

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 2x \rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 0 \\ S = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \\ \alpha > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{[Graph]} \rightarrow \text{[نتیجه: ناحیه سوم]}$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 0 \\ S = 4 > 0 \\ \alpha < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{[Graph]} \rightarrow \text{[نتیجه: ناحیه دوم]}$

الف) $2x^2 - 5x + 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha > 0 \\ \alpha, \beta > 0 \\ S = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \\ P = 1 > 0 \\ C = 2 > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{[Graph]} \rightarrow \text{[نتیجه: نواحی اول و دوم]}$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha < 0 \\ \alpha, \beta > 0 \\ S = 4 > 0 \\ P = 1 > 0 \\ C = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{[Graph]} \rightarrow \text{[نتیجه: نواحی اول و دوم]}$

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{13}}{101}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \quad |\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{13} \quad P = -5, S = 1$
 $= S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-5) = 1 + 10 = 11$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta) = S(S - P) = 1 + 9 = 10$

د) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta) = \sqrt{13} \times (S - \alpha\beta) = \sqrt{13} \times (S - P) = \sqrt{13} \times 6 = 6\sqrt{13}$

$y = (x-2)(x^2 - ax + a) \rightarrow 0 = x^3 - ax^2 + ax - 2x^2 + 2ax - 2a \rightarrow x^3 - (a+2)x^2 + (2a)x - 2a = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 2$

① $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < a < 4$

$\rightarrow \text{OU} \text{①} = \{2\} \cup (0, 4) \rightarrow \alpha = (0, 4]$

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

$\rightarrow (\alpha + \beta) + \alpha - (\alpha + \beta)\alpha - \nu = S - 2P + \alpha - \alpha^2 - \alpha\beta - \nu$

$= S^2 - 2P - \nu = 0 \rightarrow 14 - \nu = 2P \rightarrow 9 = 2P \rightarrow P = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{-a}{3}$

$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{a = -9}} \rightarrow 0 = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow c > 1 \rightarrow \frac{-9}{3} = -3$

$$a-r = a-r \xrightarrow{\text{ent}} \left| \begin{array}{l} c = \frac{(v-ra) + ra + r}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{d}{r} = \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow b = -10a \end{array} \right.$$

$$c-r = d-r = c$$

$$\begin{cases} v-ra \in \mathbb{N} \\ ra+r \in \mathbb{N} \\ a-r \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} v-ra > 0 \rightarrow cd > a \\ ra+r > 0 \rightarrow a > -1/d \\ a-r > 0 \rightarrow a > r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \nearrow A(9,1) \\ \searrow B(1,1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow y = ax^r - 10ax + c \xrightarrow{\text{ent}} \begin{cases} rda + doa + c = e \\ a - 10a + c = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} rda + doa = e \\ -9a + c = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -19a = r \\ c - 9a = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} c = -\frac{1}{9} \\ c + \frac{9}{9} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow ax^r - ax - b \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta = 5 = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \\ \alpha\beta = p = -\frac{b}{a} \end{matrix}} r_0(r\beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta) - 1v = 0$$

$$r_0(\alpha^r + \beta^r + \beta^{\beta-\alpha-\beta}) - 1v = r_0(5^r - r\beta + \beta(\beta-1)) - 1v = r_0(5^r - r\beta - \beta) - 1v$$

$$= r_0(1 - r\beta) - 1v \rightarrow r_0 - r_0\beta = 1v \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r_0} = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \alpha = -r_0b \rightarrow 0 = r_0bx - r_0bx - b$$

$$\xrightarrow{\pm b} \rightarrow r_0x - r_0x - 1 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{e^2 - 4ac}}{r_0} = \frac{1\sqrt{a}}{r_0} = \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

$$\text{ent} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1-d}{r} = -r \\ -\frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \rightarrow e_a = b \\ \frac{-a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r_a = a = b^r - fuc = b^r - \frac{r}{r}b = ra - b^r - rb = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$b(b-r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \nearrow b=r \\ \searrow b=0 \times \text{JOL} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \underline{\alpha = 0 \text{ or } d} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}x^r + rx + \frac{c}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r}(1) + r(1) + \frac{c}{r} = \beta \rightarrow \boxed{\beta = f}$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = r\left(\frac{-9 - \sqrt{81 - 4a}}{r}\right)^r + r\left(\frac{-9 + \sqrt{81 - 4a}}{r}\right)^r = r\left(\frac{-r - \sqrt{9-a}}{r}\right)^r + r\left(\frac{-r + \sqrt{9-a}}{r}\right)^r$$

$$\rightarrow r(9+9-a+9\sqrt{9-a}) + r(9+9+a-9\sqrt{9-a}) = d\epsilon - ra + 18\sqrt{9-a} + c^2 + ra$$

$$-12\sqrt{9-a} = 90 - da + 9\sqrt{9-a} = 11d + 11\sqrt{r} \rightarrow d - da + 9\sqrt{9-a} = 11\sqrt{r}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ent}} \alpha = 1 \rightarrow d - d + 11\sqrt{r} = 11\sqrt{r} \checkmark \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = d = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = d \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta + r\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\frac{m+1\epsilon}{c^2} + \frac{r}{c^2}}{\frac{1}{c^2}} = r\delta$$

$$\frac{r\delta}{c^2} = \frac{m+1\epsilon + r}{c^2} \rightarrow r\delta = r\epsilon + m \rightarrow \underline{m = -1}$$

$$\rightarrow -a^r + ra + r = - \rightarrow p = \frac{r}{-1} = \boxed{-r}$$