

الف) $x(3x-2) \Leftrightarrow y = 3x^2 - 2x$
 $x=0, x=\frac{2}{3}$
 $a=3 > 0$
 $x < 0 \Rightarrow y > 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۲
 $0 < x < \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y < 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۳
 $x > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y > 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۱
 $x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $y_v = 3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} < 0$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 3x = -x(x-3)$
 $x=0, x=3$
 $a=-1 < 0$
 $0 < x < 3 \Rightarrow y > 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۱
 $x < 0 \Rightarrow y < 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۳
 $x > 3 \Rightarrow y < 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۳
 $x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{2(-1)} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $y_v = -\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$

الف) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 20 - 16 = 4$
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 \pm 2}{4} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$
 $x_v = \frac{-(-2)}{2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $y_v = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$
 $x < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y > 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۲
 $\frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \Rightarrow y < 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۳
 $x > 1 \Rightarrow y > 0 \Rightarrow$ ناحیه ۱
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 20 - 16 = 4$
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 \pm 2}{4} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$
 $x_v = \frac{-(-2)}{2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $y_v = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$

الف) $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$
 $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \beta)$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 7$
 $\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 7 + (-2) = 5$
 $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = \sqrt{13} \times 5 = 5\sqrt{13}$
 $\alpha + \beta = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$
 $1 - 2(-2) \times 1 = 5$
 $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$
 $\alpha\beta = -3$
 $(\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta$
 $1^2 - 4(-3) = 13$
 $\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{13}$

$x^2 - ax + a = 0$
 $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < a < 4$
 $x \quad | \quad -a \quad | \quad 0 \quad | \quad +\infty$
 $x(x-a) \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad +$
 $0 < a < 4$
 $(x-1)(x^2 - ax + a)$
 $a^2 - 4a < 0$
 $x(x-4) < 0$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{12}{2} = 6$
 $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 7$
 $\beta = 6 - \alpha$
 $2\alpha^2 + (6-\alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 7$
 $2\alpha^2 + 12 - 12\alpha + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 7$
 $\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$
 $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$
 $(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 3) = 0$
 $\alpha = 1, 3$
 $\alpha + \beta = 6 \Rightarrow \{\alpha, \beta\} = \{1, 5\}$
 $\alpha\beta = 3$
 $\frac{-a}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow a = -6$

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$$y = k(x-b)^p + (b-p) \quad a-p = k(2a-p)^p + p$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 2b \quad a-p = 2k(a-p)^p + p$$

$$(2a+p) + (2-pa) = 2b \quad 0 = k(x-p)^p + (p-k)$$

$$1 = 2b \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \quad k(x-p)^p = -p$$

$$y_A = k(x_1 - b)^p + (b-p) \quad k > 0$$

$$a-p = k((2a+p)-p)^p + (p-k)$$

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$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

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

$$2\beta^p + 2\alpha^p + 2\beta^p - 2\beta = 1 \quad 2\beta^p + 2\alpha^p + 2\beta^p - 2\beta = 1$$

$$2[(\alpha + \beta)^p - 2\alpha\beta] + 2(\beta^p - \beta) = 1$$

$$2(1 + \frac{2b}{a}) + 2\frac{b}{a} = 1$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\frac{p}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{10}} < \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^p = (\alpha + \beta) - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$y = k(x - \frac{1}{p})^p + y_v \quad \beta = k(1 + \frac{1}{p})^p + y_v$$

$$y = k(x + \frac{1}{p})^p + y_v \quad \beta = \frac{q}{p} k + (\frac{q}{p} - \frac{1}{p}) = 2k + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$m = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{p}{p}$$

$$\frac{p}{p} = k(0 + \frac{1}{p})^p + y_v \quad 2k + \frac{1}{p} = 2k + \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow |k| < 0$$

$$y_v = \frac{p}{p} - \frac{k}{p} \quad k = 0$$

$$\beta = 2k + \frac{1}{p} = 0 + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \quad (\beta = \frac{1}{p})$$

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$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 + \sqrt{9-a} \Rightarrow \alpha^p = 11 - 4\sqrt{9-a} \\ \beta = -2 - \sqrt{9-a} \Rightarrow \beta^p = 11 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a} \end{cases}$$

$$2\alpha^p + 2\beta^p = 9 \quad 2(11 - 4\sqrt{9-a}) + 2(11 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a}) = 9$$

$$= 0 + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{9-a} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{9-a} = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = 0 \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta + \sqrt{p} = \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow \delta + \sqrt{\frac{1}{p^2}} = \frac{p\delta}{p^2} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{p\delta}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p^2} \Rightarrow m = -1 \quad m^2 + 3m + 2 = -1 + 3m + 2 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

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