

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x$ $a > 0 \rightarrow$, b min

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$C = 0 \rightarrow$ بیاد لند

$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-4}{12}$

$3x^2 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{3} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$

از نانه سوی نی لند در.

ب) $y = -x^2 + 2x$ $a < 0 \rightarrow$, b max

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

$C = 0 \rightarrow$ بیاد لند

$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$

$-x^2 + 2x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$

از نانه سوی نی لند در.

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الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$

بیاد: $f = 2$

$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-25 + 16}{8} = \frac{-9}{8}$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4}$

$a > 0 \rightarrow$, b max

از نانه سوی نی لند در.

ب) $y = -x^2 + (2n-1)x$

بیاد: $f = -1$

$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-(2n-1)^2}{-4} = \frac{(2n-1)^2}{4}$

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

$a < 0 \rightarrow$, b max

از نانه سوی نی لند در.

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$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-1)}{1/2} = 2$, $P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-3/2}{1/2} = -3$, $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 12 = 13$

الف) $\frac{x+\beta}{x-\beta} = \frac{S}{D} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$ $D = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \sqrt{13}$

ب) $x^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 4 + 6 = 10$

ج) $x^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 4 + 9 = 13$

$\Rightarrow x^3 - \beta^3 = (x-\beta)(x^2 + x\beta + \beta^2) = (\sqrt{13})(2 + (-3)) = \sqrt{13}$

$f = (n-x)(n^2 - ax + a)$

$L, n = 2$

ب) ① $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{2} < \frac{f}{2} \Rightarrow$ باید : $(0, f)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \left[\frac{1}{2}, f = (0, f) \right]$

② $\frac{c}{a} = 2 \rightarrow f - 2a + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = f$

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$2x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \rightarrow x + \beta = f \rightarrow \beta = f - x$

$2x^2 + \beta^2 - f = 7 \rightarrow 2x^2 + (f-x)^2 - f = 7 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\div 3} x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

$\rightarrow (x-1)(x-3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = 3 \Rightarrow a = -9$

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

بیاد: $\alpha = 3, \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^3 - \beta^3 = 27 - 1 = 26$

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$y_A = y_B \rightarrow$ صورتان مساوی \rightarrow صورتان = $a, b = \frac{(2a+3)(v-2a)}{v} = d$
 $(a, 3) = (d, 3)$ ، مختصات یابی \rightarrow $v-2a > 0 \rightarrow a < \frac{v}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ a = 3 \end{array} \right.$ $(A, (9, 1))$
 $A = (9, 1) \rightarrow y = p(x-9)^2 + 3 \rightarrow 1 = p(9-9)^2 + 3 \rightarrow 1 = 3 \rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{9}$
 فرمول پارابول $\rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow y_0 = p(0-9)^2 + 3 = -\frac{20}{9} + \frac{27}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$
 نقطه $\rightarrow |y_0| = |-\frac{1}{9}| = \frac{1}{9}$

$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow x + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\beta + 1 \rightarrow \alpha \beta + \beta_0(1-\beta)^2 - \alpha_0\beta = 17$
 $\rightarrow \alpha \beta + \beta_0\beta^2 - \alpha_0\beta - \alpha_0\beta + \alpha_0\beta + \alpha_0 - 17 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_0\beta^2 - 2\alpha_0\beta + \alpha_0 = 17$
 $\rightarrow \beta = \frac{d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{d \mp \sqrt{d^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{(d - \sqrt{d^2 - 4ac})(d + \sqrt{d^2 - 4ac})}{4a^2} = \frac{1}{4a}$
 اختلاف $= (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 1 - \frac{4}{4a} = \frac{a-1}{a} \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{a-1}}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-1}}{\sqrt{a}}$

\rightarrow صورتان $= \frac{1-d}{v} = -2$
 $y = a(x+v)^2 \xrightarrow{1 \frac{v}{v}} \frac{v}{v} = (a - \frac{1}{v}) \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{v}$
 $y = \frac{1}{v}(x+v)^2 \xrightarrow{\beta} \beta = \frac{1}{v}(1+v)^2 = \frac{1}{v} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{v-1}{v} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

$s = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -4, d = \beta - \alpha \rightarrow 2\beta = d - 4 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{d-4}{2} \rightarrow 2\alpha = -4 - d \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4-d}{2}$
 $3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 3 \frac{(d+4)^2}{4} + 2 \frac{(d-4)^2}{4} = \frac{3d^2 + 12d + 12 + d^2 - 8d + 8}{2} = \frac{4d^2 + 4d + 20}{2} = 2d^2 + 2d + 10 = 17$
 $\rightarrow 2d^2 + 2d - 7 = 0 \rightarrow d = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 28}}{4} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{32}}{4} = \frac{-2 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $d = \frac{-1 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 - (-1 + 2\sqrt{2})}{2} = \frac{-3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \beta = -3 + \sqrt{2}$
 $\alpha = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{9-17}{1} = -8$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_2}} = a \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1 x_2}} = a^2 \rightarrow \frac{x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1 x_2}} = a^2$
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{5}{p} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{p}} = 2a = \frac{-(m+1)(-1)}{m^2} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{m^2}} = 2a \Rightarrow m+1 + 2m = 2a \Rightarrow m = -1$
 $\rightarrow -m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$ $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$