

ی صومنی ۱۲, ۲۵ $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{1}{3}$ از ناحیه سوم ✓ (۲)

$y = -x^2 + 4x$ $\frac{-b}{2a} = 2$ $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = 4$ از ناحیه دوم ✓

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$ $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{1}{1}$ از اول و دوم و چهارم ✓ (۲)

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$ $\frac{-b}{2a} = 2$ $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = 2$ از ناحیه اول و دوم و چهارم ✓

الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ $\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ ✓ (۲)

ب) $S = 1$ و $P = -2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$ ✓

ج) $S^2 - 3PS = 1 - 3(-2) = 7$ ✓

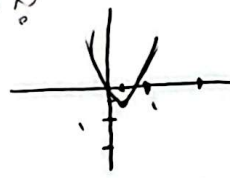
د) $(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) \Rightarrow (\sqrt{13})(5 - 2) = 4\sqrt{13}$ ✓

$a^2 - 4(a) = a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0$ $a \in (0, 4)$ ✓
 حالت دوم: $x^2 - ax + a$ $n=2$ $a=f$
 $n=2$ داشته باشه! $a=f$
 $0 < a \leq 4 < 0$
 $\frac{0}{+} \frac{f}{-} \frac{f}{+}$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{12}{3} = 4$, $\alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{3} \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$
 $2\alpha^2 + (4-\alpha)^2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 16 = 0$
 $\alpha = 3$
 $\alpha = 1$
 $\alpha + \beta = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \frac{2}{3}$
 $\beta = 1 \frac{1}{3}$
 $\alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{3} = 3 \rightarrow a = -9$ ✓
 $\frac{-9}{3} = -3$ ✓

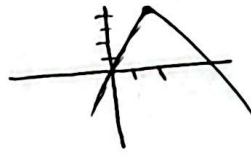
چون عرض دو نقطه A و B برابر است، پس وسط آنها خط تارک را می‌سازد!
 $b = \frac{1 - 2a + 2a + 2}{2} = 1$ و $b - 2 = d - 2 = 2$
 $y = a(x - k)^2 + h \rightarrow y = a(x - d)^2 + 2 \rightarrow a - 2 = a((2a + 2) - d)^2 + 2 \rightarrow$
 $a - d = 4a(a - 1)^2$
 (۱۵)

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$



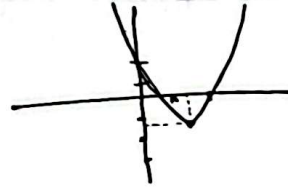
از ناحیه سوم ①

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = 4 \end{array} \right.$



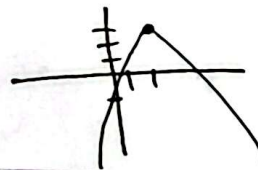
از ناحیه دوم

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{1} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{1}{1} \end{array} \right.$



از اول و دوم و چهارم ②

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = 2 \end{array} \right.$



از ناحیه اول و دوم و چهارم

الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

③

ب) $S_1 = 1, P_2 = -2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P_2 = 1 - 2(-2) = 7$

ج) $S^2 - 2PS = 1 - 2(-2) = 7$

د) $(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) \Rightarrow (\sqrt{13})(7 - 2) = 5\sqrt{13}$

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

④ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ منفی است

$\frac{0}{+} \frac{4}{-} \frac{+}{+}$ $a \in (0, 4)$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{12}{3} = 4, \alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{3} \rightarrow \beta = 4 - \alpha$

⑤

$2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 4a = 7 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = 3$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{-a}{3} = 3 \rightarrow a = -9$

⑥ چون عرض دو نقطه A و B برابر است، پس وسط آنها مختصات رأس می باشد !!

$b = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 4}{2} = a$ عرض A و B, $b - 2 = d - 2 = 2a$ عرض C $S(5, 2)$

$y = a(x - k) + h \rightarrow y = a(x - d) + 2 \xrightarrow{A} a - 2 = a((2a + 4) - d) + 2 \rightarrow$

$a - d = 4a(a - 1)$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 = S \quad \gamma_0 \beta^r + \gamma_0 a^r + \gamma_0 \beta^r - \gamma_0 \beta^r = 1V \rightarrow \gamma_0 (S^r - rP) + \gamma_0 \beta (\beta - 1) \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = P \quad \gamma_0 + \frac{r b}{a} + \gamma_0 \beta (\beta - \alpha - \beta) = \frac{r b}{a} + \gamma_0 = 1V \rightarrow -r\alpha = r b \quad (0, \infty)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4(ab)}}{-1b} = \frac{r b \sqrt{r}}{-1b} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{-r} \right) \quad (\alpha = \beta)$$

مع $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_2 = \frac{1 - (-d)}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$ $S(r, -\frac{1}{r})$ $ax^2 + bx + c = y$

$$9a + rb = \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 9a + rb = -r, \quad rda - db = a + b \rightarrow fa = b \quad (1)$$

$$9a + 1ra = r1a = -r \rightarrow a = \frac{-r}{r1}$$

$$b = \frac{-1}{r1} \quad -\frac{r}{r1} a^r - \frac{1}{r1} a + \frac{r}{r} = \beta$$

$\beta = \frac{r r}{r r}$

$S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-f}{r d \alpha}$ *استراتيجية تلتزم معتمدين حل*

$$P = \alpha \beta = \frac{\beta}{r d \alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\beta}{r d \alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{\beta}{r d \alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r d \alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}, \beta = \frac{-f}{r d (\pm \frac{1}{\omega})}$$

$\beta = \frac{f}{\omega}$ $\beta \gamma \alpha \rightarrow d = -\frac{1}{\omega}$ $\beta = \frac{f}{\omega} \quad (9)$

مثال $\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-f}{-1} = \frac{f}{1} = \frac{1}{\omega}$ $\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{r r}{r_0} = \frac{1}{r}$

~~$a^r b^r = a^r b^r = a^r b^r = a^r b^r = a^r b^r$~~

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = a^r + b^r - 1r = a + b \rightarrow a^r - a + b^r - b = 1r \rightarrow a^r b^r + 1 - (ab + 1) = 1r$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = a + b - 1 = ab \rightarrow (a+b)^r = (ab+1)^r \rightarrow a^r + b^r + r ab = a^r b^r + 1 + r ab \rightarrow a^r + b^r = a^r b^r + 1$$

$$\rightarrow a^r b^r - ab = 1r \rightarrow ab(ab-1) = 1r \rightarrow ab = f \rightarrow a + b - 1 = f \rightarrow a + b = \omega$$



$$\alpha + \beta = -\gamma \checkmark \rightarrow \beta = -\gamma - \alpha$$

(9) (25)

$$\alpha\beta = \alpha \checkmark$$

$$\mu\alpha^r + \gamma(-\gamma - \alpha)^r = \mu\alpha^r + \gamma\alpha^r + \gamma^r\alpha + \gamma^2\gamma \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta\alpha^r + \gamma^r\alpha - \gamma^2 = \gamma^2\alpha$$

$$\gamma\alpha^r + \gamma\beta^r + \gamma^r = \gamma^2(S^r - rP) + \gamma^r \Rightarrow \gamma(\mu\gamma - \gamma^2) + \alpha^r$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma^2 - \gamma\alpha + \alpha^r$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu\alpha} + \frac{1}{\mu\beta} = \frac{\beta^r\alpha + \alpha^r\beta}{\mu\alpha\beta} = \gamma \rightarrow \frac{\beta^r\alpha + \alpha^r\beta}{\alpha^r\beta^r} = \gamma \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\alpha\beta(\beta + \alpha) + \gamma\beta^r\alpha\beta}{\alpha^r\beta^r} = \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta + \gamma\alpha\beta) \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{S + \gamma r P}{P} = \frac{m + 1r}{\mu\gamma} + \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{m + 1r + 1r}{\mu\gamma} = \frac{1}{\mu\gamma}$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma\delta = \gamma\gamma + m \rightarrow m = -1 \checkmark \quad -m^r + \mu\eta + r = 0$$

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{\gamma}{-1} = -\gamma \checkmark$$

4- A و B هم عرضند پس طول رأس بیانگین آنراست:

$$n_S = b = \frac{v - 2a + 2a + 3}{2} = 5 \rightarrow S(5, 3)$$

مولفه‌ها A و B طبیعی اند:

$$\begin{cases} v - 2a > 0 \rightarrow a < 3, 5 \\ 2a + 3 > 0 \rightarrow a > -1, 5 \\ a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{n} a = 3 \quad A(9, 1) \quad B(1, 1)$$

$$y - 3 = a(x - 5) \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} a = \frac{-1}{8} \xrightarrow{\text{معادله سگمتر}} y - 3 = -\frac{1}{8}(x - 5)^2$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{8}(0 - 5)^2 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}$$

محل برخورد سهمی با محور عرضی‌ها:

فاصله تا مبدأ منحنی ← $\boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

$$2_0 \beta^2 + 2_0 (1 - \beta)^2 - 2_0 \beta - 17 = 0 \rightarrow 2_0 \beta^2 - 2_0 \beta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1_0 \mp \sqrt{1_0}}{2_0}$$

اصطلاح n ریشه‌ها

$$|\alpha - \beta| = 1 - 2\beta = \left| 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1_0 \mp \sqrt{1_0}}{2_0} \right) \right| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$n_S = \frac{-\omega + 1}{2} = -2$$

$$f(x) = a(x + 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(0, \frac{3}{2}) \in f(x) \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = a(0 + 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1, \beta) \in f(x) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 4}$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = \frac{\Delta}{r} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha^r - \beta^r) = \frac{\Delta}{r} (S^r - r\rho) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) \quad .9$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{r} (S^r - r\rho) + \frac{1}{r} S \sqrt{r^2 - 4a} = \frac{\Delta}{r} (r^2 - 2a) - \frac{1}{r} (-4) \sqrt{r^2 - 4a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 12$$

$$\underbrace{9. - \Delta a}_{12} + \underbrace{r \sqrt{r^2 - 4a}}_{12\sqrt{r}} = 12\sqrt{r} + 12$$

$$12 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad 12\sqrt{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$