $\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{\epsilon ac - 10a^2}{\epsilon a} = c - 20a = 2$

$(0, 3) \rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow 3 = \frac{c-10}{2} \cdot 0^2 + \frac{1}{2}(c-10) \cdot 0 + c$

$\rightarrow 3 = c - 3 + 2c - 9 + c \rightarrow c = 3$

$$\Sigma \cdot \beta^r + \gamma \cdot \alpha^r - \gamma \cdot \beta = 1V \rightarrow \gamma \cdot (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \gamma \cdot \beta (\beta - 1) = 1V \quad \textcircled{V}$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\gamma b}{a} \right) + \gamma \cdot \beta \left(\beta - \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{-d} \right) = \gamma \cdot \frac{-\epsilon \cdot b}{a} + \frac{\gamma \cdot b}{a} - \gamma \cdot \frac{\gamma \cdot b}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma \cdot a - \gamma \cdot b = 1Va \rightarrow \gamma a = \gamma \cdot b \rightarrow b = \frac{\gamma a}{\gamma}$$

$$\rightarrow a \alpha^r - a \gamma - \frac{\gamma a}{\gamma} = 0 \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{a}}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\gamma a^2}{a}}}{|a|}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{a}}$$

$$x_s = \frac{1 - \omega}{\gamma} = -\gamma \quad y_s = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \quad \textcircled{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{-b}{\gamma a} = -\gamma \rightarrow b = \epsilon a$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a \alpha^r + \epsilon a \alpha^r + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\left(-\gamma, \frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma} = \epsilon a - \gamma a + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{x^r}{\gamma} + \gamma x + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(1, \beta) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \gamma + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \rightarrow \beta = \epsilon \quad \checkmark$$

$$\gamma \alpha^r + \gamma \beta^r = \gamma (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \alpha^r \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^r + 4\alpha + a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$\alpha = -2 - \sqrt{4 - a} \quad \gamma \gamma - \gamma a + \alpha^r = \gamma \gamma - \gamma a - 1(9 + 4 - a + 4\sqrt{4 - a}) = 1\sqrt{4 - a} + \gamma a$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma \gamma - \gamma a - 1\sqrt{4 - a} - 4\sqrt{4 - a} \rightarrow -4\sqrt{4 - a} - 1\sqrt{4 - a} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \times (4 - a) = \gamma \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$\rightarrow 4 - a = 1 \rightarrow a = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{d \cdot \beta}} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+4+2\sqrt{p}}{p}}}{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{m+4}}{4} = \sqrt{m+4} = \omega \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$mx^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow d \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

4 - A و B هم عرضند پس طول رأس بیانیست:

$$x_5 = b = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = \omega \rightarrow S(a, 3)$$

مولفه ها A و B طبیعی اند:

$$v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 3, 5$$

$$2a + 3 > 0 \rightarrow a > -1, 5$$

$$a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 3, 5 \\ 2a + 3 > 0 \rightarrow a > -1, 5 \\ a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a = 3 \quad A(9, 1) \quad B(1, 1)$$

$$y - 3 = a(x - 5) \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} a = -\frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{معادله مستقیم}} y - 3 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 5)^2$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{4}(0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

محل برخورد سه سر با محور عرض ها:

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$
 فاصله تا مبدأ منتهیات

$$S = \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \quad -7$$

$$2\beta^2 + 2(1 - \beta)^2 - 2\beta - 17 = 0 \rightarrow 2\beta^2 - 2\beta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-2}}{2}$$

اصداف ریشه ها: $|\alpha - \beta| = 1 - 2\beta = \left| 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-2}}{2} \right) \right| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$