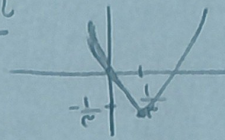


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الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x$

$\min \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \\ 3 \times \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$

ناحیه سوم



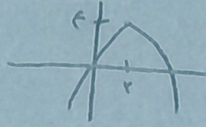
x	0	1/3	2/3
y	0	-1/3	0

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ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$

$\max \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \\ -4 + 16 = 4 \end{array} \right.$

ناحیه دوم

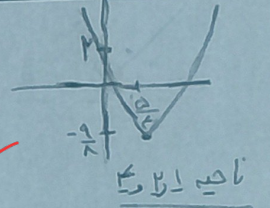


x	0	2	4
y	0	4	0

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$

$\min \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2 \times \frac{25}{16} - \frac{25}{4} + 2 = \frac{25 - 100 + 32}{16} = -\frac{43}{16} \end{array} \right.$

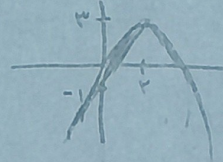
0	5/4	5/2
2	-1/4	2



ناحیه اول و دوم

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

$\max \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \\ -2 + 16 - 1 = 13 \end{array} \right.$



ناحیه اول، دوم و سوم

x	0	2	4
y	-1	7	-1

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha\beta|} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{1}$ $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1$ $\Delta = 1 + 12 \Rightarrow \Delta = 13$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 1 + 4 = 5$

$s = -\frac{b}{a} = 1$ $p = \frac{c}{a} = -2$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = s^3 - 3sp = 1 + 9 = 10$

د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13} \times 4}{\sqrt{13} \times 1} = 4$

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

$x^2 - fa < 0 \Rightarrow a(a-f) < 0$

0	f
+	-
-	+

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چون یک ریشه داریم

$(0, f)$

معادله $x^2 - ax + a$ مرتبه درجه یک می باشد
 $a = 2$ داشته باشد \leftarrow موردی است \leftarrow موردی است

$a \in (0, 4]$

$\Delta = 144 + 12a$

$\alpha, \beta = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 12a}}{4}$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{12}{4} = 3$

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

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 9 + \frac{2a}{4}$

$\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha^2 = (9 + \frac{2a}{4}) - \alpha^2$ $12\alpha^2 + (9 + \frac{2a}{4}) - fa = 0 \Rightarrow$

$12\alpha^2 - f\alpha + \frac{2a}{4} + 9 = 0$

$a = 4 \times \frac{(-f)^2 - 4 \times 12 \times 9}{2} = 2$

$\frac{a}{\alpha} = \frac{2}{3 + \frac{\sqrt{144}}{4}}$

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$$A = (ra+r, \frac{a-r}{r}), B = (v-ra, \frac{a-r}{r})$$

$$y = a(x-a)^r + r \Rightarrow 1 = 14a + r$$

$$\text{ول } u = \frac{ra+r + v-ra}{r} = a$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} a \\ r \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$b = a \quad b-r=r$$

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

$a = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$

$$y(0) = -\frac{r\lambda}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ نالو فرادو}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{-b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot (1-\beta)^r - r \cdot \beta &= 1v \\ (1-\beta)^r &= 1 - r\beta + \beta^r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot (1 - r\beta + \beta^r) &= 1v \Rightarrow \\ (r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \beta^r) - (r \cdot \beta + r \cdot \beta) + r \cdot 1v &= \\ \Delta = 49 \dots - 52 \dots 488. & \\ \beta = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1 - \beta_1, \alpha_2 = 1 - \beta_2$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 r^2 ab}}{a} \xrightarrow{\alpha + \beta = 1} \frac{\sqrt{49}}{r} = \frac{7}{r} = \frac{7\sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{7\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

$$(-a, B), (1, B) \Rightarrow \frac{-a+1}{r} = -r \rightarrow u = -r \quad \text{ext} \left| \begin{matrix} -r \\ -1/r \end{matrix} \right. \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = -r \rightarrow b = \epsilon a$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{ra} \Rightarrow \frac{-b^r + \epsilon a \epsilon}{b} = -b + \epsilon \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow b = r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} u^r + r u + \frac{a}{r} \xrightarrow{u=1} \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow b = \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta = -9, \alpha\beta = a \quad \alpha < \beta < 0 \rightarrow \beta = -r+d, \alpha = -r-d \quad d > 0 \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\beta^r &= 12\sqrt{r} + 18a \rightarrow \\ r(-r-d)^r + r(-r+d)^r &= 12\sqrt{r} + 18a \rightarrow r(9+9d+d^r) + r(d^r-9d+9) = 12\sqrt{r}, \\ (rv + 18d + rd^r) + (rd^r - 12d + 18) &= 1 \rightarrow 2rd^r + 9d + \epsilon d = 12\sqrt{r} + 18a \Rightarrow 2rd^r + 9d - \epsilon = -12\sqrt{r} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow d = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{189 + 16 \cdot 9r}}{2} & \quad a = (-r-d)(-r+d) = (-r)^2 - d^2 = 9 \quad d^r = \frac{\epsilon + 12\sqrt{r} - 9d}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 9 - d^2 \Rightarrow a \approx 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a = \frac{\sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = a \Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = a \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{a}{4}$$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1\epsilon}{4} > \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{49}$

$$\alpha + \beta = \left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^r = \frac{r\delta}{49} \quad \frac{m+1\epsilon}{49} = \frac{r\delta}{49} \Rightarrow m = 11$$

$$\frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{11}$$

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$$\alpha + \beta = -\left(-\frac{12}{r}\right) = r \leadsto \beta = r - \alpha$$

$$r\alpha^r + \beta^r - r\alpha = v \leadsto r\alpha^r + \alpha^r - 12\alpha + 12 - r\alpha = v \leadsto r\alpha^r - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$$

$$\leadsto \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \beta = r$$

$$\leadsto \alpha = r \rightarrow \beta = 1$$

$$\} a = 9$$

$$\frac{a}{a_{\max}} = -\frac{9}{r} = -r$$

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$$A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \Delta \rightarrow A^r = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r\Delta$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r\Delta \rightarrow \frac{\frac{m+12}{r^4}}{\frac{1}{r^4}} + r\sqrt{r^4} = r\Delta \rightarrow m + 12 + 12 = r\Delta \rightarrow m = -1$$

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

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