

(۱) نوع سهمی $\leftarrow a > 0$ در پایین رها شده است (۱) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$ الف

نقطه: $(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{-\Delta}{4a}) \Rightarrow (1, -1)$ جواب \rightarrow

جایگزینی در $y = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1 = 2 - 4 + 1 = -1$ \rightarrow جواب \rightarrow

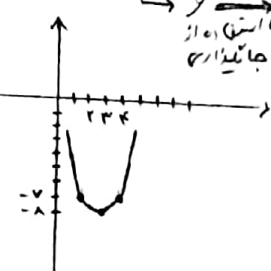
ب) $y = -2x^2 + 3x - 5$

نوع سهمی $\leftarrow a < 0$ در بالا رها شده است $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$ نقطه: $(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{31}{8})$

جایگزینی در $y = -2(\frac{3}{4})^2 + 3(\frac{3}{4}) - 5 = \frac{-9}{8} + \frac{9}{4} - 5 = \frac{-9 + 18 - 40}{8} = -\frac{31}{8}$

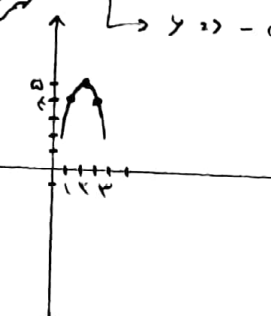
(۲) الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$ $\rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $\rightarrow (2, -1)$

x	2	3	4
y	-7	-8	-7



ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ $a < 0 \rightarrow \max$ $\rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$ $\rightarrow (2, 5)$

x	1	2	3
y	4	5	4



(۳) $\epsilon x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$ a, β \leftarrow $a\beta = -2$, $a + \beta = 1$, $k = ?$

ریشه‌های a, β, t \rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{مجموعه ریشه‌ها} = a + \beta + t = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{k}{\epsilon} \\ \text{مجموعه دو به دو} = a\beta + at + \beta t = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \\ \text{محصول ریشه‌ها} = -a\beta t = -\frac{d}{a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \end{cases}$

رابطه $= a\beta + t(a + \beta) = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow t(1) + t(1) = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$

رابطه اول $= a + \beta + t = -\frac{k}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} = -\frac{k}{\epsilon} \rightarrow k = -1$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 = 1 \quad a + b = 3m \quad a - b = m$$

(8)

$$a + b - 2\sqrt{ab} = 1 \Rightarrow 3m - 2m = 1 \rightarrow m = 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$y = 2x^2 - (m+2)x + m \quad \text{نقطه ریشه} \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow y=m$$

(9)

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{2} \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+2}{2} \quad \Delta = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = \frac{(m+2)^2 - 4(2)(m)}{4(2)^2} = \frac{(m-2)^2}{16} = \left(\frac{m-2}{4}\right)^2$$

$$y = a(-\frac{2}{2a})^2 + 2(-\frac{2}{2a}) + a = a - \frac{2}{a} \Rightarrow a - \frac{2}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = a, x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = kx + 3 \Rightarrow a = kx^2 + 3kx + 3 \Rightarrow \Delta = (-k)^2 - 4(1)(3-3k) = k^2 - 12 + 12k = (k-6)^2$$

(10)

$$y = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4(-a)(2)}}{2(-a)} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 8a}}{-2a} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a(a+8)}}{-2a}$$

(11)

$$y = \omega a x^2 + \epsilon x + \beta \Rightarrow y = -\omega x^2 + \epsilon x + 1 \Rightarrow \Delta = \epsilon^2 - 4(-\omega)(1) = \epsilon^2 + 4\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon = \pm \sqrt{-4\omega} = \pm 2\sqrt{-\omega}$$

(12)

$$x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1)x + a + b - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = (a^2 + b^2 - 1)^2 - 4(a + b - 1) = (a+b)^2 - 2ab - 4(a+b) + 4 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab - 4(a+b) + 4$$

(13)