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الف)  $x_5 = \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y_5 = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$

ب)  $x_5 = \frac{-k}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y_5 = -1 + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{4}$

از نمودار معلوم می‌گردد  
 از نمودار معلوم می‌گردد

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الف)  $x_5 = \frac{\omega}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y_5 = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$

ب)  $x_5 = \frac{-f}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y_5 = -1 + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{4}$

لکه از نمودار اول در رسم دو چهارم عبور می‌کنند  
 از نمودار اول در رسم دو چهارم عبور می‌کنند

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الف)  $\alpha + \beta = 1$   
 $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1+12}}{1} = \sqrt{13} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \text{ و } \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب)  $1^2 - 2(-3) = 7$

ج)  $1^2 - 3(-3)(1) = 10$

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

$(2n-2)(2n^2 - 2n + 1) = (2n-2)^2$   
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 2n^2 - 2n + 1 < 0 \rightarrow 2n^2 - 4n + 2 < 0$

$\alpha \in (0, 1]$

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$S = 5 \quad P = \frac{-a}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$   
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 25 - 1 = 24$   
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = 24 + 9 = 33$   
 $14 + \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{a}{3} = 33 \Rightarrow 14 + a = 33 \Rightarrow a = 19$

$2n^2 - 12n + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (2n-1)(2n-9) < 0$   
 $1/2 < n < 4.5$

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$u - \gamma a > 0 \rightarrow a < \frac{u}{\gamma}$   
 $\gamma a + \gamma > 0 \rightarrow a > -1$   
 $\alpha - \gamma > 0 \rightarrow \alpha > \gamma$   
 $y^{\gamma} = a(u - \omega)^{\gamma} \rightarrow (1 - \gamma) = a(1 - \omega)^{\gamma}$   
 $\alpha = -1 \rightarrow y^{\gamma} = \frac{-1}{\gamma} (u - \omega)^{\gamma}$

$\frac{\gamma a + \gamma + \gamma - \gamma a}{\gamma} = \Delta = \alpha_s = b$   
 $y_s = b - r_s \mu$   
 $y = m (u - \omega)^{\gamma} + \gamma \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = m (r \frac{u}{\gamma} - r) + \gamma$   
 $\alpha - \gamma = m (1 - \alpha)^{\gamma} + \gamma \rightarrow \alpha - \gamma = m (1 - \alpha)^{\gamma} + \gamma$   
 $(1 - \alpha)^{\gamma} = (1 - \alpha)^{\gamma}$   
 $f_0 \alpha = 1 - \alpha$   
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma}$

$\alpha + \beta = 1$   
 $\alpha \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$   
 $\gamma \alpha^{\gamma} + \gamma \beta^{\gamma} + \gamma \alpha^{\gamma} - \gamma \beta = \frac{\gamma}{a} b + \gamma (1 + \frac{\gamma b}{a})$   
 $\frac{\gamma}{a} b + \frac{\gamma}{a} b + \gamma \alpha = \frac{\gamma}{a} b$   
 $\gamma \alpha + \gamma \beta + \gamma \alpha = \frac{\gamma}{a} b$   
 $\gamma \alpha + \gamma \beta = \frac{\gamma}{a} b - \gamma \alpha$   
 $\gamma \beta = \frac{\gamma}{a} b - 2\gamma \alpha$   
 $\beta = \frac{b}{a} - 2\alpha$   
 $\alpha + \frac{b}{a} - 2\alpha = 1$   
 $-\alpha = 1 - \frac{b}{a}$   
 $\alpha = \frac{b}{a} - 1$

$\alpha_s = \frac{-\omega + 1}{\gamma} - \gamma$   
 $y = \frac{1}{\alpha} (u + \gamma)^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\alpha} u^{\gamma} + \gamma u + \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$   
 $\frac{\gamma}{\alpha} = a (e + \gamma)^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma}$   
 $f_0 \alpha = \gamma$   
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma}$   
 $\beta = 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}$   
 $\alpha - \beta = 1 - \gamma \beta \rightarrow 1 - \gamma (\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$   
 $\beta = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} = \frac{1 + \gamma - 1}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = 1$

$\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma} + \gamma m + \frac{a}{\gamma} s = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 9 - 4(\frac{1}{\gamma})^2 = 9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}$   
 $\alpha_s = \frac{-\gamma \pm \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}}{2 \times \frac{1}{\gamma}} = -\gamma \pm \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}$   
 $\alpha = -\gamma - \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}, \beta = -\gamma + \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}$   
 $\alpha < 9 \rightarrow (-\gamma - \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}})^{\gamma} \rightarrow 4 + 9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2} - 4\sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}$   
 $1 - \alpha + 4\sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}} \rightarrow 1 - (-\gamma - \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}) + 4\sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}} = 1 + \gamma + \sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}} + 4\sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}$   
 $1 + \gamma + 5\sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}} = 1 + \gamma + 5\sqrt{9 - \frac{4}{\gamma^2}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \omega$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \omega$   
 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma \sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \gamma \omega$   
 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{m + \gamma}{\gamma^2}$   
 $\alpha \beta = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$   
 $\frac{m + \gamma}{\gamma^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} = \gamma \omega$   
 $\frac{m + \gamma + 1}{\gamma^2} = \gamma \omega$   
 $m + \gamma + 1 = \gamma^2 \omega$   
 $m = \gamma^2 \omega - \gamma - 1$   
 $-2\gamma^2 + \gamma m + \gamma = 0$   
 $\frac{c}{a} = -\gamma$