

۱ $x^2 - 5x + p$ $aB = 2$
 $a+B = +a$ $fa = 20 - 4B$ (۲)
 $B^0 = B^2 \times B^2 \times B = 4 \times 9B - 210$ $\frac{fa + B^0}{aB^2} = \frac{20 - 4B + 4 \times 9B - 210}{25B - 10} = 19$

۲ چون فرد و گویای یکسانی دارند پس محور تقارن تابع (و وسط دور است)
 $\frac{2 - 1/5}{2} = \frac{1/5}{2} = 0.75$ $0.75 \times 2 = 1.5$ ✓ مجموع صفهای تابع است

۳ $\Delta = 4k^2 - 20$ $\frac{-2k + 2\sqrt{k^2 - 5} + 2k + 2\sqrt{k^2 - 5}}{2} = 2\sqrt{k^2 - 5} = \frac{4}{3}k$
 $k^2 - 5 = \frac{4}{9}k^2 \rightarrow k^2(\frac{5}{9}) = 5 \rightarrow k^2(\frac{1}{9}) = 1 \rightarrow k^2 = 9$
 $[\frac{9}{2}] = [4/5] = 4$ ✓

۴ $\frac{3 + (-a)}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a + B = -2$ ✓ $\frac{a^2 + B^2}{a} + \frac{2aB}{-1} = 4 \rightarrow aB = -\frac{1}{2}$ (۱)
 $a(-1)^2 + b(-1) + c = a + b + c = 1$
 $a(0)^2 + b(0) + c = c = y$

۵ $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{m}$ $m(\frac{4}{m})^2 - 12(\frac{4}{m}) + dm - 1 = 2$ (۲)
 $= \frac{16}{m} + dm = 3$ $dm^2 - 3m - 16 = 0$
 $\Delta 9 + 4 \times 16 = 149$ $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{149}}{2} = 3$ $\frac{-12}{15}$ چون گفته
 $x = \frac{4}{m} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ ✓ $\Delta a > 0, m > 0$

$$\Delta = 4a^2 + 1 \quad \alpha = -a-1-\sqrt{a^2+1} \quad \beta = -a-1+\sqrt{a^2+1}$$

$$a^2 = (-a-1-\sqrt{a^2+1})(-a-1+\sqrt{a^2+1}) = 2a-1$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow a=1 \checkmark$$

(2)

$$\Delta x^2 = t \quad t^2 - \sqrt{t} - a = 0 \quad \Delta = 99 \quad t = x^2 \quad \text{پس باید مثبت باشد}$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{t} \pm \sqrt{99}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{t} \pm \sqrt{99}}{2}} \quad S=0 \quad P = -\frac{\sqrt{t} \pm \sqrt{99}}{2}$$

$$2P^2 - \sqrt{S}P + \sqrt{S} = x(49 + 99 + 14\sqrt{99}) = 29 + \sqrt{99} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{k} \quad k\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) - \frac{1}{k} - 6 = -\frac{1}{k} - 6 \quad \text{رأس سهمی: } (16, -1) \checkmark$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} - 6 = -\frac{1}{k} - 6 \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} = 2 \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

(2)

$$-mx^2 + mx + 1 = -m - x \rightarrow -mx^2 + (m+1)x + m+1 = 0$$

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 + 4m^2 + 4m = 5m^2 + 6m + 1 = (5m+1)(m+1)$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{5}, m = -1 \quad -1 < m < -\frac{1}{5} \quad \text{نهی}$$

(2)

$$-\left(\frac{9}{r}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{9}{r}\right) + m < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{11}{r} + \frac{9}{r} < -m \quad \frac{9}{r} < -m$$

$$\frac{-\frac{9}{r}}{-1} \Rightarrow m = (-\infty, -\frac{9}{r})$$

(1)

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4a - 4(-m) > 0 \Rightarrow 4a + 4m > 0 \Rightarrow 4m > -4a \Rightarrow m > -a$$

$$(-\frac{4a}{4}, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, -\frac{9}{r}) = (-\frac{a}{1}, -\frac{9}{r}) \Rightarrow \text{مجموعه}$$

$$n_S = \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{n_A + n_B}{r} : \text{مقدار } B, A \text{ - } r$$

$$n_S = \frac{-\Delta + r}{r} = -1 = \frac{-b}{r_a} \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \boxed{-r}$$

$$y-1 = a(x-(-1))^r \rightarrow y = ax^r + rax + a + 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{مقدار } r$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \Delta \rightarrow S^r - r\rho = \Delta \quad \frac{S = -r}{\rho = \frac{a+1}{a}} \rightarrow (-r)^r - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = \Delta \rightarrow a = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$\text{عرض از مبدأ} = a + 1 = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{r_a} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta \pm \sqrt{r\Delta + rm}}{-r} < \frac{q}{r} \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{r\Delta + rm} < r \quad -\Delta$$

$$0 \leq r\Delta + rm < 14 \rightarrow -4, r\Delta \leq m < -r, r\Delta \rightarrow m \in \{-r, -r, -\Delta, -4\}$$

مقدار