

آراد صلاحی

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$ از ناحیه اول و دوم می‌گذرد.

x	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
y	+	-

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2(3)} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow V\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \rightarrow$$

از ناحیه چهارم می‌گذرد.

به ازای $x < 0$ داریم $y > 0$ پس نمودار هرگز از ناحیه سوم نمی‌گذرد.

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$ از ناحیه سوم و چهارم می‌گذرد.

x	0	4
y	-	+

$$x_{\max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2 \rightarrow -(2)^2 + 4(2) = 4 \rightarrow V(2, 4) \rightarrow$$

از ناحیه اول می‌گذرد.

به ازای $x < 0$ داریم $y < 0$ پس نمودار هرگز از ناحیه دوم نمی‌گذرد.

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$ از ناحیه اول و دوم می‌گذرد.

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
y	+	-

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-5)}{2(2)} = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow y_{\min} = 2\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) + 2 = \frac{50}{16} - \frac{100}{16} + \frac{32}{16} = \frac{-18}{16} \rightarrow V\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{-18}{16}\right)$$

که از ناحیه چهارم می‌گذرد.

به ازای $x < 0$ داریم $y > 0$ پس نمودار هرگز از ناحیه سوم نمی‌گذرد.

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$ از تالیسی سود در هر دو طرف می‌گذرد.

x	$2 - \sqrt{3}$	$2 + \sqrt{3}$
y	-1	-1

$x_{max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2 \rightarrow y_{max} = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 1 = -4 + 8 - 1 = 3 \rightarrow V(2, 3) \rightarrow$ از تالیسی اول می‌گذرد.

حداکثر سود از این دو طرف $3 < 2 - \sqrt{3}$ داریم پس هرگز از تالیسی دوم نمی‌گذرد.

$|S = \frac{-b}{a} = 2, P = \frac{c}{a} = -1|$

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الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{(\alpha - \beta)^2}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{S^2 - 2P - 2P}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{S^2 - 4P}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-1) = 3$

ج) $(\alpha^3 + \beta^3) = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = S^3 - 3PS = 1 - 3(-1)(1) = 4$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \beta) = (\sqrt{S^2 - 4P})(S^2 - 2P + P) = (\sqrt{5})(1 - 1) = 0$

$(x - r)(x^2 - ax + a) \xrightarrow{\text{ریشه‌ها}} \begin{cases} x = r \\ \text{ریشه‌های} \\ x^2 - ax + a \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = r \\ (r)^2 - a(r) + a = 0 \rightarrow r - a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = r} \end{cases}$

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$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-12)}{4} = 3$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{9}{4}$
 $3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$
 $2x^2 + \beta^2 - 4x = 0$

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$\rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P + (-\frac{a}{2}) = 0 \rightarrow 12 - \frac{9}{2} - \frac{a}{2} = 0$
 $\rightarrow -a = 0 - 12 + 9 \rightarrow a = 9 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$

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?

$$P = \frac{-b}{a}, S = \frac{-(-a)}{a} = 1$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1r \xrightarrow{\div r_0} r\beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta = \frac{1r}{r_0} \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + \beta^r - \beta = \frac{1r}{r_0} \quad (I) \quad -V$$

$$a\alpha^r - a\alpha - b = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{r_0}{r_0} \beta} a\beta^r - a\beta - b = 0 \rightarrow a(\beta^r - \beta) = b \rightarrow \beta^r - \beta = \frac{b}{a} \quad (II)$$

$$(I), (II) \rightarrow S^r - rP + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1r}{r_0} \xrightarrow{\frac{b}{a} = -P} S^r - rP = \frac{1r}{r_0} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{rb}{a} = \frac{1r}{r_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{rb}{a} = \frac{-r}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r_0} \rightarrow P = \frac{1}{r_0} \rightarrow y = \alpha^r - S\alpha + P = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - \alpha + \frac{1}{r_0} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta = b^r - 4ac = 1 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{r_0}) = 1 - \frac{4}{r_0} = \frac{r_0 - 4}{r_0}, |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r_0 - 4}{r_0}}}{|1|} = \sqrt{\frac{r_0 - 4}{r_0}}$$

$$(-\Delta, \beta), (1, \beta) \quad y = ax^r + bx + c$$

$$\text{مركز التفرع} = \frac{-\Delta}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{-b^r + rac}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\times (-1)} \frac{b^r - rac}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (I)$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow a(0)^r + b(0) + c = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c = \frac{r}{r} \quad (II)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a(1)^r + b(1) + \frac{r}{r} = \beta \\ a(-\Delta)^r + b(-\Delta) + \frac{r}{r} = \beta \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a + b = raa - ab \rightarrow raa - ab = 4b \xrightarrow{\div r} a = \frac{1}{r} b \quad (III)$$

$$(I), (II), (III) \rightarrow \frac{b^r - r(\frac{1}{r}b)(\frac{r}{r})}{r(\frac{1}{r}b)} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{b^r - \frac{r}{r}b}{b} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{b(b - \frac{r}{r})}{b} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = r \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} \alpha^r + r\alpha + \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1}{r}(1)^r + r(1) + \frac{r}{r} = r \rightarrow \beta = r$$

$$y = \alpha^r + 4\alpha + a$$

$$P = 4, S = 4$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0 \rightarrow P > 0, S < 0$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow (\alpha^r - \beta^r) + (\alpha^r + \beta^r) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a \rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha^r + \beta^r) \\ = (-\sqrt{5^r - 4P})(S) + (S^r - rP) = (-\sqrt{r^2 - 4a}) \times (r + 4) + r^2 - ra \\ = +4\sqrt{r^2 - 4a} + r^2 - ra = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow 4\sqrt{r^2 - 4a} = 12\sqrt{r} \xrightarrow{\div 4} \sqrt{r^2 - 4a} = 3\sqrt{r} \xrightarrow{(\quad)^2} r^2 - 4a = 9r \rightarrow r^2 - 9r = 4a \rightarrow 4a = r^2 - 9r = r(r - 9)$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{r(r - 9)}{4}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{F_4}$$

$$S = \frac{m+1r}{F_4}$$

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$$z = \sqrt[4]{\alpha}^r (m+1r) + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \Delta$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt[4]{\alpha}^r (m+1r) + 1 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \Delta \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{S + 2\sqrt{P}}}{\sqrt{P}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+1r}{F_4} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{F_4}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{F_4}}} \stackrel{(\cdot)^r}{\rightarrow} \frac{\frac{m+1r}{F_4} + \frac{2}{F_4}}{\frac{1}{F_4}} = r\Delta$$

$$\frac{m+1r}{F_4} + \frac{2}{F_4} = \frac{r\Delta}{F_4} \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow -\alpha^r + r\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$