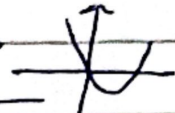

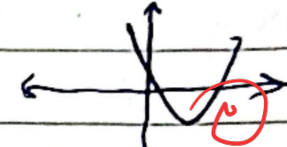



مسارهای گویا ۲. افرین ضریب خوب حل کنی

الف)

$y = 2x^2 - 2x$   $\delta$   $\left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right.$   $\rightarrow a > 0$   ①

ب)  $y = x^2 + 2x$   $a < 0$   $\left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right.$   ②

الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$   $a > 0$   $\left| \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right.$   ③

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 5x - 4$   $a < 0$   $\left| \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{matrix} \right.$   ④

$1 - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$   $\alpha + \beta = 1$   $\alpha\beta = -3$   $|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{169}}$  ⑤

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 8$   $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 10$  ⑥

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

$y = x^3 - x^2(a+2) + x(3a) - 2a$  ⑦

$\Delta < 0$   $a^2 - 4a < 0$   $a(a-4) < 0$   $0 < a < 4$  ⑧

$(m-2)^2 = a^2 - 4m + 4 = m^2 - am + a$   $a = 4$

انتخاب جواب ها  $0 < a < 4$  ⑨

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 0$   $2m^2 - 12m - a = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 4$   $\alpha\beta = -\frac{a}{2}$

$\beta = 4 - \alpha$

$2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 0$   $2m^2 - 12m - a = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 4$   $\alpha = \frac{9}{2}$

$2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 12 = 0$

$\alpha^2 - 6\alpha + 6 = 0$   $\alpha = 1 \text{ or } 3$  ⑩

$\alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{2} \rightarrow a = -9 \rightarrow \frac{-9}{2} = \text{⑪}$

جواب في



$$y_n = y_0 = a - r \rightarrow b = \frac{ra + c + v - ra}{r} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = a \quad b = a$$

$$r_2(a, r) \quad a - r \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow a - r > 1 \rightarrow a > r$$

$$v - ra > 1 \quad \text{for } r < 4 \quad a = r$$

$$ra + r \rightarrow v - ra \rightarrow a \neq 1 \quad A = (9, 1) \quad B = (1, 1) \quad P(0, r)$$

$$y = k(m-a)^r + P \xrightarrow{A(9,1)} 1 = k(9-a)^r + P$$

$$1 - P = k(m-a)^r \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{n} \quad y = -\frac{1}{n}(m-a)^r + P \rightarrow -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$(0, -\frac{1}{n})$$

$$d = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-\frac{1}{n})^2} = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{n})^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{a} \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta^r + r(1-\beta)^r - r\beta = 1 \quad \alpha \cdot \beta^r - r\beta + 1 = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^r = (\alpha + \beta)^r - \epsilon(\beta) \rightarrow \alpha\beta = (1-\beta)\beta = \beta^2 \quad \beta^r - \beta + \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^r = 1 - \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

$$\frac{-d+1}{r} = -r = -\frac{b}{ra} \rightarrow b = \epsilon a \quad (6)$$

$$y = an^r + bn + \frac{c}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{c}{r} = \epsilon a + rb = -r = b - r \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad b = r$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + \frac{c}{r} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{c}{r} = \beta$$

$$n^r + rn + a = 0 \quad a < \beta < 1 \quad P\alpha^r + r\beta^r = r\sqrt{r} \quad (7)$$

$$r(-r - \sqrt{a-a})^r + r(-r + \sqrt{a-a})^r = r(1 - a + 4\sqrt{a-a}) + r(1 - a - 4\sqrt{a-a}) = 0$$

$$-4\sqrt{a-a} = 4\sqrt{a-a} = 1 \quad a = 1 \quad 4\sqrt{1-1} = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad n_3 = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1$$



# سوال پانچواں

(1)

$$4m^2 - (m+1)m + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+1}{4} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 2$$

$$(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{2}{4})^2 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$m+1+2 = 4 \quad m = 1 \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

$$m^2 + (m+1)m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -m^2 + (m+1)m + 1 = 0 \quad m^2 - (m+1)m - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{4}$$