

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

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

$C = 0 \rightarrow$ 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 نایب سوزنی لند.

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

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

$C = 0 \rightarrow$ 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 نایب سوزنی لند.

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$

بیاد لند $= 2$

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

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

$a > 0 \rightarrow b \text{ max}$

از نایب ادا سوزنی لند.

ب) $y = -x^2 + (2n-1)x - 1$

بیاد لند $= -1$

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

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

$a < 0 \rightarrow b \text{ max}$

از نایب ادا سوزنی لند.

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x - \frac{4}{3} = 0 \rightarrow s = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-3)}{1} = 3, p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-4/3}{1} = -4/3, \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 + 16 = 25$

$D = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$

الف) $\frac{x+\beta}{x-\beta} = \frac{s}{D} = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \frac{x+\beta}{x-\beta} = \frac{3}{5}$

ب) $x^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 9 - 8 = 1$

ج) $x^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 9 - 8 = 1$

$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = (5)(1 + (-4/3)) = 5(1/3) = 5/3$

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

$L, n = 2$

ب) ① $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{a-1} > 1 \Rightarrow$ از: $(0, 4)$

② $a = 4 \rightarrow f - 2a + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4$

$\therefore f = (0, 4]$

$2x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 6 \rightarrow \beta = 6 - \alpha$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - f = 7 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (6-\alpha)^2 - f = 7 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$

$\rightarrow (\alpha-1)(\alpha-3) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \text{ یا } \alpha = 3$

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

ب) $\alpha = 3, \beta = 3, \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$ از: 3

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

$y_A = y_B \rightarrow$ محورهای این دو است \rightarrow محور تقاطع = محور $x = b = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)(y_1 - y_2)}{x} = d$
 $(x_1, y_1) = (a, 3)$, محاسبات لیبی \rightarrow $v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < \frac{v}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ a = 3 \end{array} \right.$ $(A, (a, 1))$
 $a - 2v > 0 \rightarrow a > 2v$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ a = 3 \end{array} \right.$ $(B, (1, 1))$
 $A = (a, 1) \rightarrow y = p(x - a)^2 + v \rightarrow 1 = p(a - a)^2 + v \rightarrow 1 = v \rightarrow p = \frac{1 - v}{a}$
 محور تقاطع $\rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y_0 = p(0 - a)^2 + v = \frac{v - 2a}{a} + \frac{v}{a} = -\frac{1}{a}$
 محاسبه $\rightarrow |y_0| = |-\frac{1}{a}| = \frac{1}{a}$

$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \rightarrow x + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\beta + 1 \rightarrow \alpha \beta + \beta_0(1 - \beta)^2 - v_0\beta = 1v$
 $\rightarrow \alpha \beta + \beta_0 - 2\beta_0\beta + \beta_0\beta^2 - v_0\beta + v_0\beta^2 - 1v = 0 \rightarrow v_0\beta^2 - 2\beta_0\beta + v_0 - 1v = 0$
 $\rightarrow \beta = \frac{d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - 4v_0(v_0 - 1v)}}{2v_0} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{d \mp \sqrt{d^2 - 4v_0(v_0 - 1v)}}{2v_0} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{(d - \sqrt{d^2 - 4v_0(v_0 - 1v)})(d + \sqrt{d^2 - 4v_0(v_0 - 1v)})}{4v_0} = \frac{1}{v_0}$
 مقدار $\alpha - \beta = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 1 - \frac{4}{v_0} = \frac{v_0 - 4}{v_0} \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 - 4v_0}}{v_0} = \frac{\sqrt{v_0(v_0 - 4)}}{v_0}$

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

$s = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -4$, $d = \beta - \alpha \rightarrow 2\beta = d - 4 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{d - 4}{2} \rightarrow 2\alpha = -4 - d \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 - d}{2}$
 $v\alpha^2 + v\beta^2 = v \frac{(d + 4)^2}{4} + v \frac{(d - 4)^2}{4} = \frac{vd^2 + 12vd + 16v}{4} = \frac{d^2}{4} + 3d + 4v = \frac{16d + 12v}{4}$
 $\rightarrow dd^2 + 12d - (16v + 12v\sqrt{v}) = 0 \rightarrow d(d + \frac{12}{d}) = 16v \rightarrow 12\sqrt{v} + \frac{12v}{d} \Rightarrow (d + \frac{12}{d})^2 = \frac{(12\sqrt{v} + \frac{12v}{d})^2}{(d + \frac{12}{d})^2}$
 $d = 12\sqrt{v} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 - 12\sqrt{v}}{2} = -(2 + 6\sqrt{v}) \rightarrow \beta = -3 + 6\sqrt{v}$
 $\therefore a = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{1} = (-3 - 6\sqrt{v})(-3 + 6\sqrt{v}) = 9 - 36v = 1$

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