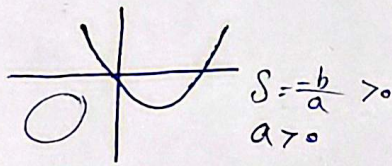
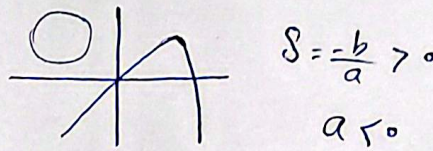


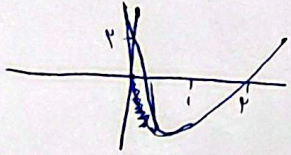
الف) $y = x(3x-2) \rightarrow$ از ناحیه سوم
 $\rightarrow C=0 \rightarrow$ از
 عبور میگذرد



ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$ از ناحیه دوم عبور میگذرد
 $\rightarrow C=0 \rightarrow$ از عبور میگذرد



الف) $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 2$ $\Delta > 0$ $a > 0$

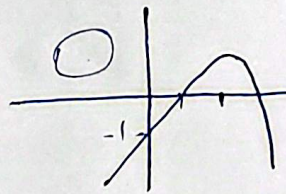


$S = \frac{-b}{a} > 0$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} > 0$ $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} > 0$

$\frac{2}{-3} = \frac{1}{-1.5}$

از ناحیه اول و دوم عبور میگذرد

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \Rightarrow$ ریشه $= 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$



$a < 0$
 $S > 0$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} > 0$
 $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} < 0$

از ناحیه اول و سوم عبور میگذرد

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-b/a}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - (-3) = 4$

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

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

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

$\rightarrow x=2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow (0, 4) \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ریشه برابر} \Rightarrow 4 - 2a + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 4 \end{array} \right. \textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} = (0, 4] \checkmark$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 4\alpha = 4$

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

$\alpha + \beta = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$

$2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 4 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$

$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 3) = 0$

$\alpha\beta = 3 \Rightarrow a = -9$

$\beta = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$ ریشهها: 1 و 3

$= \frac{c}{a}$

در نتیجه مقدار $a = -9$ برابر ریشه بزرگتر (3) است

کمی نا زیاده

چون $y_A = y_B$ - مورد تقارن وسط x است

$$h = \frac{(2a+1) * (v-2a)}{2} = d$$

فرض کنیم $v-2a > 0$ $a-1 > 0$

$a > 1$ و $a > 1$

$b = d$
راس سهم $= (a, 3)$

$a = 3$

$$A = (9, 1) \Rightarrow y = P(x-d)^2 + 3$$

$$1 = P(9-d)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow 14P + 3 = 1 \Rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{14}$$

$$y_0 = P(0-d)^2 + 3 = -\frac{2d}{14} + \frac{24}{14} = -\frac{1}{14} \quad x=0 \text{ در خورد با محور } y$$

فاصله $\Rightarrow |y_0| = |-\frac{1}{14}| = \frac{1}{14}$

$\alpha = 1 - \beta \leftarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$ - با توجه به معادله \Leftarrow

$$5\beta^2 + 20(1-\beta)^2 - 20\beta = 14$$

$$5\beta^2 + 20 + 20\beta^2 - 40\beta = 14 \rightarrow 25\beta^2 - 40\beta + 6 = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{(1-\sqrt{5})(1+\sqrt{5})}{25} = \frac{1-5}{25} = -\frac{4}{25}$$

اختلاف راسها $= (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 1 - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{21}{25} \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$

$x = y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-d}{2} = -1 \rightarrow 2d = 3$

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

$x=0$
 $y = \frac{3}{2}$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(1+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 = \beta$$



الف مرسوم

$$\rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \alpha = \beta - \frac{c}{a} \quad \alpha = \beta - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{c}{a} \leq \beta \leq \frac{c}{a}$$

$$m\beta = \frac{c}{a} - \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{c-d}{m} \rightarrow m\alpha = \frac{c}{a} - d \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{c-d}{m}$$

$$\left[m\alpha^2 + m\beta^2 = m \frac{(c-d)^2}{m^2} + m \frac{(c-d)^2}{m^2} = \frac{2d^2 + 11d + 110}{m} \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{m} d^2 + 11\alpha + 11d \Rightarrow 11d + 11\sqrt{p} = (\sqrt{11d} + \sqrt{p})^2$$

$$22d^2 + 11\alpha - (11d + 11\sqrt{p}) = 0$$

$$22 \left(d + \frac{c}{2a} \right)^2 = 11d + 11\sqrt{p} + \frac{11c}{2a} \Rightarrow \left(d + \frac{c}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{11c}{2a} + \frac{11}{2a} \sqrt{p}$$

$$d = \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{c - \sqrt{p}}{m} = -(\sqrt{p} + \frac{c}{m})$$

$$\beta = -\sqrt{p} \quad \hookrightarrow \alpha = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{m} = (-\sqrt{p} - \frac{c}{m})(-\sqrt{p}) = 1 - 1 = \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = d \quad \& \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{c}{a} \quad \text{--- } 10$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) + 11 = 2d \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 11 = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \right]$$

$$\frac{11}{\frac{1}{m}} = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{11}{\frac{1}{m}} = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+11}{m} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$m\alpha^2 + m\alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = p = \alpha\beta = \boxed{-1}$$

جواب