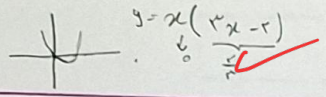


الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x$

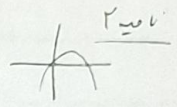


$r = \alpha + \beta$

۲

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 4x$

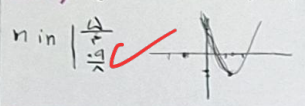
$y = -x(x-4)$



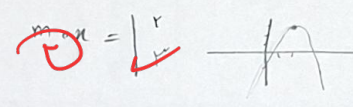
$r = \alpha + \beta$

-۱

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$



ب) $y = -2x^2 + 4x - 1$



-۲

خاصه ا و ۲

خاصه ا و ۳

$2x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0 \quad \alpha\beta = -1$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$

$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 4\alpha\beta$
 $1^2 = (\alpha - \beta)^2$
 $\sqrt{1^2} = \alpha - \beta$

-۳

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2}}{1^2}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = ? \quad (\alpha + \beta)^2 + (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$
 $\sqrt{1^2} = \alpha - \beta$

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ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = ? \quad \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta)$
 $\sqrt{1^2} = \alpha - \beta$

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

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

① $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{1} < \frac{a}{1} < \frac{4}{1} \rightarrow a \in (0, 4]$

② $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } a = 4$

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$2x^2 - 4x - a = 0 \quad \alpha\beta = -\frac{a}{2} \quad 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha - a = 0 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = ?$
 $\alpha + \beta = 2$

$2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha - a = 0$
 $2\beta^2 - 4\beta - a = 0 \rightarrow 2(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha) - a = 0$
 $\alpha^2 - 2\alpha = \frac{a}{2}$
 $1 + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} - a = 0$
 $1 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$

$2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow a = -1$

۲

$A = \begin{vmatrix} r+a & r \\ a-r & a-r \end{vmatrix} \quad B = \begin{vmatrix} v-ra & v-ra \\ a-r & a-r \end{vmatrix} \quad b = \frac{ra+r+v-ra}{r} = \Delta \quad b-r = r$

$\frac{-b}{ra} = \Delta \rightarrow b = -1.0a$

$y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$y = ax^2 - 1.0ax + r.0a + r \xrightarrow{\Delta} r = 2\Delta a - \Delta.0 + r.0a + c$

$r = c$

نامدسی از بندار

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-۴

-۵

-۶

$$\alpha x^r - \alpha x - b = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha\beta &= -\frac{b}{a} \\ \alpha + \beta &= 1 \\ \alpha &= 1 - \beta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r = r_0 \beta = 1 \quad \text{---v}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 (\alpha r_1 \beta^r) - r_0 \beta = 1 \quad \text{---v}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 (1 + \beta^r - r_1 \beta + \beta^r) - r_0 \beta = 1 \quad \text{---v}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \beta^r + r_0 - r_0 \beta - r_1 \beta = 1 \quad \text{---v}$$

$$2r_0 \beta^r - r_1 \beta = -r_0$$

$$2r_0 \beta (\beta - 1) = -r_0$$

$$\beta (\beta - 1) = -\frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$-\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r_0}}$$

U

$$(\alpha + \beta)^r - (\alpha - \beta)^r = r\alpha\beta$$

$$1 - (\alpha - \beta)^r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = (\alpha - \beta)^r$$

$$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a} = \frac{r}{r_0} = r\beta$$

$$x_s = -r$$

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

$$y_s = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = a(r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = r a$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{r} = a}$$

$$\boxed{\beta = r}$$

U

$$x^r + yx + a = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1a$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= -r \\ \alpha\beta &= a \end{aligned} \right\} \alpha^r + \beta^r = r\sqrt{r} + a$$

$$\alpha^r + r(\sqrt{r} - \alpha) = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1a$$

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

$$\alpha^r + r\sqrt{r} - r(-\alpha^r - \alpha) = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1a$$

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

$$2\alpha^r + r\alpha + r\sqrt{r} = a$$

$$\alpha^r + r\alpha + a = 0 \quad \beta^r + r\beta + a = 0$$

$$a = -\alpha^r - r\alpha$$

U -9

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a$$

$$m^2 x^r - (m+1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{a\beta}} = a$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta} = -v \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = -v \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{\frac{1}{m^2}} = -v \rightarrow \boxed{m = -r}$$

$$m^2 x^r + r x + r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{m} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

1,8

$$x_5 = \frac{V - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \rightsquigarrow y_5 = 3$$

۶

$$\begin{cases} V - 2a > 0 \\ 2a + 3 > 0 \\ a - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \underbrace{2 < a < 3, 5}_{a=3}$$

نقاط A, B با طول و عرض میسر است ←

$$a=3 \begin{cases} A(9, 1) \\ B(1, 1) \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow y - 3 = a(x - 5)^2 \rightsquigarrow a = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$(y - 3) = -\frac{1}{8}(0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = 3 - \frac{25}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

فاصله تا مبدأ افقیات $\frac{1}{8}$ است

$$4\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = \frac{9}{4}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

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$$\frac{9}{4}(8 - 2\beta) + \frac{1}{4}(8)(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{|\alpha|}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$\frac{9}{4}(34 - 2\alpha) + \frac{1}{4}(-4)(\sqrt{34 - 2\alpha}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$90 - 9\alpha + 3\sqrt{34 - 2\alpha} = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \rightarrow 90 - 9\alpha = 15 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = 5 \rightarrow A^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 25$$

۱۰

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 25 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{m+14}{34}}{\frac{1}{34}} + 2\sqrt{34} = 25 \rightarrow m + 14 + 12 = 25 \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$y = m^2 + 2n + 2 \rightarrow p = \frac{y}{n} = \frac{y}{-1} = -2$$