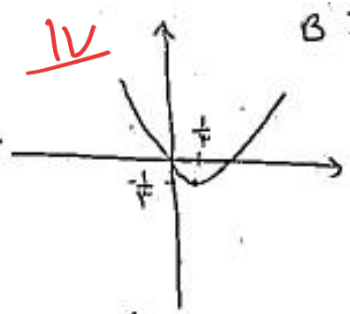
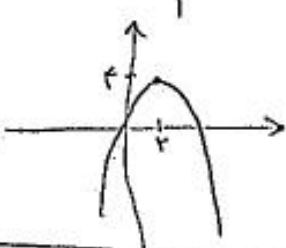


الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x$ $S \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{1.5} \\ x \times \frac{1}{1.5} - 2x \times \frac{1}{1.5} = -\frac{1}{1.5} \\ \frac{1}{1.5} - \frac{2}{1.5} \end{array} \right.$



نامی سوم (1)

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$ $S \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-4}{-1} = 4 \\ -4 + 4 = 0 \end{array} \right.$

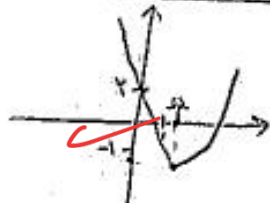


(2)

نامی دوم (2)

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$

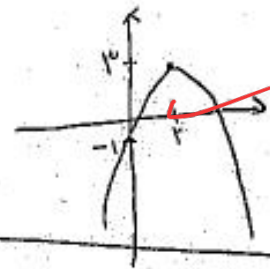
$S \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{a} \\ x \times \frac{1}{2} - 5x \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = -\frac{9}{2} \end{array} \right.$



اول دردم چهارم (3)

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

$S \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{a} = 4 \\ -4 + 4 - 1 = -1 \end{array} \right.$



اول سبب در چهارم (4)

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

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

$\alpha^2 - \alpha - 1 = 0$
 $\beta^2 - \beta - 1 = 0$

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

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 + 2 = 3$

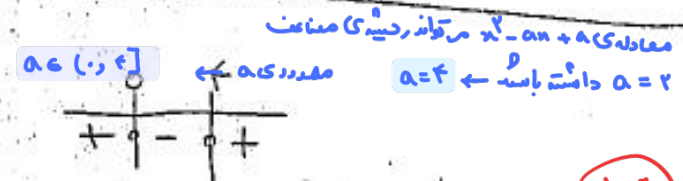
ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 1^3 - 3\alpha\beta = 1 - 3(-1) = 4$

د) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^3 + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)$

$(\sqrt{13})^3 + 3 \times 1 \times (-1) \times \sqrt{13} = 13\sqrt{13} - 3\sqrt{13} = 10\sqrt{13}$

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

$a^2 - 4a = 0$
 $a(a-4) = 0$



معادله $x^2 - ax + a = 0$ در $x=2$ و $x=4$ صدق کند

الف) $3x^2 - 11x - a = 0$

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

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

$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{11}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 4$
 $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{-a}{3} = \frac{11}{3} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = -11$

$12 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -12$

$3x^2 - 11x + 9 = 0$

$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

جمع ضرایب صفر

$\frac{-9}{3} = -3$

(1, 5)

(5)

$$A \begin{vmatrix} \gamma a + \gamma \\ a - \gamma \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} \gamma - \gamma a \\ a - \gamma \end{vmatrix} \quad S \begin{vmatrix} b = a \\ b - \gamma = \gamma \end{vmatrix}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad -ba = b$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \omega \quad \text{lo } a = -b$$

$$\frac{-a}{2a} = \gamma \quad \text{I } \gamma a = -b\gamma + \epsilon a c$$

$$\text{lo } a \gamma + \omega b + c = \gamma$$

$$\text{lo } a - \omega a + \gamma = \gamma$$

$$\text{lo } a + \gamma$$

$$\text{lo } a \gamma + \gamma a - \epsilon a c = 0$$

$$\text{lo } a \gamma + \gamma a - a c = 0$$

$$\text{lo } a \gamma + \gamma a = a c$$

$$\gamma (\text{lo } a + \gamma) = a c$$

$$\text{ÜÜ} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\gamma a + \gamma + \gamma - \gamma a}{\gamma} = \omega$$

1,8

$$x, \beta \quad ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \quad \frac{x}{a} = 1 = x + \beta \quad \frac{-b}{a} = x\beta$$

$$f \cdot \beta^2 + \gamma a \gamma - \gamma \beta = 1\gamma \quad x = 1 - \beta$$

$$-x = \beta$$

$$|x - \beta| = ? \quad \text{lo } \beta^2 + \text{lo } x \gamma + \text{lo } \beta^2 - \gamma \beta = 1\gamma$$

$$\text{lo } (\beta^2 + x\gamma) + \text{lo } \beta (\beta - 1) = 1\gamma \rightarrow \text{lo } (1\gamma + \frac{\gamma b}{a}) - \text{lo } x = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{lo } + \frac{\epsilon \text{lo } b}{a} + \frac{\text{lo } b}{a} = W$$

$$\frac{\gamma \text{lo } b}{a} = -1\gamma$$

$$\gamma \text{lo } b = -\gamma a \Rightarrow \text{lo } b = -a$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\text{lo } a + \gamma \text{lo } a}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{lo } a - \frac{a}{\gamma} a}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{lo } a - \frac{a^2}{\gamma}}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{19a^2}{\gamma}}}{|a|}$$

1,8

$$(1, \beta) \rightarrow (-\beta, \beta) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\beta \\ \beta & \beta \end{vmatrix} \quad ax^2 + bx + c = \gamma$$

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

$$-\epsilon a = -b \quad \text{lo } a = b$$

$$\boxed{b = -1}$$

$$\boxed{a = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \beta$$

$$\frac{-1}{2a} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow -b\gamma - \gamma a = \frac{\gamma c}{\gamma}$$

$$-1a = -b\gamma - \gamma a - \gamma a$$

$$-14a\gamma - \gamma a = -\gamma a$$

$$14a\gamma + \epsilon a = 0$$

$$\text{ÜÜ} \leftarrow \epsilon a (\epsilon a + 1) = 0$$

1,8

$$x, \beta \quad x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \quad \text{lo } x \gamma + \text{lo } \beta^2 = 1\sqrt{\gamma} + 1\gamma$$

$$a = \gamma$$

$$\text{lo } x \gamma + \text{lo } \beta^2 + x\gamma = 1\sqrt{\gamma} + 1\gamma$$

$$\text{lo } (x\gamma + \beta^2) = \text{lo } (\gamma\gamma - \gamma a) = a - \gamma a = -1\gamma + 1\sqrt{\gamma}$$

$$\text{lo } \gamma - \epsilon a - a - \gamma a = -1\gamma + 1\sqrt{\gamma}$$

$$-a - \gamma a = -1\gamma + 1\sqrt{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -4 = x + \beta$$

$$\frac{a}{\gamma} = x\beta$$

1,8

$$x, \beta = ? \quad \gamma^2 x^2 - (m + \epsilon)x + 1 = \gamma$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \gamma = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{\gamma a}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \gamma a$$

$$\frac{\beta + a}{a\beta} = \gamma a \quad \text{lo } (a\beta) = \beta + a$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{\gamma a}{\gamma a} = \beta + a$$

$$-b = \gamma a$$

$$m + \epsilon = \gamma a$$

$$m = 11$$

$$m \text{lo } x^2 + \text{lo } x + \gamma = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\gamma}{11}}$$

1,8

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

۶

$$\begin{cases} v - 2a > . \\ 2a + 3 > . \\ a - 2 > . \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \underbrace{2 < a < 3.5}_{a=3}$$

تعداد 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 مقفات $\frac{1}{8}$ است

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \rightsquigarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightsquigarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

۷

$$4\beta^2 + 2(1 - \beta)^2 - 2\beta = 17 \rightsquigarrow 4\beta^2 - 4\beta + 3 = 0 \rightsquigarrow \beta = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{4}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 1 - 2\beta = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2}\right) = 1 - (1 \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{4}}) = \frac{\pm 2}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha - \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4}}} \leftarrow \text{افتداف همیشه مثبت اعظم می شود پس}$$

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

۸

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

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

$$14\alpha^r + 12\beta^r = \frac{\Delta}{r}(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^r - \beta^r) = 14\sqrt{r} + 14$$

9

$$\frac{\Delta}{r}(3^r - 2^r) + \frac{1}{r}(5)\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{1a}\right) = 14\sqrt{r} + 14$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{r}(14 - 2a) + \frac{1}{r}(-4)(-\sqrt{14 - 2a}) = 14\sqrt{r} + 14$$

$$9 \cdot -2a + 4\sqrt{14 - 2a} = 14\sqrt{r} + 14 \rightarrow 9 \cdot -2a = 14 \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

10

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r\Delta \rightarrow \frac{\frac{m+14}{14}}{\frac{1}{14}} + r\sqrt{14} = r\Delta \rightarrow m + 14 + 14 = r\Delta \rightarrow m = -1$$

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