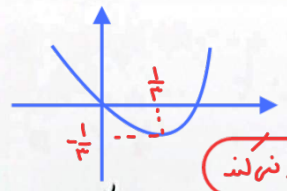


$y = 3x^2 - 2x$   
 $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $y_s = 3(\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$



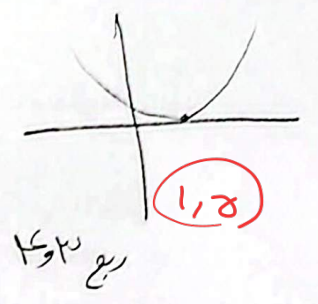
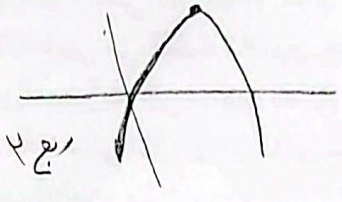
از ناصیه ۳ عبور نمی کند

الف)  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3}$

جایگذاری  $3(\frac{1}{3}) - 2(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 0$

ب)  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$

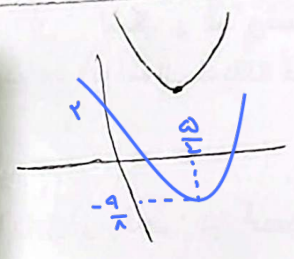
$-(1) + 1(1) = 0$



الف)  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

$y_s = 2(\frac{0}{2}) - 0(\frac{0}{2}) + 2 = 2$

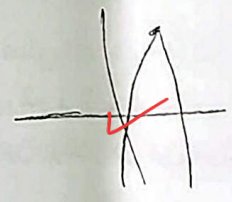
$y_s = 2(\frac{3}{2}) - \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{9}{2}$



ربع اول

ب)  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$

$y_s = -(1) + 1(1) - 1 = -1$



ربع اول

$\alpha + \beta = s = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$   
 $\alpha\beta = p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$

$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4(-3)}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$

الف)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب)  $s^2 - 2p = 10$

ج)  $s^2 - 2p = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$

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

۲

ریشه‌ها مختلف  $\Delta < 0$

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow$  ریشه‌ها برابر یا ریشه ۰

الف)  $\Delta = a^2 - 4a$   
 $a(a - 4)$

۱، ۷۵

$\Delta \in [0, 4]$

تعیین حالات  
 $a = 4 \leq - < a < 4$

۱، ۷۵

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

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

$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - a = 0$   
 $3(\alpha^2 - 4\alpha) = a$   
 $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha = \frac{a}{3}$

$14 + a = 7$   
 $a = -7$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 14 - 2(\frac{-9}{3}) = 14 + \frac{6a}{3}$

$$\psi(x^r - 1) + \psi = 0 \rightarrow \psi(x-1)/(x-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{-\psi}{x} = -\psi$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \frac{x_1 + x_2}{p} = x_3 \quad y_1 = y_2 \quad \frac{V - 2a + 2a + \psi}{p} = b \quad b = 0 \quad \leq \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ax^r + bx + c$$

$$\frac{-b}{ka} = d$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} x^r + d x + c$$

$$b = -1 \cdot a$$

$$d = -1 \cdot a$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} + d + c = \frac{d}{p}$$

$$a = \frac{-1}{p} \rightarrow$$

$$(1, 0 = \frac{d}{p}) \text{ (تبدیل)}$$

1, 0

$$\text{پس } c = \frac{-1}{p} = -\psi$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\psi(1-\alpha)^r + \psi_0 \alpha^r - \psi(1-\alpha) = 1\psi \Rightarrow \psi_0 \alpha^r - \psi_0 \alpha + \psi = 0$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{(4\psi_0)^2 - 4(\psi)(\psi_0)}}{4\psi_0} = \frac{\sqrt{4\psi\psi_0}}{4\psi_0} = \frac{\psi}{\psi_0} \sqrt{\psi_0} = \frac{\psi}{\psi_0} \sqrt{\psi_0}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad ax^r + bx + \frac{\psi}{p} \quad \frac{x_1 + x_2}{p} = x_3 \quad y_1 = y_2$$

$$\frac{-d+1}{p} = -\psi = \frac{-b}{ka}$$

$$b = ka$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{ka} = \frac{4ac - b^2}{ka} = \psi_0$$

$$\frac{\psi(\frac{\psi}{p})(a) - (ka)^2}{ka} = \frac{-1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{\psi}{p} - ka = \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$b = \psi = \frac{1}{p}(k)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} x^r + \psi x + \frac{\psi}{p} \rightarrow b + \psi + \frac{\psi}{p} = \psi$$

1, 0

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \alpha^r + \frac{\psi(\alpha^r + \beta^r)}{5r - 2p} = \frac{9 + (9-a) + 4\sqrt{9-a}}{x} + \frac{\psi(4\psi - ka)}{\sqrt{4\psi - ka}} = 12\sqrt{\psi} + 1d$$

$$\beta, \alpha = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{ka} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{4\psi - ka}}{r} = \frac{-9 - 2\sqrt{9-a}}{p} = \left( \frac{-\psi - \sqrt{9-a}}{\psi_0} \right)^r = \psi^r$$

$$\beta = -\psi + \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\psi_0 - \psi a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{\psi} + 1d$$

$$\psi_0 = \psi a$$

$$a = 1$$

$$4\sqrt{9-a} = 4\sqrt{\psi}$$

$$9-a = \psi$$

$$a = 1$$

1, 0

1, 0

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 0 \rightarrow \left( \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = 0 \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}}{ab} = 0$$

۲ توان

$$s + 2\sqrt{p} = 2sp \Rightarrow s + 2\sqrt{\frac{p}{9}} = \frac{2p}{9} \rightarrow s = \frac{1p}{9} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\frac{m+k}{9} = \frac{1p}{9} \Rightarrow m+k=1p$$

$m = -1$

$$-a^2 + 2a + p \rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{p}{-1} = -p$$

2

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

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

نقطه A و B با طول و عرض میسر است ←

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

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

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

$$x_5 = \frac{1 - 5}{2} = -2 \rightsquigarrow f(x) = a(x + 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightsquigarrow \text{عرض از مبدأ ...}$$

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$$f(0) = \frac{3}{2} \rightsquigarrow 4a - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(1) = \beta \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{2}(3)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\beta = 4}$$