


1) $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow a > 0$ U -1

$\hookrightarrow y = x(3x - 2)$ ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = 3(\frac{1}{3})^2 - 2(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{matrix} \right.$ 

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

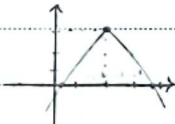
$\hookrightarrow y = -x(x - 4)$ ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ y = -4 + 16 = 12 \end{matrix} \right.$ 

3) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0$ $x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2} = (x-1)(x-\frac{1}{2})$ $\rightarrow x = 1 / \frac{1}{2}$ -3

ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{1} \\ y = 2(\frac{1}{1})^2 - 4(\frac{1}{1}) + 1 = \frac{2}{1} - \frac{4}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{1} \end{matrix} \right.$ 

4) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0$

$\hookrightarrow \Delta = 16 - 4 = 12 \rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 2 + \sqrt{3} = x_1 \\ 2 - \sqrt{3} = x_2 \end{matrix} \right.$

ext $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 \\ y = -4 - 4 + 1 = -7 \end{matrix} \right.$ 

5) $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} \\ \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} \end{matrix} \right.$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2}$ -3

1) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$ / 2) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2SP = 1 - 2(1)(-2) = 5$

3) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \beta^2) = (\alpha - \beta)(S^2 - P) = \sqrt{1+8}(1-(-2)) = 3\sqrt{11}$

6) $y = (x-r)(x^2 - dx + a) \rightarrow \dots$ -4

$\hookrightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow d^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a > \frac{d^2}{4} \rightarrow a \in (\frac{d^2}{4}, \infty)$

7) $3x^2 - 11x - a = 0$ $\rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$ $\rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 4 / \alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{3}$ -5

$3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 16 + \alpha^2 - 8\alpha - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow [4\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 16 = 0] : 4$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha = 1, \beta = 3 \\ \alpha = 3, \beta = 1 \end{matrix} \right. \leftarrow \begin{matrix} (x-1)(x-3) = 0 \\ (x-3)(x-1) = 0 \end{matrix} \leftarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 4 = 0$

$\frac{-a}{3} = 3\beta^2 \rightarrow -a = 9 \rightarrow a = -9$ $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$

8) $A(r_1 + r_2, a - r) / B(v - r_1, a - r) / S(b, b - r)$ -4

$y = c(x-h)^2 + k = c(x-b)^2 + b - r \rightarrow a - r = c(r_1 + r_2 - b)^2 + b - r$

$\rightarrow a - r = c(v - r_1 - b)^2 + b - r \rightarrow y_A = y_B \rightarrow (r_1 + r_2 - b)^2 = (v - r_1 + b)^2 \rightarrow |r_1 + r_2 - b| = |v - r_1 + b|$

$y = c(x-0)^2 + r$ آذین

$\rightarrow r_1 + r_2 - b = v - r_1 + b \rightarrow r_1 + r_2 = v - r_1 + 2b \rightarrow r_2 = v - 2r_1 + 2b$

$\rightarrow r_1 + v - 2r_1 + 2b - b = v - r_1 + b \rightarrow v - r_1 + b = v - r_1 + b$ $\rightarrow r_1 = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

ادامه جابجایی \rightarrow $A(0, -1) \rightarrow B(0, -1) =$ نتیجه

Subject:

Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____ ()

$a - r \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow a > r \Rightarrow r < a < r + a \Rightarrow a = r$: 2-1-1
 $r + a > 0 \Rightarrow a > -\frac{r}{1} \quad / \quad r - ra > 0 \Rightarrow a < \frac{r}{1-a}$

A(2,1), B(1,2)

$y = c(x-a)^r + r \xrightarrow{B} 1 = c(-1)^r + r \Rightarrow 1 - r = -r \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{1}$

$y = -\frac{1}{1}(-1)^r + r = -\frac{r}{1} + \frac{r}{1} = -\frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \text{dini} = \frac{1}{1}$

$ax^r - a^r x - b = 0 \quad / \quad r\alpha\beta^r + r\alpha^r\beta - r\alpha\beta = 1/r \quad / \quad \alpha - \beta = ?$

$\hookrightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha$
 $r\alpha(1-\alpha)^r + r\alpha^r(1-\alpha) - r\alpha(1-\alpha) = 1/r \Rightarrow r\alpha + r\alpha^r - r\alpha^2 - r\alpha + r\alpha^r - r\alpha + r\alpha = 1/r$
 $\hookrightarrow 1 + \alpha^r - \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha + \frac{1}{r} = 0$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2 - 4}{r^2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4}}{2r}$

$(-1, 2), (1, 2) \quad \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} \quad / \quad a = \frac{r}{2}$

$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm 1}{2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y = a(x+r)^r = \frac{r}{2}(r)^r = \frac{r^2}{2}$

$y = \frac{1}{r}(x+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \quad x=1 \quad y = \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \text{dini} = \frac{1}{r}$

$x^r + 4x + a = 0 \quad u < \beta < 0 \quad r\alpha + \beta^r = 1/r + \Delta$

$\hookrightarrow r^2 - 4r + a = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2r} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - a}}{r}$

$r\alpha + \beta^r = 9 = 0 = 4\sqrt{4-a} = 1/r + \Delta \Rightarrow 9a + 4\sqrt{4-a} = a + 4\sqrt{4-a} \Rightarrow a = 1$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = 16ab$

$1/r \cdot \alpha^r = (m+k) \cdot \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{r^4}$

$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+k}{r^4} = \frac{1/r}{r^4} \Rightarrow m+k = 1/r \Rightarrow m = -1$

$m^2 x^r + k^2 x + r = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-r}{a}$