

الف) $y = 3x^2 - 2x \Rightarrow a > 0$



$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = 3 \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x \Rightarrow a < 0$

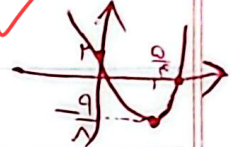


$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{-2} = -2 \Rightarrow y = -4 + 8 = 4$

از ناحیه ۲ نمی گذرد.

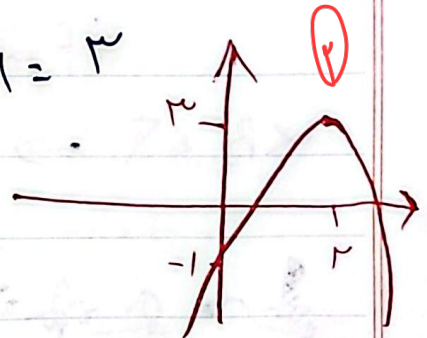
۲- از ناحیه اول و دوم نمی گذرد. $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \Rightarrow a > 0$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow y = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} \Rightarrow \frac{14 - 25}{4} = -\frac{9}{4}$



ب) $y = -x^2 + \frac{4}{5}x - 1 \Rightarrow a < 0$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{-2} = -1 \Rightarrow y = -1 + 8 - 1 = 6$



$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow S = \frac{b}{a} = -1$ و $P = \frac{c}{a} = -2$

$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{S^2 - 4P} = \sqrt{1 - 8} = \sqrt{-7}$

الف) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-7}}$

ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-2) = 5$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + \beta) = 1 + 9 = 10$

ج) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3PS = 1 - 3(-2) = 1 + 6 = 7$

4 معادله ریشه مضاعف دارد $y_2(x) = (x-1)(x^2 - 5x + 4)$

α, β

$\Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4$

همینک $x^2 - 5x + 4 = (x-1)(x-4)$ $\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = (x-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 12$ و $\alpha\beta = -9$

$x^2 + Bx - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow B = 12 - \alpha \Rightarrow x^2 + (12 - \alpha)x - 9 = 0$
 $x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$
 $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 36 = 0$

if $\alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \beta = 9$

if $\alpha = 9 \Rightarrow \beta = 3$

$\alpha = 3$ or $\alpha = 9$
 $a + b + c = 0$

$\alpha\beta = 9 \Rightarrow \alpha = -9 \Rightarrow \beta = -1$

$\alpha = -9$ \Rightarrow ریشه های از کسر $\alpha = 3$

3... و 2 و 1 $N = \{1, 2, 3\}$ \Rightarrow مولفه طبیعی

$A = (2\alpha + 2, \alpha - 2) \Rightarrow \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow A = (8, 1)$ و $B = (1, 0)$

$B = (1, 0)$

$S \subset b$ و $b = 2 \Rightarrow y_3 = 3$

$y = \alpha(x - x_5)^2 + y_5 = \alpha(x - 0)^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{B(1,0)}$ $\alpha(1 - 0)^2 + 3$

$y = -\frac{1}{7}(x - 0)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{7} \times 0 + 3 = -\frac{1}{7} \alpha = -\frac{1}{7}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 21$

$$\sigma x^r - a x - b = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{-b}{\sigma}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{a^2}{\sigma^2} = 1$$

$$r_0 B^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 B x | \vee \Rightarrow r_0 B^r + r_0 \alpha^r + 1 r_0 B - 1 r_0 \alpha - r_0 B = 1 \vee$$

$$r_0 (\alpha^r + B^r) + 1 r_0 (\alpha + B) (B - \alpha) - r_0 B = 1 \vee$$

$$1 + \frac{r_0 b}{\sigma} \quad r_0 + \frac{4 r_0 b}{\sigma} - 1 r_0 (\alpha + B) = 1 \vee$$

$$\frac{4 r_0 b}{\sigma} = -r_0 \Rightarrow 4 r_0 b = -r_0 \sigma$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{r_0}{\sigma} \sigma$$

$$|\alpha - B| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|A|} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 b^2}}{|A|} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sigma}} = \frac{\sqrt{r_0}}{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\sigma}$$

$$r_0 s = \frac{-\Delta + 1}{r} = -r \Rightarrow f(x) = \sigma (x + r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$(1, \beta) \in f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (1 + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{(1+r)^r - 1}{r}$$

$$x^r + 9x + a \Rightarrow \Delta < B < 0 \quad \begin{cases} p > 0 \Rightarrow p = \sigma \Rightarrow \sigma > 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$r_0 \alpha^r + r_0 B^r = 1 r_0 \sqrt{r} + \Lambda \Delta$$

$$r_0 \alpha^r + r_0 B^r = 1 r_0 \sqrt{r} + \Lambda \Delta$$

$$\alpha^r + r (\alpha^r + B^r) = 1 r \sqrt{r} + \Lambda \Delta \Rightarrow \alpha^r = 1 r + 1 r p + \epsilon_1$$

$$r^r = 1 r - \sigma + 4 \sqrt{r - \sigma}$$

$$1 r + 1 r p + r \sigma \Rightarrow \sigma - \sigma = r \sigma \Rightarrow \sigma = 1 r - \sigma + \sqrt{r - \sigma}$$

$$\sqrt{r - \sigma} = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \sigma = r$$

Subo

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{رأب}} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\alpha\beta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{q}{p} + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{p}$$

$$m\alpha^2 + n\alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow -\alpha^2 + m\alpha + r \rightarrow \text{صافرب}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{m + r}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{m^2 - 4r}}{1} = m + r \Rightarrow m + r = r$$

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

$$\boxed{m = -1}$$