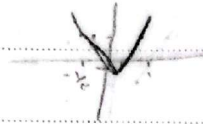


دعوت حضرت A

تلف سزا ۲

ازین رهرا شیفین

اول  $y = 3x^2 - 2x$  دس  $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$



سوال ۱:

Table with 2 columns (x, y) and 4 rows of values.

ازنا صیغه سوم عبور می کند

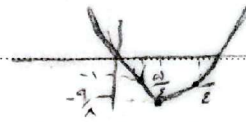
ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x$  دس  $(2, 4)$



ازنا صیغه دوم عبور می کند

Table with 2 columns (x, y) and 4 rows of values.

سوال ۲ اول  $y = 2x^2 - 2x + 2$  دس  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$



سوال ۲:

Table with 2 columns (x, y) and 4 rows of values.

ازنا صیغه اول و دوم در تمام می گذرد

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$  دس  $(2, 3)$



ازنا صیغه اول و دوم در تمام می گذرد

Table with 2 columns (x, y) and 4 rows of values.

اول  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{24}$

سوال ۳:  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 5\alpha - 2\beta = \frac{1}{2} + 4 = \frac{9}{2}$

ج)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 5\alpha - 2\beta = \frac{1}{2} + 4 = \frac{9}{2}$

د)  $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 5\alpha - 2\beta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{2} = -\frac{7}{2}$

$y = (x-1)(x^2 - ax + a)$

سوال ۴:

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \quad a(a-4) < 0 \quad (0, 4)$

$3x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$

سوال ۵:

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \quad 2\alpha^2 + (\epsilon - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 7$

⊙  $\alpha + \beta = 4$    ⊙  $\alpha\beta = \frac{9}{4}$     $2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 + 14 - 8\alpha - 4\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 9 - 12\alpha = 0$

⊙  $\beta = 4 - \alpha$     $\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 27 = 0 \quad (\alpha - 9)(\alpha - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow 3(\alpha - 3)(\alpha - 1) = 0$

⊙  $3\alpha\beta = 9 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3$

⊙  $\alpha = 3 \quad \beta = 1$   
⊙  $\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 3$

برابر  $\frac{9}{4} = 3 \rightarrow \frac{9}{4} = 3$

$$A(2a+3, a-2)$$

$$B(v-2a, a-2)$$

سوال 4

$$y = k(x-b)^2 + (b-2) \Rightarrow a-2 = k(2a+3-b)^2 + b-2$$

$$\textcircled{3} y = -\frac{1}{x}(x-a)^2 + 3$$

$$\textcircled{4} a-2 = k(v-2a-b)^2 + b-2$$

$$\textcircled{5} k(2a+3-b)^2 = k(v-2a-b)^2 \quad k \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{دو نقطه متمایز نقطه}$$

$$\textcircled{1} 2a+3-b = v-2a-b \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$\textcircled{2} 2a+3-b = v-2a-b \Rightarrow b=a$$

مگر در این حالت نقطه A و B یکی می شود

$$\Rightarrow a-2 = k(2a-2)^2 + 3$$

$$x \text{ برابر } B \text{ و } A \text{ در این حالت هم } a-2 = k(a-1)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow a-5 = k(a-1)^2$$

$$y \rightarrow a-2 > 1 \Rightarrow a > 3 \quad x: v-2a > 1 \Rightarrow a < 3 \quad 2a+3 > 1 \Rightarrow a > -1$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=3} \Rightarrow y = k(x-a)^2 + 3 \quad A(9, 1) \quad 1 = 9k + 3 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{1}{x}(x-3)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{1}{x}(x-3)^2 \Rightarrow x-3 \pm 3\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow (3 \pm 3\sqrt{x}), (3 \pm 3\sqrt{x})$$

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0, \quad 4. B^2 - 4.A.C = 16$$

سوال 5

$$S \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \Rightarrow 4.(1-\alpha)^2 + 2.\alpha^2 - 2.(1-\alpha) = 16$$

$$\hookrightarrow 40\alpha^2 - 4.\alpha + 2 = 16 \Rightarrow 10\alpha^2 - 2.\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{20} \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{18 \mp 2\sqrt{5}}{20} = \beta$$

$$|\beta - \alpha| = \left| \frac{18 - 2\sqrt{5}}{20} - \frac{18 + 2\sqrt{5}}{20} \right| = \left| \frac{-4\sqrt{5}}{20} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$(-2, \beta), (1, \beta) \Rightarrow \frac{-2+1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{شیب خط}$$

سوال 8

$$y = k(x+2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 0 = k\left(\frac{2}{4} - 2\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{49}{4}k \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{49}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{49} \cdot 9 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow B = \frac{13}{98}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \quad \alpha < \beta < 0, \quad 3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18$$

سوال 9

$$\alpha + \beta = -4 \Rightarrow \beta = -\alpha - 4 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 2(-\alpha-4)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + 2\epsilon\alpha - 12 = 12\sqrt{2} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \alpha^2 + \frac{2\epsilon}{2}\alpha = \left(\alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{4}$$

$$\alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{2\epsilon}{2}\right) - 12 = 12\sqrt{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} - 12 = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha\left(\alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} \Rightarrow 12\sqrt{2} = \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} = 12\sqrt{2} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} = \left(\alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 20.9, \quad ab = 4.$$

NOVINCO

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = -\frac{11 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \alpha = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = -4 - \alpha$$

$$\hookrightarrow -4 + \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

جواب

ادامہ سوال ۹ :

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{(12 + 3\sqrt{2})(11 - 3\sqrt{2})}{a} = \frac{141 - 99\sqrt{2} + 21\sqrt{2} - 11}{a} = \frac{142 - 78\sqrt{2}}{2a}$$

نازنین زحرا شفیع

سوال ۱۰ :

$$34x^2 - (m+14)x + 1 = 0$$

$$mx^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = a^2 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+14}{34}, \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{34}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = m + 14 + 14 = a \Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = (-2)$$