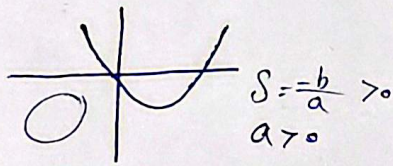
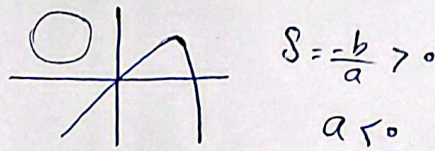


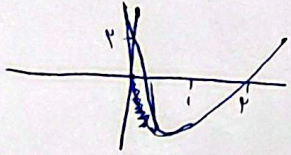
الف)  $y = x(3x-2) \rightarrow$  از ناحیه سوم  
 $\rightarrow C=0 \rightarrow$  از  
 عبور میگذرد



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



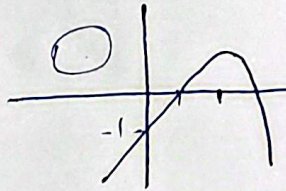
الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 2$   $\Delta > 0$   $a > 0$



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

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} / 2$  از ناحیه اول و دوم میگذرد  
 $\frac{-b}{2a} > 0$   $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} > 0$

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 دوم 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)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - (-6) = 7$

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

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

الف)  $y = (x-2)(x^2 - ax + a)$

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

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 4\alpha = 7$

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

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

$2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$

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

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

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

$= \frac{c}{a}$

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

کمی نا زیاده

۶ چون  $y_A = y_B$  - مورد تقابلی وسط  $x$  در

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

شرط طبیعی  $\Rightarrow v-2a > 0$   $a-2 > 0$

$a > 2$   $a > 2$

$\rightarrow b = d$   
راس سهم  $= (2, 3)$

$a = 3 \leftarrow$

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

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

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

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

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

$$5\beta^2 + 20(1-\beta)^2 - 20\beta = 17$$

$$5\beta^2 + 20 + 20\beta^2 - 40\beta = 17 \rightarrow 25\beta^2 - 40\beta + 3 = 0 \rightarrow 25\beta^2 - 20\beta + 1 = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{10} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{10} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{(2-2\sqrt{5})(2+2\sqrt{5})}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$$

اختلاف ریشه ها  $\Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 1 - \frac{4}{20} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5} * \frac{5}{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$x = y = 2 \Rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \frac{1-d}{2} = -2 \rightarrow x_1 = -2$

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

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

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{p} (1+1)^2 - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{4-1}{p} = \frac{3}{p} = \beta$$



الف مرسوم

$$\sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} \rightarrow \delta = \frac{-b}{a}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{2}{\mu} d^2 + 11\frac{c}{\mu} = 11c + 11\sqrt{p} = (\sqrt{11c} + \sqrt{11p})^2$$

$$2a^2 + 11a - (11c + 11\sqrt{p}) = 0$$

$$a \left( a + \frac{11}{2} \right)^2 = 11c + 11\sqrt{p} + \frac{121}{4} \Rightarrow \left( a + \frac{11}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{11\sqrt{p}}{a} + \frac{11}{a} \sqrt{p}$$

$$d = \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-\frac{c}{a} - \sqrt{p}}{\mu} = -\left( \frac{c}{a} + \sqrt{p} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

جواب