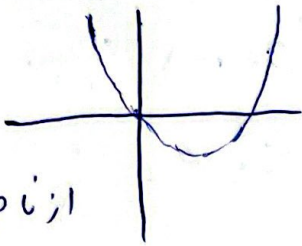


الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x$

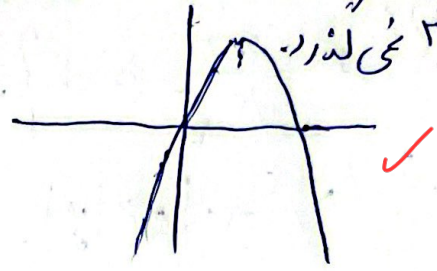
ext | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$



از انصاف یعنی لذت بردن ✓

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$

ext | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$

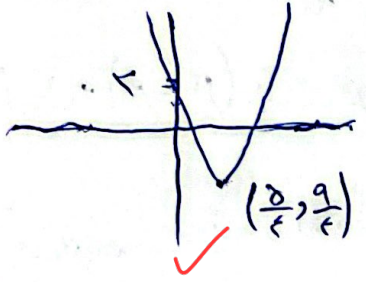


(۲) الف

از انصاف یعنی لذت بردن ✓

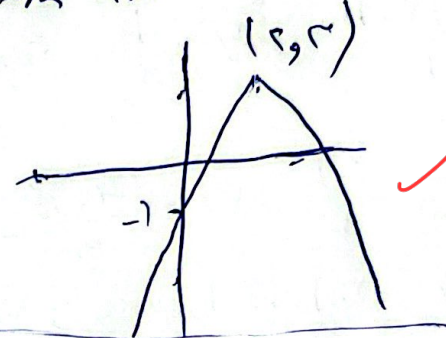
الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x + 1$

ext | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$



ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

ext | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$



(۲) الف

(۲) ب

$2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$
 $x + \beta = 1 = \frac{-b}{a}$
 $x\beta = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $|a - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{1}$

الف) $\frac{a+\beta}{a-\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}$ ✓

ب) $a^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p = 1 - (-2) = 3$ ✓

ج) $a^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2sp = 1 - 2(-1) = 3$ ✓

د) $a^2 - \beta^2 = (a - \beta)(a^2 + \beta^2 + a\beta) \rightarrow (\sqrt{17})(1 + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{2}$ ✓

(۲) الف

$y = (x - 1)(2x^2 - ax + a)$

$x = 1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x^2 - ax + a$ $\left. \begin{matrix} 0 < a < 4 \\ a = (0, 4) \end{matrix} \right\}$ ✓

$2x^2 - 12x + a = 0$

$x^2 + \beta^2 - 12 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} + 12 - \frac{12a}{2} - 12 = 0$

$\rightarrow x^2 - 6x = \frac{a}{2}$

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

$\rightarrow x^2 - 6x = \frac{a}{2}$

$\rightarrow 9 - \frac{a}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 18 - a = 0 \rightarrow a = 18$

$x^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p \rightarrow 12 = \frac{18}{2}$

$S = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\beta = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\frac{12}{17 \pm 17} = -4 \pm \sqrt{17}$

(۲) الف

(۲) ب

(۲) ج

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{-2a} > 0 \rightarrow c, d > a \\ a - \sqrt{-2a} > 0 \rightarrow a > r \end{cases} \xrightarrow{a \in \mathbb{N}} a = r$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} B(1, 1) \\ A(a, 1) \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} r = 1 + ? \\ \rightarrow y^r = r \end{matrix} = d = b \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} B \\ A \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{ext} / \begin{matrix} d \\ r \end{matrix}$$

$$|y| = \left| -\frac{1}{\lambda} (a)^r + r \right| \rightarrow |y| = \left| \frac{1}{\lambda} \right| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -\frac{1}{\lambda} (r-d)^r + r \\ &\rightarrow \left| \frac{d \pm r\sqrt{4}}{\lambda} \right| \\ y &= a(r-h)^r + k \\ &\rightarrow y = a(r-d)^r + r \\ | &= 14a + r \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a r^r - a r - b &= 0 \rightarrow a + \beta = 1 & a^r + \beta^r &= 1 + \frac{r b}{a} \\ \rightarrow a \beta^r - a \beta &= b & \rightarrow \alpha \beta &= \frac{-b}{a} & r_0 \beta^r + r_0 a^r - r_0 \beta &= r_0 (\beta^r - \beta) + r_0 (a^r + \beta^r) \\ \rightarrow \beta^r - \beta &= \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{r_0 b}{a} + r_0 + \frac{r_0 b}{a} = W \rightarrow \frac{4 \cdot b}{a} = -\frac{r_0}{a} \rightarrow r_0 \cdot b = -a \\ &\rightarrow -r_0 \cdot b r^r + r_0 b r - b = 0 \Rightarrow -b (r_0 r^r - r_0 r + 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r r = \frac{1-d}{r} = -r & \quad y = a(r-h)^r + k \rightarrow y = a(r+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \\ y &= -\frac{1}{r} \\ \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = a(r)^r - \frac{1}{r} & \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{r} (r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^r + 4r + a &= 0 & \alpha + \beta &= -4 \rightarrow \beta = (a+4) & \alpha \beta &= a \\ \Rightarrow r^r &= -4r - a & r_0 a^r + r_0 \beta^r &= a^r + r (a^r + \beta^r) &= r a - r a - 4a - a &= 1 \quad a + 1 r \sqrt{r} \\ \rightarrow a^r &= -4 - a & \rightarrow & & & & 1 r + 1 r \sqrt{r} = -da - 4a = -2a \beta - 4a = da^r + r_0 a \\ \rightarrow da^r + r_0 a - 1 r - 1 r \sqrt{r} &= 0 \rightarrow a = -r - r \sqrt{r} & \rightarrow \beta &= -r + r \sqrt{r} \\ a = \alpha \beta &= (-r - r \sqrt{r}) (-r + r \sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{4} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} &= \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = d \Rightarrow \frac{d}{4} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \rightarrow \frac{r d}{r_4} = a + \beta + \frac{r \sqrt{ab}}{\frac{r}{4}} \quad | 10 \\ \Rightarrow a + \beta &= \frac{1 r}{r_4} & r_4 r^r - (m + 1 r) r + 1 &= 0 & \alpha \beta &= \frac{1}{r_4} & \alpha + \beta &= \frac{m + 1 r}{r_4} \\ m + 1 r &= 1 r \Rightarrow m = -1 \checkmark & -r^r + r + r &= 0 \rightarrow \alpha \beta &= \frac{r}{-1} = \frac{-r}{1} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = K \quad \beta = K - \alpha$$

-2

$$r\alpha^r + (K - \alpha)^r - K\alpha = V \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \alpha = r \end{cases} \rightarrow a = -9 \rightarrow \frac{-9}{r} = \boxed{-r}$$