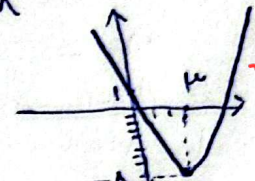



۱۹، ۷۵

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{-16}{16} = -1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1 = -1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right. \checkmark$
 تابع min داراست min عرض -1 $\leftarrow \alpha > 0$ (۲)

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 3x - 5$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{-9 - 4(-2)(-5)}{-16} = \frac{-9 - 40}{-16} = \frac{-49}{-16} = \frac{49}{16} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow -\frac{49}{16}$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{49}{16} \end{array} \right. \checkmark$ $\alpha < 0$ \leftarrow max داراست (۱)

الف) $y = x^2 - 6x + 1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{-36}{4} = -9 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 3^2 - 6(3) + 1 = -8$ $\alpha > 0$ min  (۲)

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{-16}{-4} = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 1 = 5$ $\alpha < 0$ max  (۲)

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{b}{a}, \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = \frac{c}{a}, \alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a}$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -2$
 $\alpha = 2, d = -2 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{-2}{1} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta\gamma = (\alpha\beta)\gamma \Rightarrow -2\gamma = \frac{2}{1}$
 $\gamma = \frac{1}{-2}$
 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{k}{1} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{k}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{k}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{k}{-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{2}}$ (۲)

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \Rightarrow s - 2\sqrt{p} = 1 \Rightarrow 3m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow 3m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = 1, \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 1}$ $\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{p = -\frac{1}{3}}$ (۲)

ارتفاع مثلث برابر $m = g(0)$ و دایره آن اختلاف منتهی تابعی است.
 $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{(m+2)^2 - 4m}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(m-2)^2}}{2} = \frac{|m-2|}{2}$
 $s = \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{|m-2|}{2} \Rightarrow m = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow |m-2|m = 3 \Rightarrow (m-2)m = \pm 3 \Rightarrow m = 1, m = -5$
 $\begin{cases} (m-2)m = 3 \Rightarrow m = -1 \checkmark \text{ یا } m = 3 \checkmark \\ (m-2)m = -3 \end{cases}$ ریشه مثبتی ندارد
 طول راس برای $y = x^2 + x + 1$ برای $m = -1$ برابر $\frac{1}{2}$ خواهد بود (۱، ۷۵)

$\frac{3}{2}$ صورت (ب) از ای $m = 3$

$$x_s = \frac{-r}{ra} \Rightarrow a\left(\frac{-r}{ra}\right)^r + r\left(-\frac{r}{ra}\right) + a = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{ra} - \frac{r}{ra} + a = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-a + ra^r}{ra} = \frac{r}{ra} \Rightarrow \lambda a^r - \lambda a - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S > 0 \\ P < 0 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \text{بزرگتر از صفر} \\ \text{کوچکتر از صفر} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda a^r - \lambda a - \lambda = 0} \checkmark$$

$S = a - 1, P = a$ $n-1, n+1 \Rightarrow (n-1) + (n+1) = 2n$ $a-1 = 2n \Rightarrow a = 2n+1$
 $(n-1)(n+1) = n^2 - 1 \Rightarrow a = n^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2n+1 = n^2 - 1 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1 \pm \sqrt{r}$
 $n^2 - 1 - (2n+1) = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 2 = 0$ جواب طبیعی ندارد
 $1 > P \Rightarrow S < P \Rightarrow a = r, a-1 = r \Rightarrow S = r+1, P = r \Rightarrow S = r+1, P = r \Rightarrow a = r+1, a-1 = r$
 $a = r+1 \Rightarrow S = r+1+1 = r+2, P = r \Rightarrow m, m+r \Rightarrow m+(m+r) = 2m+r = 0 \Rightarrow m = -r/2$
 $r+2+r = 0 \Rightarrow m = -r \Rightarrow b = r, r, r \Rightarrow b = r$
 $a = r+1, b = r$
 $r+1 - r = 1$

$$a_1 = -a, b_1 = a \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-a}{r(-a)} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y_1 = -a\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r + a\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + r$$

$$= \frac{a}{r} + r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{a}{r} + r\right)$$

$$r b\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) - b\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) - 1 = \frac{a}{r} + r \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{a}{r} + r$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = -r \Rightarrow a = -r^2$$

$$y_r = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = -\frac{b}{r} - 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}, -\frac{b}{r} - 1\right)$$

$$-a\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r + a\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + r = -\frac{b}{r} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r^2}{r^r} - r + r = -\frac{b}{r} - 1 \Rightarrow b = -r^2$$

$$a + \beta = -\frac{r}{ra} \quad a\beta = \frac{r}{ra} \Rightarrow r a \alpha^r = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{1}{ra} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{ra}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{ra}} \Rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{ra}} \Rightarrow \beta = +1 \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{r}{-1} = r$$

$$y = -ax \frac{r}{ra} + \frac{1}{a} + 1 = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$a + b = a^r + b^r - 1r \Rightarrow S = S^r - rP - 1r \Rightarrow S = S^r - rS + r - 1r$$

$$a \cdot b = a + b - 1 \Rightarrow P = S - 1$$

$$a, b \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \text{مجموعه}$$

$$S^r - rS - 1 = 0$$

$$(S - a)(S + r) = 0$$

$$S = a \checkmark$$

$$S = -rX$$

$$|m(m-2)| = 3 \rightarrow m(m-2) = 3 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 3 \end{cases}$$

-2

$$m = -1 \rightarrow y = u^r + u + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$m = 3 \rightarrow y = u^r - 3u + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{3}{r}$$