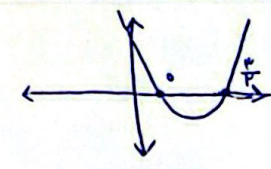
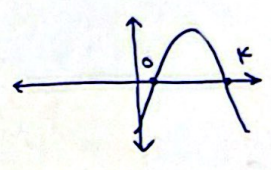


الف) $3x^2 - 2x = x(3x - 2) \rightarrow x=0 \text{ یا } x=\frac{2}{3}$ $a > 0$ مینیم دارد



از ناحیه منفی گذر

ب) $-x^2 + 2x = x(-x + 2) \rightarrow x=0 \text{ یا } x=2$ $a < 0$ ماکزیم دارد



از ناحیه دوم منفی گذر

الف) $2x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$ از نوعی اول، دوم و چهارم
 $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$
 $\Delta = 25 - 4(2)(2) = 9$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ یا } x = 2$

$-x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4(-1)(-1) = 0$
 $x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{-2} = 1$
 $\frac{-x(2+x)}{-x} = 2+x > 0$
 $\frac{-x(2-x)}{-x} = 2-x > 0$
 از نوعی اول و سوم و چهارم عبور می کند

الف) $|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{1} = \alpha - \beta = \sqrt{13}$ و $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1$
 $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P$
 $1^2 - 2(-3) = 10$

گ) $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)^3 + 3\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)$
 $(\sqrt{13})^3 + 3(-3)(\sqrt{13}) = 13\sqrt{13} - 9\sqrt{13} = 4\sqrt{13}$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3PS$
 $-1^3 - 3(1)(-3) = 10$

$(x-2)(x^2 - ax + a)$
 $D \cap \text{D} \rightarrow 0 < a \leq 2$

① معادله درجه دو ریشه نداشته باشد
 $\Delta = a^2 - 4a < 0$
 $a(a-4) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < a < 4$

② ریشه $x=2$ برای هر دو عبارت باشد
 $x^2 - ax + a = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 2a + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$

③ ~~معادله درجه دو ریشه داشته باشد~~

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{14}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$
 $2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha = 7$
 $2\alpha^2 + 16 - 8\alpha + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 7$
 $3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$
 $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$
 $(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 3) = 0$
 $\alpha = 1 \text{ یا } \alpha = 3$

$a = 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha$
 $a = 3 - 12 = -9 \leftarrow 1 = \alpha$
 $a = 27 - 36 = -9 \leftarrow 3 = \alpha$
 $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$ ریشه ها = او ۳ ریشه دارند

همان حالت قبل پس جواب (۳) است

مس $\rightarrow u_0 = \frac{(r_0 + k)(v - r_0)}{r} = \frac{1_0}{r} = a \rightarrow b = a \quad d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$

$S = (b, b-r) \Rightarrow S(a, k)$

موقعی های طبیعی یعنی $a - r > 0 \quad v - r_0 > 0$

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

$a - r > 0 \quad a > r \quad v - r_0 > 0 \quad a < k, a \quad r < a < k, a \rightarrow$ تنها در طبیعت بین آن ها

$a = k \rightarrow A(1, 1), B(1, 1), C(a, k)$
 $y = n(x-a)^r + k \xrightarrow{\text{جایگذاری}} 1 = n(k)^r + k \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{k} (x-a)^r + k \rightarrow (x-a)^r = rk$
 $n = -\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0 = -\frac{1}{k} (x-a)^r + k$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-a)}{a} = 1 \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta \quad r_0 B^r + r(1-\beta)^r - r \cdot \beta = 1v$

$4 \cdot \beta^r - 4 \cdot \beta + k = 0$
 $r \cdot \beta^r - r \cdot \beta + 1 = 0$

$B = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a} \quad B = \frac{a \pm r\sqrt{a}}{r_0}$
 $|x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|A|} = \frac{r-r_0}{r_0} = \frac{r-r_0}{r_0} = \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r_0}$

$x_{\text{محل}} = \frac{1 + (-a)}{r} = -r \quad y_{\text{محل}} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (-r, -\frac{1}{r})$

$y = a(x+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{(0, \frac{1}{r})} y = a(0+r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$

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

$(1, B) \xrightarrow{\text{جایگذاری}} B = \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \times 4 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{4}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = k = B$

$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -4 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = a$

$\alpha t^r + 4t + \alpha t^r = 1a + 1r\sqrt{r}$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4a = 4 - a$

$\alpha t^r + 4t - r_0 - 1r\sqrt{r} = 0$

$\alpha > \beta = -3 \pm \sqrt{4-a}$

$\leftarrow t = k\sqrt{r} \rightarrow a(rk^r) + 4k\sqrt{r} - r_0 - 1r\sqrt{r} = 0$

$\alpha < \beta$

$1 \cdot k^r - r_0 + (4k - 1r)\sqrt{r} = 0$

$\alpha = -3 - t$

$4k - 1r = 0 \rightarrow k = r$

$\beta = -3 + t$

$t = r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow t^r = a \cdot 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$

$\alpha^r = (-3-t)^r = 9 + 4t + t^r \quad \beta^r = (-3+t)^r = 9 - 4t + t^r \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = r(9 + 4t + t^r) + r(9 - 4t + t^r)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u_2}} = a \rightarrow u_1 + u_2 = \frac{m+1k}{k^4} \quad u_1, u_2 = \frac{1}{k^4}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{u_1} + \sqrt{u_2}}{\sqrt{u_1 u_2}} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{\sqrt{u_1 u_2}} = \frac{1}{k^4} \rightarrow \sqrt{A} = \frac{1}{k^4}$

$-1x^r + kx + r = 0$

$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$

$\frac{\sqrt{u_1} + \sqrt{u_2}}{\frac{1}{k^4}} = 4(\sqrt{u_1} + \sqrt{u_2}) = a$
 $\frac{1}{k^4}$

$r a = m + 1k + 1r$
 $m = -1$

$\rightarrow (\sqrt{u_1} + \sqrt{u_2})^r = \left(\frac{a}{k^4}\right)^r \rightarrow \frac{r a}{k^4} = u_1 + u_2 + r\sqrt{u_1 u_2} \rightarrow \left[\frac{r a}{k^4} = \frac{m+1k}{k^4} + r\left(\frac{1}{k^4}\right)\right] \times k^4$