



الف) $y = 1^3 x^2 - 2x$

$x(1^3 x - 2) = 0$
 $x = 0 \quad x = \frac{2}{1^3}$

$a > 0 \rightarrow \text{ext: min} \rightarrow \cup$
 $x < 0 \rightarrow y > 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$
 $0 < x < \frac{2}{1^3} \rightarrow y < 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$
 $x > \frac{2}{1^3} \rightarrow y > 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$

از ناحیه $\textcircled{1}$ و $\textcircled{3}$ میگذرد

ب) $y = -x^2 + 2x$

$-x(x-2) = 0$
 $x = 0 \quad x = 2$

$a < 0 \rightarrow \text{ext: max} \rightarrow \cap$
 $x < 0 \rightarrow y < 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$
 $0 < x < 2 \rightarrow y > 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$
 $x > 2 \rightarrow y < 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$

از ناحیه $\textcircled{2}$ میگذرد

ج) $2x^2 - 5x + 2$

$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} = 2, \frac{1}{2}$

$a > 0 \rightarrow \text{ext: min} \rightarrow \cup$
 $x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y > 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$
 $\frac{1}{2} < x < 2 \rightarrow y < 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$
 $x > 2 \rightarrow y > 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$

از ناحیه اول و دوم و چهارم میگذرد

د) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

$\Delta = 16 - 4 = 12$
 $x = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$

$a < 0 \rightarrow \text{ext: max} \rightarrow \cap$
 $x < 2 - \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y < 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$
 $2 - \sqrt{3} < x < 2 + \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y > 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$
 $x > 2 + \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y < 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$

از ناحیه اول و دوم و چهارم میگذرد

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|}} = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+12}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(1^3) = 1 - 2 = -1$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = 1 - 3(1^3)(1) = 1 - 3 = -2$

د) $\alpha^5 - \beta^5 = (\alpha - \beta)^5 + 5\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)^3 = (\sqrt{13})^5 + 5(1^3)(\sqrt{13})^3 = 13^2\sqrt{13} + 5\sqrt{13} = 13\sqrt{13}$

$(x-2)(x^2-4x+a) = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$

$x^2 - 4x + a = 0$

$\Delta \geq 0 \quad a^2 - 4a \geq 0 \quad a(a-4) \geq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq a \leq 4$

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

$\beta = 4 - \alpha$
 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$
 $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-a}{3}$

$3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 0$

$3\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 0$

$3\alpha^2 + 16 + \alpha^2 - 8\alpha - 4\alpha = 0$

$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 16 = 0$

$\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 16 = 0$

$(\alpha-1)(\alpha-13) = 0$
 $\alpha = 1 \quad \alpha = 13$

$\hookrightarrow \beta = 13 \quad \hookrightarrow \beta = 1$

$\alpha\beta = 3 \times 1 = 3 = \frac{-a}{3} \rightarrow -a = 9 \quad a = -9$

$\frac{-a}{3} = -13$

$x = b$

$|ra+r-b| = |v-ra-b|$

$ra+r-b = -v+ra+b$

$rb=0 \quad b=0$

$S = (a, b-2) \rightarrow S = (a, 2)$

$y = k(x-a)^r + r$

$a-r = k(ra+r-a)^r + r$

$a-r = k(ra-r)^r + r$

$a-r-r = k(ra-r)^r$

$r-a = k(r)^r$

$14k = -r$

$k = -\frac{1}{14}$

$y = -\frac{1}{14}(x-a)^r + r$

$x = 0$

$y = -\frac{1}{14}(0-a)^r + r$

$y = -\frac{r a}{14} + \frac{r r}{14} = -\frac{1}{14}$

$\rightarrow \text{مختصات} = (0, -\frac{1}{14})$

$d = \sqrt{0 + (-\frac{1}{14})^2} = \frac{1}{14}$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1 - \alpha \implies \alpha(1 - \alpha) = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$a\alpha^2 - a\alpha - b = 0$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4ab}}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4b}{a}}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{a}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$$

$$r_0 (1 - \alpha)^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 (1 - \alpha) = 1V$$

$$r_0 (\alpha^r - r_0 \alpha + 1) + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 + r_0 \alpha = 1V$$

$$\frac{r_0}{a} \alpha^r - r_0 \alpha + r_0 = 1V \implies r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = r_0^2 - 4r_0 = 4r_0$$

$$|\alpha_1 - \alpha_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{4r_0}}{r_0} = \frac{2\sqrt{r_0}}{r_0}$$

$$y = ax^r + bx + c$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \implies a = b$$

$$x=0 \implies y = c = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$x=1 \implies \beta = a + a + c = ra + c = ra + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$x=-a \implies \beta = ra - a + c = r_0 a + c = r_0 a + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ra + \frac{r}{r} = r_0 a = \frac{r}{r} \\ ra = 0 \implies a = 0 \end{array} \right. \implies \beta = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$x = -r \pm \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\alpha^r = 1 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\beta^r = 1 - a - 4\sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\alpha = -r - \sqrt{9-a} \quad \beta = -r + \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$9 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 1 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a}$$

$$9 - a = 1 - a \implies a = 8$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = a$$

$$\frac{x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2} = a \implies \frac{m-16}{\frac{1}{r_4}} = \frac{m-16}{\frac{1}{r_4}} \times \left(-\frac{r_4}{1}\right) = m-16 = a$$

$$m = 19$$

$$19x^r + rx + r = 0 \implies x_1, x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{19}$$

