

1) از ناصب سوم

(a)  $y = 3x^2 - 1x$   $ext \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

(b)  $y = -x^2 + 4x$   $ext \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ 4 \end{cases}$

2) ناصب اول و دوم

(a)  $2x^2 - 5x + 2$   $ext \begin{cases} \frac{5}{4} \\ -\frac{9}{8} \end{cases}$   
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$   $x = 2$

(b)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$   $ext \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ 3 \end{cases}$

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$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} s = 1 \\ p = -6 \end{cases}$   
 $\Delta = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = \frac{1 + 24}{4} = \frac{25}{4} = \sqrt{13}$

(a)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$

(b)  $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p = 1 + 4 = 5$

(c)  $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = s^4 - 4s^2p + 6p^2 = 1 + 9 = 10$

$\Rightarrow \alpha^4 - \beta^4 = (\alpha - \beta)^4 + 4\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)^2$   
 $= (\sqrt{13})^4 - 4\sqrt{13} = 4\sqrt{13}$

4

$(x-2)(x^2 - ax + a)$

I:  $x^2 - ax + a = (x-2)^2 \Rightarrow a = 4$

II:  $a^2 - 4a < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{1} < \frac{4}{1} \Rightarrow 0 < a < 4$

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$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 5\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha^2 - 5\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow (s^2 - 2p) + \alpha^2 - 5\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow 14 + \frac{2a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} = 7$   
 $2\alpha^2 - 11\alpha = -a \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \frac{11}{2}\alpha = -\frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = -4$

$3x^2 - 11x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$   $\frac{1-9}{3} = -\frac{8}{3}$

$s = 4$   $p = -\frac{a}{3}$

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

$$r \cdot \frac{r \cdot b}{a} + \frac{r \cdot b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r \cdot b}{a} = -r \Rightarrow r \cdot b = -a$$

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

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$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{r \cdot b} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = a x^r + b x + \frac{c}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r a + b + \frac{c}{r} &= \beta \\ a + b + \frac{c}{r} &= \beta \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} r a - 4 b &= 0 \\ r a - b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{4 a} = \frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{b^r - 4 a c}{4 a r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r b^r - 4 b = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} b &= 0 \text{ X} \\ b &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$r a = b \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} + \frac{c}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = r \rightarrow \beta$$

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$$(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \alpha^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \Rightarrow (s^r - r \cdot \beta) - 4\alpha - a = 12\sqrt{r} + 10 \Rightarrow -5a - 4\alpha = 12\sqrt{r} + 10$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{4 + 4 \cdot 5 a}}{4} = -1 - \sqrt{5 - a} \rightarrow -5a + 10 + 4\sqrt{5 - a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow -5a + 4\sqrt{5 - a} = 12\sqrt{r} - 10 \xrightarrow{a=1} a = 1$$

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$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{b}} = 0 \xrightarrow{r \cdot \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a b}}} = 10 \quad P \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + 12 = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = 12 \Rightarrow 12(\alpha + \beta) = 10 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{10}{12}$$

$$\frac{m + 12}{12} = \frac{12}{12} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

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

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