

(۱) نوع سهمی $\leftarrow a > 0$ در پایین رها می‌کند (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 $\boxed{-1}$

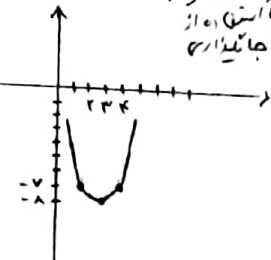
ب) $y = -2x^2 + 3x - 5$

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

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

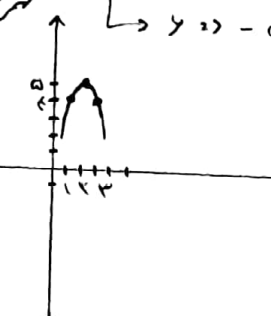
(۲) الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$ \rightarrow نقطه: $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \rightarrow (2, -1)$

x	2	3	4
y	-7	-8	-7



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

x	1	2	3
y	4	5	4



(۳) $\epsilon x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$ a, β ریشه‌های $\rightarrow ax^2 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ $k = ? \leftarrow a\beta = -2, a + \beta = 1$

ریشه‌های a, β, t $\begin{cases} \text{مجموعه ریشه‌ها} = a + \beta + t = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{k}{\epsilon} \\ \text{مجموعه دو به دو} = a\beta + at + \beta t = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{9}{\epsilon} \\ \text{حاصل ضرب} = -a\beta t = -\frac{d}{a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \end{cases}$

رابطه $= a\beta + t(a + \beta) = -\frac{9}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow t(2) + t(1) = -\frac{9}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$

رابطه اول $= a + \beta + t = -\frac{k}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{\epsilon} = -\frac{k}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \boxed{k = -3}$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 = 1^2$$

$$a + b = 2m$$

$$a - b = m$$

(8)

$$\underbrace{a + b}_{2m} - \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{m}} = 1 \Rightarrow 2m - \sqrt{m} = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{m=1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - m} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 1} = 0$$

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

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

(9)

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{2}, \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+2}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{m-2}{4} = \frac{m-2}{4} \Rightarrow m=2$$

$$y = 2ax^2 + 2mx + a$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2m}{4a} = \frac{-m}{2a}$$

$$y = a\left(\frac{-m}{2a}\right)^2 + 2m\left(\frac{-m}{2a}\right) + a = a - \frac{m^2}{a} \Rightarrow a - \frac{m^2}{a} = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow 2a^2 - m^2 - a = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-m)^2 - 4(2a)(-a) = 4a^2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{m}{2}$$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \Rightarrow x_1+1, x_2+1$$

$$x^2 - (2a+1)x + b = 0 \Rightarrow x_1, x_2$$

$$x_1+1 = x_2 \Rightarrow a = kx+2$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$y = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-a}{2(-a)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 12x^2 - 12x + 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 2bx^2 - bx - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{4b} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$y = 2\omega ax^2 + \epsilon x + \beta \Rightarrow y = -\omega x^2 + \epsilon x + 1$$

$$a + \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{2\omega a}, \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} = 1$$

$$a\beta = \frac{\beta}{2\omega a} \Rightarrow \beta(2\omega a^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\omega a^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega}}$$

$$x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1)x + a + b - 1 = 0$$

$$a + b = a^2 + b^2 - 1 \Rightarrow s = a^2 + b^2 - 1$$

$$ab = a + b - 1 \Rightarrow p = a + b - 1 \Rightarrow p = s - 1$$

$$s^2 - 2s - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 124 \Rightarrow s = 5, p = 4 \Rightarrow a + b = 4$$