



الف) $\delta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\delta \times a}{\sqrt{\Delta}} = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

ب) $\delta^2 - 2p = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$

ج) $(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta) = \delta (\delta^2 - 2p - p) = 10$

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

$x^2 - ax + a \Rightarrow N_0 R_0 \neq \delta \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$

$a^2 - 4a < 0$

$a(a - 4) < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 & 4 \\ | & | \\ + & - \\ | & | \\ 0 & 4 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow (0, 4)$

ولی! به ازای $a = 4$ ، ریشه‌های مضامینی هستند که ۲ است پس می‌شود $(0, 4)$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-12)}{3} = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha \Rightarrow \beta^2 = 16 + \alpha^2 - 8\alpha$

$\Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (16 + \alpha^2 - 8\alpha) - 4\alpha = 7$

$\Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 9 \Rightarrow \underline{a = -9}$

$\Rightarrow R_0 \neq \delta: \frac{12 \pm 9}{3} = \pm 13 \quad a \div 3 = -9 \div 3 = \underline{\underline{-3}}$

$$\sqrt{r} \cdot \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{r} = a \Rightarrow n(\text{ext}) = a \Rightarrow b = a = \text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} a \\ \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r} \cdot \sqrt{a} > 0 &\Rightarrow \sqrt{r} > \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} > a \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a \\ a - \sqrt{r} > 0 &\Rightarrow a > \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} = a \end{aligned} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{r}$$

$$f(x) = k(x-a)^2 + r \Rightarrow \text{For } x=9, y=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} + r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{\lambda}(x^2 - 18x + 81) + r \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

در نتیجه عرض از مبدأ برابر با $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ است که اندازه‌ی آن (مقدور آن) آن برابر با $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ است

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 1 + \beta^2 - 2\beta$$

$$r \cdot \beta^2 + r + r \cdot \beta - r \cdot \beta - r \cdot \beta = 17 \quad \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{90}$$

$$90 \cdot \beta^2 - 90 \cdot \beta + r \Rightarrow a = 90, b = -r \quad \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{90}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r^2 900 - r^2(17)}}{90} = \frac{r^2 \sqrt{0}}{90} = \frac{r^2 \sqrt{0}}{a}$$

$$n(\text{ext}) = \frac{-a + 1}{r} = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -r \\ -1 \\ r \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow k(x+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} = kx^2 + (krx + kr - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow kr - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{kr - 1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{(x+r)^2 - 1}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{For } x=1} -\frac{1}{r} = -a$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -9 \Rightarrow \beta = -9 - \alpha \Rightarrow \beta^2 = 81 + \alpha^2 + 18\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow r\alpha^2 + r(\alpha^2 + 18\alpha + 81) = 17 - 18\sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + 18\alpha - 18\sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{18\sqrt{r}}{4} = -\frac{9\sqrt{r}}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta > \alpha} \beta = -\frac{18\sqrt{r}}{2} + \frac{18\sqrt{r}}{2} = 0$$

$$a = (-\frac{9\sqrt{r}}{2} - \frac{9\sqrt{r}}{2})(-\frac{9\sqrt{r}}{2} + \frac{9\sqrt{r}}{2}) = 9 - 18 = -9$$

ابتدا معادله‌ای می‌نویسیم که ریشه‌هایش عکس‌العکس این باشند

$$\implies x^2 - (m+1)x + 3 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = 5 \implies \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 25$$

$$\implies m+1 + 12 = 25 \implies m = -1$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{-1} = \boxed{-1}$$