

1)

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 1$

$a > 0$ ولذا يكون له حد أدنى

min

(1.25)

ext | $\frac{8}{2} = 4$ ✓
 -1

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 4x - 1$

$a < 0$ ولذا يكون له حد أعلى

max

ext | $\frac{-4}{-4} = 1$ ✓

$\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-4 + 1}{-4} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$

دقت!

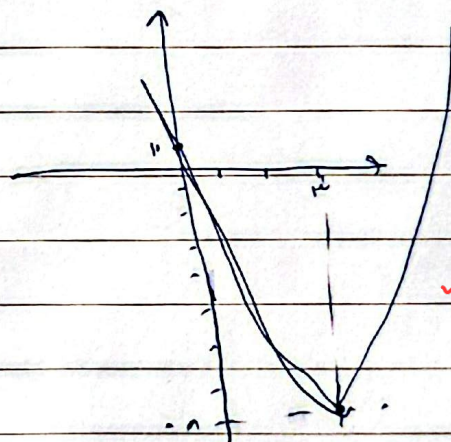
$\frac{-3}{4}$

2)

الف) $y = x^2 - 7x + 1$

$a > 0$

ext | $\frac{7}{2}$ ✓
 -1



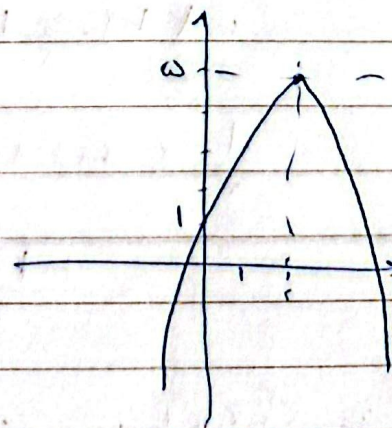
(2)

3)

$y = -x^2 + 8x + 1$

$a < 0$

ext | $\frac{8}{2} = 4$ ✓



۳)

$$d = 1 \cdot \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{k} = \cancel{b \cdot k} \cdot \frac{1}{k}$$

۴)

$$a + B = \sqrt{m}$$

$$aB = h$$

~~استفاده از~~

$$\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{B} = 1$$

پس ضرب کنیم در $a + B$

$$a + B - \sqrt{aB} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{m} - \sqrt{h} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{h} = c$$

$$\sqrt{m} - \sqrt{h} = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{m} - \sqrt{h})(\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{h}) = c$$

$$b \sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = \frac{1}{b} \cdot x$$

$$m = 1 \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{1} \checkmark$$

$$a) \quad r x^2 - (m+r)x + m \quad a+b+c=0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{m}{r} \quad (۲)$$

~~مخرج را در هر دو طرف ضرب کنیم~~

$$\frac{1}{r} \times m \times \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{m}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + 4mr + m^2}}{r} = \frac{m \times \sqrt{m^2 + 4mr + m^2}}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{m|m-r|}{r^2} = \frac{m}{r} \Rightarrow m|m-r| = r^2$$

$$\begin{cases} m > r \rightarrow m^2 - 2mr - r^2 = 0 \\ (m-r)(m+r) = 0 \\ \rightarrow m = r \end{cases}$$

$$m < r \rightarrow r^2 - 2mr - m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 2mr + r^2 = 0$$

پس $m = r$

① $y = x^2 + x + 1$ ② $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1}{1} \checkmark$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{1} \checkmark$$

7) $y = ax^2 + 2x + a$

(70)

$$y = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-b' + \epsilon a}{2a} = \frac{-9 + \epsilon a^2}{2a} = \frac{v}{r} \quad (2)$$

لا جواب
دهد

$$\Rightarrow \Delta a^2 - 9a - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1, a_2 = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{10000}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

یک از a ها منفی است

به دست می آید پس a فقط باید مقادیر مثبتی بتواند داشته باشد ✓

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$$\alpha = B + r \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = B + r - B = r = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + a + 1 - \epsilon a}}{1} \quad (2)$$

~~$a + B = a + 1$~~
 ~~$r + B = a + 1$~~
 ~~$a + B = a$~~
 ~~$B + r + B = a$~~
 ~~$B + r + B = a$~~
 ~~$B + r + B = a$~~

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + a + 1} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow |a| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow a = r \quad |a| = r$$

زیرا $\alpha * B$ عددی مثبت است پس $p = a$ ✓

$p = r$

$$x^2 - a'x + b = 0 \quad A + B = a'$$

$$B = a' + r \Rightarrow 2a' = a$$

$$a' = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$a' B = \frac{a}{2} * \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$a' B - \alpha B = \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{4} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

1) ① $x^2 = \frac{1}{r}$ ✓
 $y = -ax^2 + ax + r$

$$y = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-\frac{1}{a} + \epsilon a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{دقت!}$$

(75)

2) ② $x^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ ✓
 $y = rx^2 - bx - 1$

$$y = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-b' - \Delta b}{2a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

جایگذاری
میکنیم

$$u^r - 5u + p = 0 \rightarrow u^r - u + r = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = r \end{cases}$$

-۳

۱- و ۲ باید در معادله درجه سوم صدق کنند

$$\alpha = -1: -r + r + u = 0 \rightarrow r = -r$$
$$\beta = r: r^2 + r - r_0 = 0 \rightarrow r = -r$$

$$S_1 \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{a^r + na}{ra} \right)$$

$$S_r \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{b^r + nb}{-nb} \right)$$

-۸

$$\frac{a}{r} + r = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 \rightarrow a = -1r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{r} + r = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 \\ -\frac{a}{14} + \frac{a}{r} + r = -\frac{b}{1} - 1 \end{array} \right\} b - a = \boxed{4}$$

$$-\frac{a}{14} + \frac{a}{r} + r = -\frac{b}{1} - 1 \rightarrow b = -4$$