

1)

$y = 2x^2 - 2x + 1$ → $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 8 = -4 < 0$

(2)

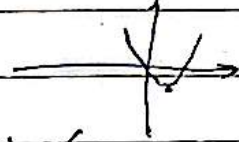
$a > 0$ $c = 0$

$x_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$

$y_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$

نقطہ اعلیٰ

ازتصا ۱ و ۲ می گذرد ✓



$y = -x^2 + 4x$ → $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 0 = 16 > 0$

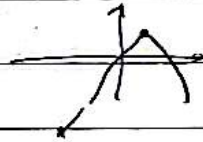
$a < 0$ $c = 0$

$x_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$

$y_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-16}{-4} = 4$

نقطہ اعلیٰ

ازتصا ۲ می گذرد ✓



2)

$y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$ → $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 16 = 0$

$a > 0$ $c = 2$

(3)

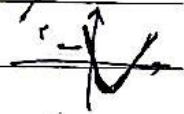
$x_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

سور پرچود با محور

$y_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-4 + 8}{4} = 1$

نقطہ

ازتصا ۱ و ۲ می گذرد ✓



$y = -x^2 + 4x - 4$ → $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 16 = 0$

$a < 0$ $c = -4$

$x_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$

ازتصا ۱ و ۲ می گذرد ✓

$y_{\text{اس}} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-16 + 16}{-4} = 0$

نقطہ

تقریب



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu) \quad x^r x^r = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta = a + B = -\frac{b}{a} = 1 \quad p = \alpha B = \frac{c}{a} = -r \\
 (\alpha + B)^r = 1 = \alpha^r + B^r + r\alpha B = \alpha^r + B^r - r = 1 \\
 \rightarrow \alpha^r + B^r = r \\
 (\alpha - B)^r = \alpha^r + B^r - r\alpha B = 1 - r \quad \rightarrow \alpha - B = \sqrt{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nu) \quad \frac{\alpha + B}{\alpha - B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1} \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

$$\leftarrow \alpha^r + B^r = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\xi) \quad \alpha^r + B^r = (\alpha + B)(\alpha^r - \alpha B + B^r) = 1(1 + r) = 1 + r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\zeta) \quad \alpha^r - B^r = (\alpha - B)(\alpha^r + \alpha B + B^r) = \sqrt{r}(\epsilon) = \epsilon \sqrt{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\eta) \quad y = (x - r)(x^r - ax + a)$$

$$\text{حالت اول} \rightarrow x^r - ax + a \quad \Delta < 0 \quad \alpha^r - \epsilon a < 0$$

(r)

$$\alpha(a - \epsilon) < 0$$

$$\frac{a}{+} \frac{\epsilon}{-} \quad a < a < \epsilon \quad \text{ⓐ}$$

$$\text{حالت دوم} \rightarrow x^r - ax + a \quad \Delta = 0 \quad (x - r)^r = x^r - \epsilon x + a\epsilon = x^r - ax + a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \epsilon \quad \text{ⓑ}$$

$$\text{ⓐ} \vee \text{ⓑ} = a < a < \epsilon \quad \checkmark$$

~~Handwritten scribbles and crossed-out equations, including:~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha^r - r\alpha = 0 \quad \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r \\
 & \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r \quad \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r \\
 & \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r \quad \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r \\
 & \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r \quad \alpha^r + B = \epsilon = r
 \end{aligned}$$

v) $ax^r - ay - b = 0$

$s = 1$

$p = -\frac{b}{a}$

$r_0 B^r + r_0 a^r - r_0 B = 1v$

$r_0(a^r + B^r) + r_0(B^r - B) = 1v$

(r)

$aB^r - aB = b$

$a(B^r - B) = b \rightarrow B^r - B = \frac{b}{a}$

$a^r + B^r = s^r - r p = 1 + \frac{r b}{a}$

$r \cdot (1 + \frac{r b}{a}) + r \cdot (\frac{b}{a}) = 1v$

$\frac{r \cdot b}{a} + \frac{r \cdot b}{a} = -r$

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

$a = -\frac{r b}{a}$

$a - B = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + \epsilon a b}}{\sqrt{a^r}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon^2}{a^2} a^r}}{\sqrt{a^r}} = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} \right)$

A)

$(-a, B) \rightarrow (1, B) \xrightarrow{+a}$ $\frac{-a+1}{c} = -r = \frac{-b}{ca} = \frac{x}{y}$ (r)

$y = a(x - \frac{x}{c}) + y = a(x + r) - \frac{1}{r} = ax^r + 5ax + \epsilon a - \frac{1}{r}$

$c = \frac{\epsilon a - \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{c}} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} x^r + r x + \frac{r}{c}$

$(1, B) \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{r}{c} = \epsilon$

9) $x^r + 7x + a = 0$ $s = -r$ $p = a$

$r(a^r + B^r) + a = r(B^r - r p) + a^r = r r - \epsilon a + a^r = 1v + r r$

$\rightarrow a^r = \epsilon a - r^2 + r r$

$$\alpha + \beta = -9$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{A}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{36 - 4a}}{1} = \sqrt{36 - 4a} = 2\sqrt{9 - a}$$

(2)

$$\alpha + \beta + \alpha - \beta = -9 + 2\sqrt{9 - a} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{9}{2} + \sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 + 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$= 18 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4a = 18 - a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} - 4a = 18 - 3a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 12 + 12\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a - 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 6 - 12\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 11 \checkmark$$

اگر a برابر با یک باشد تساوی برقرار می شود

1e)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+14}{2}$$

(2)

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\frac{m+14}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = m+14$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = m+14 + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= m+14 + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = m+14 + 4 = 2 \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow mx^2 + cx + c = -x^2 + 4x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 \checkmark$$

4 - A و B هم عرضند پس طول رأس میانگین آنراست:

$$x_S = b = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \rightarrow S(5, 3)$$

موقعه‌ها A و B طبیعی اند:

$$\begin{cases} v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 3,5 \\ 2a + 3 > 0 \rightarrow a > -1,5 \\ a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{n} a = 3 \quad A(9, 1) \quad B(1, 1)$$

$$y - 3 = a(x - 5) \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} a = -\frac{1}{8} \xrightarrow{\text{معادله کوچکتر}} y - 3 = -\frac{1}{8}(x - 5)^2$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{8}(0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}$$

محل برخورد سهمی با محور عرضی ها:

فاصله تا مبدأ منقطات $\frac{1}{8}$