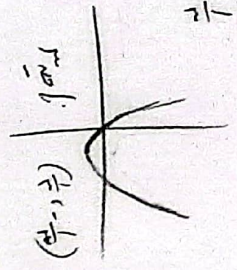
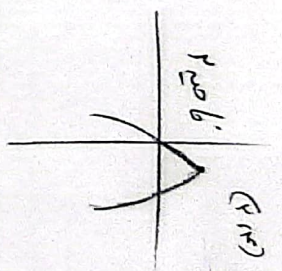


۱۸۱۲۵

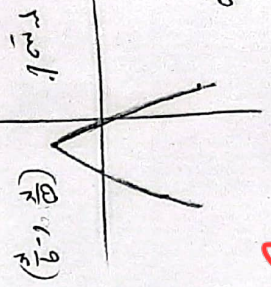
از نامیه ۳ ✓
 $y = 3x^2 - 2x$
 ext / $-\frac{1}{2}$



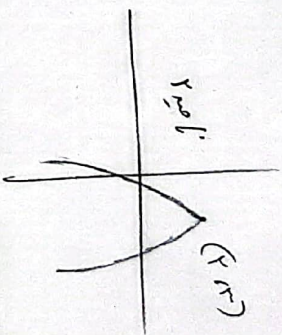
از نامیه ۲ ✓
 $y = -x^2 + 4x$
 ext / $\frac{1}{2}$



از نامیه ۱ ✓
 $y = 12x^2 - 6x + 1$
 ext / $-\frac{1}{2 \times 12}$



از نامیه ۱ ✓
 $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$
 ext / $\frac{1}{2}$



از نامیه ۲ ✓
 $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$
 $\alpha\beta = -3$
 $|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{1}$

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ ✓
 ب) $\alpha + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \Rightarrow 1 + 4 = 5$ ✓
 ج) $\alpha + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) \Rightarrow 1 - 2(-3)(1) = 7$ ✓
 د) $\alpha - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta) \Rightarrow (\sqrt{13})(1 + 3) = 4\sqrt{13}$ ✓
 $(\alpha + \beta)^2 = 1 + 4 = 5$

از نامیه ۲ ✓
 $y = (\alpha - 1)(x^2 - \alpha x + \alpha)$
 $\alpha - \alpha x + \alpha = (\alpha - 1)x^2 - \alpha^2 x + \alpha^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$

از نامیه ۲ ✓
 $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha - 4) < 0$
 $\Rightarrow (0, 4)$

از نامیه ۵ ✓
 $2x^2 - 12x - 2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 6x = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 3\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5 - 2\beta \Rightarrow 14 + \frac{12}{\beta}$
 $s = \frac{1}{\beta}$
 $p = \frac{-1}{\beta}$

از نامیه ۵ ✓
 $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 3\alpha = 1$
 $\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\beta} + 14 - \frac{12}{\beta} - 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 9 - \frac{10}{\beta} = 0 \Rightarrow 1\beta - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 2$
 $2x^2 - 12x - 2 = 0$
 $\frac{2x^2}{2 + \sqrt{13}} = \frac{12x - 2}{2 + \sqrt{13}}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{2 + \sqrt{13}} = \frac{12x - 2}{2 + \sqrt{13}}$

$$V - \sqrt{14} > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{14} > a \Rightarrow a < \sqrt{14}$$

$$y = a(x-h)^{1/r} + k$$

$$B(1/r, 1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1+r}{r} = a+b \\ \Rightarrow y = r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{r} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a(x-a)^{1/r} + 1$$

$$|y| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}(a)^{1/r} + 1 \Rightarrow |y| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + 1$$

1

$$ax' - a^2x - b = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a\beta - a^2\beta = b \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r \cdot \beta = r \cdot (\beta^r - \beta) + r \cdot (\alpha^r + \beta^r) = \frac{r \cdot b}{a} + r + \frac{r \cdot b}{a} = 2r + \frac{2rb}{a} = -a$$

$$\Rightarrow -r \cdot b \alpha^r + r \cdot b \alpha - b = 0 \Rightarrow -b(r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \alpha + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - a}}{r} = \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - a}}{r}$$

$$x = \frac{1-a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = a(x-h)^{1/r} + k$$

$$y = a(2x+r) - \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$b = \frac{1}{r} (r)^{1/r} = \sqrt[r]{r}$$

1

$$x' + yx + a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -y \Rightarrow \beta = -(y+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r = -y^r x - a$$

$$\alpha^r = -y^r \alpha - a$$

$$r \alpha^r + r \beta^r = \alpha^r + r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = r^2 - r^2 \alpha - r^2 \alpha - a = 1 \cdot a^2 + 1 \cdot r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1r^2 + 1r^2 = -a^2 - r^2 \alpha = -a^2 \alpha^r - y^r \alpha = a^2 \alpha^r + r^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow a \alpha^r + r^2 \alpha - 1r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1r^2 - r^2 \sqrt{r}}{r^2} \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{1r^2 + r^2 \sqrt{r}}{r^2}$$

$$a = \alpha\beta = \frac{(1r^2 - r^2 \sqrt{r})(-1r^2 + r^2 \sqrt{r})}{r^4} = 1$$

1

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{y} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \Rightarrow \frac{r^2}{m^2} = \alpha + \beta + \frac{r(\alpha\beta)}{\frac{r}{y}} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1r^2}{m^2 y}$$

$$r^2 x^r - (m+1r)x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1r}{m^2 y} \quad m+1r = 1r^2 \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$-x^r + r^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{-1}{r^2}$$

1

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

-2

$$r\alpha^r + (k - \alpha)^r - k\alpha = V \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \alpha = r \end{cases} \rightarrow a = -9 \rightarrow \frac{-9}{r} = \boxed{-3}$$