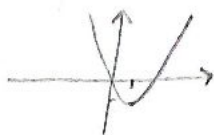


الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x$

$\Delta y \rightarrow \min \text{ ext} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{12} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$



نقطه

1

ب) $y = -x^2 + 2x$

$\Delta y \rightarrow \max \text{ ext} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{-4} = 1 \end{cases}$



نقطه

2

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$

$\Delta y \rightarrow \min \text{ ext} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{-25 - 16}{8} = -\frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$



نقطه

ب) $y = -x^2 + 2x - 1$

$\Delta y \rightarrow \max \text{ ext} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{-4 - 4}{-4} = 1 \end{cases}$



نقطه

3

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

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\delta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$
 $p = -\frac{c}{a}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow \delta^2 - 2p = 1 - 2(-4) = 9$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow \delta^2 - 2sp = 1 - 2(1)(-4) = 9$ $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \sqrt{16}$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 \rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta) \rightarrow (\sqrt{16})^2 + 2 \times 4 \times \sqrt{16} \rightarrow 16 + 32 = 48$

$y = (x + 1)(x^2 + ax + a)$
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a(a - 4) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } a = 4$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a(a - 4) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < a < 4$
 $\frac{a}{a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{a} = 1 \rightarrow (0, 4) = a$

$3x^2 - 11x - a = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 11x = a$
 $2x^2 + 3x^2 - 11x = a \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{a}{p} = \frac{a}{-1} = -a$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \frac{a}{p} = 9 \rightarrow 14 + \frac{a}{-1} = 9 \rightarrow a = -5$

$2x^2 + 3x^2 - 11x = a \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{a}{p}$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \frac{a}{p} = 9 \rightarrow 14 + \frac{a}{-1} = 9 \rightarrow a = -5$
 $\alpha = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 4 \times 3 \times (-5)}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{349}}{6}$

A | $\begin{matrix} 10 + 2 \rightarrow 2 \\ a - 2 \rightarrow -2 \end{matrix}$ B | $\begin{matrix} v - 2a \\ a - 2 - r, a \end{matrix}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{2A + 2B}{2} = 2$
 $v, 2a + 2 \times a = b$



$\delta = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 0b + c = 2 \\ a + b + c = 1 \end{cases}$
 $a = 2 \rightarrow (1, 0)$
 $(9, 0)$

$2a - 0 \cdot a + c = 2$
 $a - 10a + c = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -9a + c = 2 \\ -9a + c = 1 \end{cases}$
 $-19a = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{19}$

نقطه

⑤

$$\alpha x^r - \alpha x - b = 0$$

$$d + \beta \rightarrow \frac{r a}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha \beta^r - \alpha \beta - b$$

$$d \beta \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{r_0} \quad a(\beta^r - \beta) - b \rightarrow \beta^r - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1/r_0$$

$$\div r_0 \rightarrow r_0 \beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta = \frac{1/r_0}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} + \beta^r + \alpha^r = \frac{1/r_0}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{r_0 b}{a} = \frac{1/r_0 - r_0}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{r_0 b}{a} = \frac{-r_0}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1}{r_0}$$

$$d \cdot r_0 \beta \rightarrow 1 - r_0 \frac{b}{a} = 1 + \frac{r_0 b}{a} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \Rightarrow \frac{a^r + r b a}{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_0 b^r + \Lambda_0 b^r}{r_0 b^r}} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_0/b^r}{r_0/b^r}} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{r}{r_0}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} -a \\ \beta \end{array} \right| \beta \rightarrow \frac{-a+1}{r} = d \delta \rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{c} -r \\ -1/r \end{array} \right. = \frac{-b}{r a} = -r \rightarrow -b = -r a$$

$$b = r a \rightarrow \boxed{b = r}$$

$$y = a x^r + b x + c$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} = a x^r + r a x + \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = r a + \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = -r a + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r} x^r + r x + \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{x=1} y = \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{\beta = r} \quad a = \frac{1}{r}$$

⑥

$$\alpha^r + r \alpha + a = 0 \rightarrow x \delta \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{r a} \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} = -r \quad a = \alpha \beta \rightarrow (-r_0 r_0 \sqrt{r})(-r_0 + r_0 \sqrt{r}) \Rightarrow 9 - \Lambda = 1$$

$$a < \beta < 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} -r_0 r_0 \sqrt{r} \\ -r_0 + r_0 \sqrt{r} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha = x \delta - r \\ \beta = x \delta + r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \end{array}$$

$$r \alpha^r + r \beta^r = 1/r \sqrt{r} + \Lambda_0$$

$$r(-r_0 r_0)^r + r(-r_0 + r_0)^r = 1/r \sqrt{r} + \Lambda_0$$

$$r r_0^r + r r_0^r + \Lambda_0 + 1/r \sqrt{r} - 1/r \sqrt{r} - 1/r \sqrt{r} - \Lambda_0 = 0$$

$$\leftarrow 2r^r + r r_0 - 1/r \sqrt{r} - \Lambda_0 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{r a} \rightarrow \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - (r)(-r_0 r_0 \sqrt{r})}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + r_0 r_0 \sqrt{r} + \Lambda_0}}{10} \quad \delta_1, \delta_2 \rightarrow r = r_0 \sqrt{r}$$

⑦

$$r_0 \alpha^r - (m+1) \alpha + 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \delta = \frac{m+1}{r_0} & d + \beta \\ p & \frac{1}{r_0} d \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} = a \xrightarrow{r_0 \delta} \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{a} + r_0 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a \beta}} = r_0$$

$$\frac{a + \beta}{a \beta} + r_0 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a \beta}} = r_0 \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{r_0} + \sqrt{r_0 r_0} = r_0$$

$$m \alpha^r + r \alpha + r \xrightarrow{m=1} -\alpha^r + r \alpha + r \rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{r} = r$$

$$m+1 = 1/r$$

$$m = -1$$