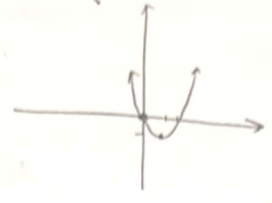


سؤال 1
الف

$$y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{أو } \left| \frac{1}{3} \right|$$



$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 0}}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \quad \left| \frac{2}{1} \right|$$

$$-4 + 16 = 12 \quad y = 12$$



ب

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{0}{2a} = 0$$

سؤال 2

$$y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2 \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad y = -2$$

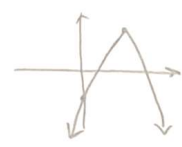
$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm 2i}{4} = \frac{1 \pm i}{2}$$



الف

$$y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \quad y = 7$$

$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{-2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-2}$$



ب

سؤال 3

$$x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \quad \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+12}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \quad \alpha - \beta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13} - 1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{13}}{2} = -\sqrt{13}$$

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

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P \rightarrow 1 - 2(-3) = 7$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2PS \rightarrow 1 - 3(-3)(1) = 10$

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

سؤال 4

$$x^2 - ax + a \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad a^2 - 4a < 0 \quad a(a-4) < 0 \quad \frac{a}{a-4} < 0 \quad (0, 4)$$

سؤال 5

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 14 + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} = 7 \quad a = -9$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + a = 0 \quad \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$3\beta^2 - 12\beta - a = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \quad 3(\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-36}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{9}{3} = -3$$

$A, B \rightsquigarrow \frac{V - 2a + 2a + 1^2}{r} = a \text{ و } db \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{a}{r}$

$\frac{-b}{ra} = a \quad b = -10a$

$a=r \rightarrow A(9,1) \quad B(1,1) \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \sigma^2 = 2aa + db + C = 1^2 \\ a + b + C = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 2aa - a \cdot a + C = 1^2 \\ a - 1 \cdot a + C = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} -19a = r \\ a = -\frac{1}{19} \end{matrix} \quad C = -\frac{1}{19}$

جواب $(\frac{1}{19})$ مراد ←

$an^2 - an - b = 0$

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

$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \beta = 1^2$

سوال ۲

$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot (1 - \beta)^2 - r \cdot \beta = 1^2$

$4 \cdot \beta^2 - 4 \cdot \beta + 1 = 0 \quad \sim \quad r \cdot \beta^2 - r \cdot \beta + 1 = 0$

$\beta = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} \rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} \\ \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha = \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} \\ \alpha = \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} \end{matrix}$

$|\alpha - \beta| = \left| \frac{-\sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r}$

سوال ۱

$(-a, \beta) \rightarrow (1, \beta) \rightsquigarrow \sigma^2 db = -r \quad \sigma^2 = \left| \frac{-r}{\beta} \right|$

$\sigma^2 = \frac{r}{\beta}$

$y = a(m+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{a} - \frac{1}{r} \quad a = \frac{r}{r-1}$

$y = \frac{1}{r} (m+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{m = -r} \frac{1}{r} (-r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{r-1}{r}$

سوال ۲

$\alpha + \beta = -4 \rightarrow \sigma^2 db = -r \rightsquigarrow \frac{(-r+z)}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{(-r-z)}{\beta}$

$\rightarrow r(-r+z)^2 + r(-r-z)^2 = 11\sqrt{r} + 11 \rightarrow ay^2 + by + c = 11\sqrt{r} + 11$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha = -r - \sqrt{r} \\ \beta = -r + \sqrt{r} \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow r - 1 = 1 = a \quad \rightarrow y = -r\sqrt{r}$

- 1. سوال

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r a \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\frac{1}{r^2}} + r\sqrt{r^2} = r a \quad r^4(\alpha + \beta) = 11^2 \quad (\alpha + \beta) = \frac{11^2}{r^4} \Rightarrow \frac{11^2}{r^4} = \frac{m+1}{r^4} \quad m = -1$

$-x^2 + 11x + r = 0 \quad \frac{C}{a} = -r$