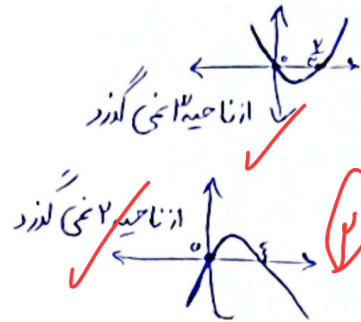
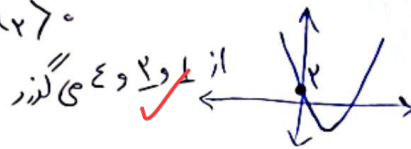


$y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow c = 0$   
 $\rightarrow y = x(3x - 2) \rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$

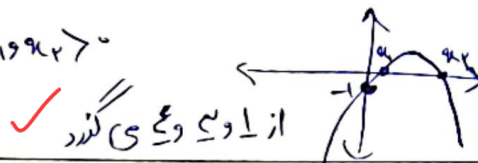


$y = -x^2 + 8x \rightarrow c = 0$   
 $\rightarrow y = x(8 - x) \rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 8$

$y = 2x^2 - 2x + 2 \begin{cases} S > 0 \\ P > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x_1, x_2 > 0$   
 $\downarrow a > 0 \quad \downarrow c > 0$



$y = -x^2 + 8x - 1 \begin{cases} S > 0 \\ P > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x_1, x_2 > 0$   
 $\downarrow a < 0 \quad \downarrow c < 0$



$x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \begin{cases} S = 1 \\ P = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow x - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \sqrt{13}$

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$  ✓

ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 + 6 = 7$  ✓

ج)  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3PS = 1 + 9 = 10$  ✓

د)  $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = \sqrt{13} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} + \alpha\beta \right) = \sqrt{13} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} - 3 \right) = 1 - 3\sqrt{13}$

$y = (x - 2)(x^2 - ax + a)$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow x^2 - ax + a < 0$

$\frac{f_0}{t + m + t}$

$a = (0, 8)$

$1 \cdot x^2 - ax + a \rightarrow$  درجه اول  $\rightarrow (x - 2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4, a = 4 \rightarrow -2, 4, 4$

$9x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \rightarrow S = 8, P = \frac{-a}{9}$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 8\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (8 - \alpha)^2 - 8\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 9\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$

$9\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \leftarrow a = -9$

$9x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x \rightarrow \frac{a}{9} = -\frac{12}{9} = -\frac{4}{3}$

$$A \left| \begin{matrix} \gamma a + c \\ a - \gamma \end{matrix} \right. , B \left| \begin{matrix} \gamma - \gamma a \\ a - \gamma \end{matrix} \right. \Rightarrow u_s = \frac{\gamma a + c + \gamma - \gamma a}{\gamma} = \frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma} \Rightarrow b = \frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma} \Rightarrow y_s = c$$

$$y = a(x - u_s)^\gamma + y_s \rightarrow y = a(x - \frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma})^\gamma + c \xrightarrow{B(1,1)} 1 = a(-\frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma})^\gamma + c \Rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{\frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma}}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{\frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma}} \times \frac{c + \gamma}{\gamma} + c = \frac{-1}{\gamma} \xrightarrow{\text{Nobi}} \left\{ \frac{-1}{\gamma} \right\} \text{ (Y)}$$

$$ax^\gamma - a\alpha - b = 0 \rightarrow S = 1, P = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$c_0 \beta^\gamma + c_0 \alpha^\gamma + 1_0 \beta^\gamma - 1_0 \alpha^\gamma - \gamma_0 \beta = 1V \rightarrow \gamma_0 + \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a} - 1_0 (\alpha + \beta) = 1V$$

$$\xrightarrow{\gamma_0 \times 1 + \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a}} \xrightarrow{1_0 (\beta - \alpha) (\beta + \alpha)} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma_0 b}{a} = -c \rightarrow \gamma_0 b = -c a \Rightarrow b = \frac{-c a}{\gamma_0}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4ab}}{a} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{a-1}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-1}}{\sqrt{a}} \text{ (Y)}$$

$$u_s = \frac{-\Delta + 1}{\gamma} = -\gamma \rightarrow y = a(x + \gamma)^\gamma - \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Nobi } (0, \frac{c}{\gamma})} \frac{c}{\gamma} = \varepsilon a - \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\gamma} \text{ (Y)}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\gamma} (x + \gamma)^\gamma - \frac{1}{\gamma} \xrightarrow{x=1} \beta = \frac{1}{\gamma} \times \gamma - \frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \text{ (Y)}$$

$$c_0 \alpha^\gamma + \gamma_0 \beta^\gamma = 1V\sqrt{P} + 1A\delta \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\gamma} (\alpha^\gamma + \beta^\gamma) + \frac{\alpha^\gamma - \beta^\gamma}{\gamma} = 1V\sqrt{P} + 1A\delta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} S = -\gamma \\ P > 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\gamma} (S^\gamma - \gamma P) + \frac{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta)}{\gamma} = 1V\sqrt{P} + 1A\delta$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma_0 - \Delta a + \frac{\gamma \times \sqrt{\varepsilon(\gamma - a)}}{\gamma} = 1V\sqrt{P} + 1A\delta \rightarrow \gamma_0 - \Delta a + \sqrt{\varepsilon(\gamma - a)} = 1A\delta + 1V\sqrt{P}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} \gamma_0 - \Delta a = 1A\delta \\ \sqrt{\varepsilon(\gamma - a)} = 1V\sqrt{P} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ (Y)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \Delta \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \Delta \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \Delta \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\alpha + \beta + 1}{\alpha\beta}} = \Delta$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{S + \sqrt{P}}{P}} = \Delta \rightarrow \frac{S + \sqrt{P}}{P} = \gamma \Delta \rightarrow \frac{m + \varepsilon}{c^2} + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{c^2}}}{\frac{9}{c^2}} \rightarrow \frac{m + \varepsilon}{c^2} + \frac{1}{c} = \gamma \Delta$$

$$\rightarrow m + \varepsilon + 1V = \gamma \Delta \Rightarrow m = 1 \text{ (Y)}$$

$$-a^\gamma + c a + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow P = \gamma \text{ (Y)}$$