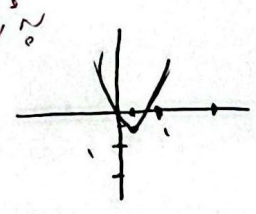


الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x$

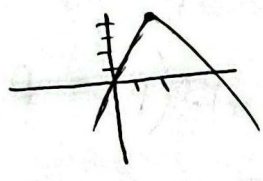
ext  $\left| \begin{aligned} -\frac{b}{2a} &= \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \right.$



ی صورتی  
از ناحیه سوم

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x$

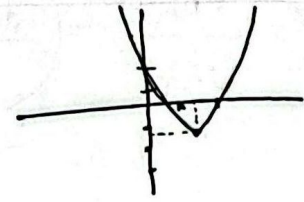
ext  $\left| \begin{aligned} -\frac{b}{2a} &= 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} &= 4 \end{aligned} \right.$



از ناحیه دوم

الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$

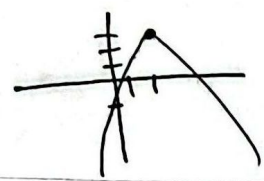
ext  $\left| \begin{aligned} -\frac{b}{2a} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} &= -\frac{1}{1} \end{aligned} \right.$



از اول و دوم و چهارم

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

ext  $\left| \begin{aligned} -\frac{b}{2a} &= 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} &= 2 \end{aligned} \right.$



از ناحیه اول و دوم و چهارم

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

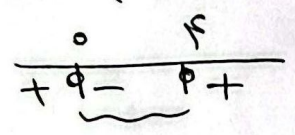
ب)  $S = 1, P = -2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$

ج)  $S^2 - 3PS = 1 - 3(-2) = 7$

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

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

منفی است



$a \in (0, f)$

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

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

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

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

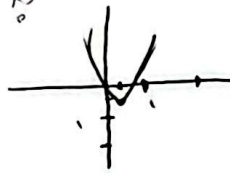
چون عرض دو نقطه A و B برابر است، پس وسط آنها مختصات رأس می باشد!

$b = \frac{1 - 2a + 2a + 2}{2} = 1$  و  $b - 2 = d - 2 = 20$

$y = a(x-k)^2 + h \rightarrow y = a(x-d)^2 + 20 \rightarrow a - 2 = a((1+20) - d)^2 + 20$

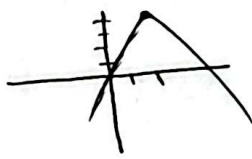
$a - d = fa(a-1)^2$

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  $\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = 4 \end{array} \right.$



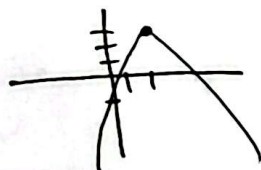
از ناحیه دوم

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 سوم و چهارم

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

③

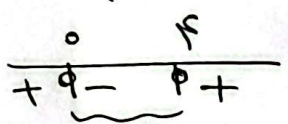
ب)  $S_2 = 1, P_2 = -2 \rightarrow S^2 - 2P_2 = 1 - 2(-2) = 7$

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



$a \in (0, 4)$

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

⑤

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

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

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

$\frac{-9}{3} = -3$

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  $S(5, 2)$

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

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

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 = S \quad r_0 \beta^r + r_0 a^r + r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta^r = 1V \rightarrow r_0 (S^r - rP) + r_0 \beta(\beta - 1) \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = P \quad r_0 + \frac{r b}{a} + r_0 \beta(\beta - \alpha - \beta) = \frac{r b}{a} + r_0 = 1V \rightarrow -r_0 \alpha = r b$$

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

مع  $r_0, d, b = \frac{1 - (-d)}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad S(r_0 - \frac{1}{r}) \quad ax + by + c = y$

$$r_0 a + r_0 b + \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r_0 a + r_0 b = -\frac{1}{r}, \quad r_0 a - d b = a + b \rightarrow r_0 a = b$$

$$r_0 a + r_0 a = r_0 a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{r_0} \quad \boxed{b = \frac{-1}{r_0}} \quad -\frac{r}{r_0} a^r - \frac{1}{r_0} a + \frac{r}{r} = \beta$$

$$\boxed{\beta = \frac{r r_0}{r r_0}}$$

$S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-f}{r d \alpha} \quad \text{استراتيجي تلتك هفتين حل اول}$

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

مث  $\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{r_0 a} = \frac{-f}{-1} = \frac{1}{r_0} \text{ حل} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{r_0 a} = \frac{r r_0}{r_0} = 1 \text{ حل} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{حل واحد}$

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

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

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



$$\alpha + \beta = -\gamma \rightarrow \beta = -\gamma - \alpha \quad (9)$$

$$\alpha\beta = a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\gamma}{-1} = (-\gamma)$$