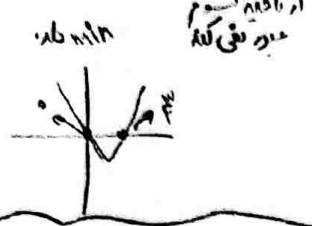
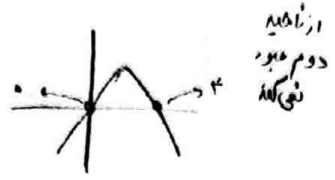


سؤال ۱

الف  
 $y = x(2x - 2)$

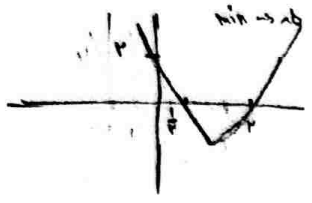


ب  
 $y = x(x - 2)$



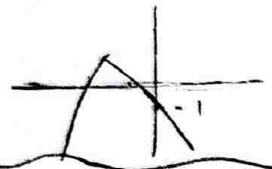
الف =  $2x^2 - 2x + 2$      $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{4}$      $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

سؤال ۲



لذا از جواب ۲ و ۳ و ۴

ب =  $-x^2 + 4x - 1$      $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2} \rightarrow -4 \pm \sqrt{3}$   
 هر دو ریشه منفی اند → MAX → 4



لذا از جوابی ۲ و ۳ و ۴

$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$      $s = -3$      $p = 1$

سؤال ۳

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+14}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$     ب)  $s^2 - 2p \rightarrow 1 - 2(\frac{3}{4}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$     ج)  $s^3 - 3p \rightarrow 1 + 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$

د)  $(\alpha - \beta)(\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta}{s^2 - 2p}) \rightarrow (\sqrt{13})(\sqrt{13}) \rightarrow 13$

$x = 2 \rightarrow (x - 2)^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 - ax + a \rightarrow a = 4$

سؤال ۴

$s^2 - 2p$   
 $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = 1$      $s = 2$      $p = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $-12\alpha = -4\alpha^2 + 4 \rightarrow -4\alpha = -\alpha^2 + \frac{4}{3}$

$14 + \frac{4a}{3} + \alpha^2 - \alpha^2 + \frac{4}{3} = 1$     معادله بازنویسی شده →  $3m^2 - 11m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 11m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (m-3)(m-9) = 0$   
 $14 + a = 1$      $\frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$      $\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a = 9 \end{cases}$

$x_s = \frac{v - 1a + 1a + 3}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = b$      $(\delta, r)$   
 $y_s = \delta - r = \frac{13}{2}$

سؤال ۴: دلیل شرط طبیعی بودن مؤلفه ها ←  $a = 3$

$y = a'(x - x_s)^2 + y_s$      $a \cdot r / b = \delta$   
 $(1, 1)$   
 $1 = a'(1 - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{13}{2} \rightarrow a' = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$

$y = -\frac{1}{\lambda}(x - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{13}{2} \xrightarrow{x=0} y = -\frac{25}{4\lambda} + \frac{13}{2} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$

$$r_0 \cdot \frac{(\alpha^r + \beta^r)}{s^r - r^r} + r_0 \cdot (\beta^r - \beta) = 1V$$

$$a n^r - a n - b = 0$$

(7) 1/3

$$p = \frac{b}{a} \quad s = +1$$

$$a \alpha^r - a \alpha = b \xrightarrow{+a} \alpha^r - \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r b}{a}\right) + r_0 \cdot \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 1V$$

$$r_0 + r_0 \cdot \frac{b}{a} = 1V \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - r_0}{r_0} \rightarrow b = \frac{1 - r_0}{r_0} a$$

$$\text{مقدار } = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{a^r + r a b}}{|a|} \right) = \frac{r}{\delta}$$

$$y = a(x - r s)^r + y s \rightarrow y = a(m + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\left(0, \frac{1}{r}\right)} y = r a \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad (1) \text{ 1/3}$$

$$\text{ext } \left[ \frac{-r}{\frac{1}{r}} \right] \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} (m + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\left(-\delta, B\right) \left(1, B\right)} B = r$$

$$\alpha^r = -4\alpha - a \quad \beta^r = -4\beta - a$$

$$a = \alpha \cdot \beta = (-r - r\sqrt{r})(-r + r\sqrt{r}) \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad (9) \text{ 1/3}$$

$$r\sqrt{r} \text{ قس } \rightarrow \alpha = p + \sqrt{r}q / B = p - \sqrt{r}q \rightarrow s = -4 = 2p \rightarrow p = -2$$

$$\alpha = -2 + \sqrt{r}q / B = -2 - \sqrt{r}q \rightarrow \alpha^r = 9 - 4\sqrt{r}q + r q^r / \beta^r = 9 + 4\sqrt{r}q + r q^r \quad I$$

$$r\alpha^r + r\beta^r = 18\sqrt{r} + 18$$

$$\xrightarrow{I} \xrightarrow{II} 1 \cdot q^r - 4q\sqrt{r} = 18 + 18\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \textcircled{q = -2}$$

$$s \rightarrow \frac{1}{r\delta} = \frac{m + r}{r\delta} \Rightarrow r\delta = r\delta m + r\delta \cdot \rightarrow -r\delta = r\delta m \rightarrow m = \frac{-r\delta}{r\delta} \quad (1) \text{ 1/3}$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\frac{r\delta}{r\delta}} \rightarrow \textcircled{\frac{\delta}{r\delta}}$$