

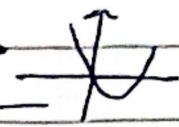
سازمان دبیران

الف)

$$y = km^2 - km$$

$$\delta \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{k} \\ -1/k \end{matrix} \right.$$

$\rightarrow a > 0$ ,  $\rightarrow$  ~~...~~  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$



①

ب)  $y = m^2 + km$

$a < 0$

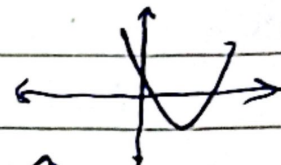
$$\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{k} \\ \frac{1}{k} \end{matrix} \right.$$



الف)  $y = km^2 - km + 1$

$a > 0$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2k} \\ -\frac{1}{2k} \end{matrix} \right.$$



②

ب)  $y = -m^2 + km - 1$

$a < 0$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2k} \\ \frac{1}{2k} \end{matrix} \right.$$



$$1 - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

$\alpha + \beta = 1$   $\alpha\beta = -3$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \delta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$$

$$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^3 + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{13} - 9\sqrt{13} = -8\sqrt{13}$$

$$y = m^2 - m(a + 1) + m(ka) = ka$$

③

$\Delta < 0$   $a^2 - ka < 0$   $a(a - k) < 0$   $\rightarrow a < k$

$$(m - 1)^2 = m^2 - 2m + 1 = m^2 - am + a \quad \boxed{a = 1}$$

④

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - f\alpha = 0 \quad km^2 - 19m - a = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = f \quad \alpha\beta = -\frac{a}{k}$$

$$\beta = f - \alpha$$

$$2\alpha^2 + (f - \alpha)^2 - f\alpha = 0 \quad km^2 - 19m - a = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = f \quad \alpha = \frac{f - \beta}{1}$$

$$2\alpha^2 + (f - \alpha)^2 - f\alpha = 0 \rightarrow k\alpha^2 - 19\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - f\alpha + k = 0 \quad \alpha = 1 \text{ or } 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{k} \rightarrow a = -9 \rightarrow \frac{-9}{k} = \text{⑤}$$

جواب في



$$y_n = y_{n-1} + a - r \cdot y_{n-1} \rightarrow b = \frac{ra + c + v - ra}{r} \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$v - ra > 1 \quad \forall a \leq 4 \quad a = r$$

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

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

$$1 - P = k(m-a)^r \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{11} \quad y = -\frac{1}{11}(m-a)^r + P \rightarrow -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$(0, -\frac{1}{11})$$

$$ab = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-\frac{1}{11})^2} = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{11})^2} = \frac{1}{11} \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{a} \quad (6)$$

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

$$(\alpha - \beta)^r = (\alpha + \beta)^r - \epsilon \cdot \beta \rightarrow \alpha\beta = (1-\beta)\beta = \beta \cdot \beta^r$$

$$\beta^r - \beta + \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^r = 1 - \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{-a+1}{r} = -r = -\frac{b}{ra} \rightarrow b = \epsilon a \quad (8)$$

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

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

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

$$n^r + rn + a = 0 \quad a < \beta < 1 \quad \forall \alpha^r + r\beta^r = r\sqrt{r} \quad (9)$$

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

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

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

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



# سوال پانچواں

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

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

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

$$(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{2}{4})^2 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{16} \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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