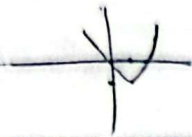


1 الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x + 0 \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{3}$   $y_5 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{0 - 4}{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$



نشان داد  $\rightarrow x(3x - 2) \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{2}{3}, x_2 = 0$

از نمودار معلوم می‌کنیم

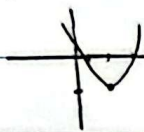
ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x + 0 \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$   $y_5 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{0 - 16}{-4} = 4$



$x_1 = 4, x_2 = 0$

از نمودار معلوم می‌کنیم

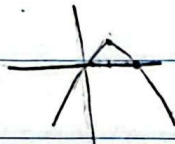
2 الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$   $x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4}$   $y_5 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4(2)(2) - 25}{8} = -\frac{9}{8}$



$x_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{9}}{4} = 2, \frac{1}{2}$

از نمودار معلوم می‌کنیم

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$   $x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$   $y_5 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4(-1)(-1) - 16}{-4} = -\frac{12}{-4} = 3$



$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-2} \rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{3}, 2 - \sqrt{3}$

از نمودار معلوم می‌کنیم

3 نشان داد  $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$   $S = \frac{-b}{a} = 1$   $P = \frac{c}{a} = -3$

الف)  $\frac{x+B}{x-B} = \frac{+1}{-\sqrt{3}}$  کعبه کردن  $\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\Delta = 1 + 12 = 13$

ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$

ج)  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3SP = 1 - 3(1)(-3) = 1 + 9 = 10$

د)  $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = \sqrt{13} \times (7 + (-3)) = 4\sqrt{13}$

آی‌ر فیل و فنیکون

4 از آنجایی که این معادله فقط یک ریشه داشته پس ریشه  $x = 2$  وجود دارد و عبارت

دوم ریشه ندارد و دلالتش منفی است

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

$(0, 4) \leftarrow 0 < a < 4 \leftarrow$  جواب ما

Ⓐ  $3x^2 - 12x - a = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha \quad \text{①}$

$3\alpha^2 + 12(4 - \alpha) - a = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 48 - a = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$

$\rightarrow (\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 3) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \vee \alpha = 3 \rightarrow \beta = 3 \vee \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = 3$

$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-a}{3} = 3 \rightarrow -a = 9 \rightarrow a = -9$

ریشه بزرگ  $= 3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$

Ⓒ  $V - 2a > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{طبیعیانه}} V > 2a \rightarrow a < \frac{V}{2}, a > 0$   
 $a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} a < \frac{V}{2}, a > 0 \\ a > 2 \end{matrix} \right\} 2 < a < \frac{V}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{طبیعی}} a < \frac{V}{2}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_S = \frac{9+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$  (مقدار تقارن است)  $\rightarrow b = 5 \rightarrow S = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$y = a(x-5)^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{\text{مابدا، ای نقطه A}} 1 = a(9-5)^2 + 3 \rightarrow 1 = 16a + 3 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{8}$

عضو از مبدأ  $\rightarrow y = (-\frac{1}{8})(-5)^2 + 3 = -\frac{1}{8}$

فاصله از مبدأ  $= |-\frac{1}{8}| = \frac{1}{8}$

Ⓓ  $S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{+a}{a} = 1 \rightarrow p = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow B = 1 - \alpha$

$F_0(1-\alpha)^2 + F_0\alpha^2 - F_0(1-\alpha) = 14 \rightarrow F_0\alpha^2 - 2F_0\alpha + F_0 + F_0\alpha^2 - F_0 + F_0\alpha = 14$

$\rightarrow 2F_0\alpha^2 - 2F_0\alpha + F_0 = 14 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}+5}{10} \vee \alpha = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}+5}{10}$

میانگین  $= \frac{2\sqrt{5}+5}{10} + \frac{-2\sqrt{5}+5}{10} = \frac{2(2\sqrt{5})}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

Ⓔ چون نقاط عرض برابر دارند و در تقاطع  $(x_S)$  وسط است

$x_S = \frac{1+(-5)}{2} = -2 \quad y_S = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow S = (-2, -\frac{1}{2})$

$y = a(x+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{مابدا، ای نقطه A}} \frac{3}{2} = a(4) - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

(A و B)  $\rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}(1+2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \rightarrow B < F$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = \alpha^2 + 2(S^2 - 2p)$$

$$B, \alpha = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = -2 - \sqrt{4-a}, \beta = -2 + \sqrt{4-a}$$

$$(x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \rightarrow S = -4, p = a)$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2(S^2 - 2p) = 9 + (4 - a) + 4\sqrt{4-a} + 2(16 - 2a) = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 15$$

$$9 - 5a + 4\sqrt{4-a} = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 15 \rightarrow \underbrace{5 - 5a}_0 + \underbrace{4\sqrt{4-a}}_{\text{برابری}} = \underbrace{12\sqrt{4-a}}_{\text{برابری}}$$

$$a < 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 4\sqrt{4-a} = 8\sqrt{4-a} \rightarrow 4-a = 1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

سبب  $a < 1$  است

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = \omega \rightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = \omega\sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{توانیم} \rightarrow a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} = \omega^2 ab = S + 2\sqrt{P} = \omega^2 P \rightarrow S + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} = \frac{\omega^2}{36}$$

$$\rightarrow S = \frac{\omega^2}{36} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{\omega^2 - 2}{36}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{36} = \frac{\omega^2}{36} \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow m\alpha^2 + 1\alpha + 2 = -\alpha^2 + 1\alpha + 2 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{-1}$$