

الف)  $y = 3n^2 - 2n \rightarrow a > 0$   
 $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow y_s = 3 \times \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$

ازناقصی ۳ می گذرد.

ب)  $y = -n^2 + 2n \rightarrow a < 0$   
 $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_s = -\frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4}$

ازناقصی ۲ نمی گذرد.

الف)  $y = 2n^2 - 5n + 2 \rightarrow a > 0$   
 $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow y_s = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4 \times 2 - 25}{4} = -\frac{9}{4}$

ازناقصی ۱ و ۳ می گذرد.

ب)  $y = -n^2 + 2n - 1 \rightarrow a < 0$   
 $x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_s = -\frac{1}{4} + 1 - 1 = -\frac{1}{4}$

ازناقصی ۳ و ۱ می گذرد.

$n^2 - n - 3 = 0 \rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1, P = \frac{c}{a} = -3, \alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{13}$

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$       ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2(-3) = 7$

ج)  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = 1 \times (1 - (-3) + 9) = 10$

د)  $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = \sqrt{13} \times (1 - 3 + 9) = 6\sqrt{13}$

$y = (n-2)(n^2 - an + a) \rightarrow$  هر دو مساوی در یک نقطه قطع می کنند.

هموز نقطه ۲ به عنوان ریشه اول می باشد.

بین ریشه های مضاعف دارد که مقادیرش  $\Delta < 0$  است.

$a^2 - 4a < 0$        $0 < a < 4$

$a(a-4) < 0$        $a < 0$  یا  $a > 4$

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

$3n^2 - 12n - a = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 4, \alpha\beta = -\frac{a}{3}$

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha = 7 \xrightarrow{\beta = 4 - \alpha} 2\alpha^2 + (4 - \alpha)^2 - 2\alpha = 7 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9 = 0$

$\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$

$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 3) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = 3$       یا       $\alpha = 3, \beta = 1$

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

$\frac{9}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$       ریشه های دیگر معادله: ۳

مؤلفه‌ها طبیعی :  $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  if  $a = r \rightarrow A(9, 1), B(1, 1)$

$A(r+3, a-r) \rightarrow$  اعداد اول و ۲ تغییرات  $n_s = \frac{9+1}{r} = \frac{10}{r} = \omega$   
 $B(7-2a, a-r) \rightarrow$   
 $S(b, b-2) \rightarrow b = a \rightarrow y_s = r$

$y = a(n - n_s)^r + y_s = a(n - \omega)^r + r \xrightarrow{B(1,1)} a(1 - \omega)^r + r = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\omega}$   
 ~~$y = -\frac{1}{\omega}(n - \omega)^r + r \xrightarrow{n=0} -\frac{1}{\omega} \times 2a + r = -\frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{1}{2a}$~~

$an^r - an - b = 0 \rightarrow P = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1$   
 $r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$   
 $r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r + 1 \cdot \beta^r - 1 \cdot \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$   
 $r_0 (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + 1 \cdot (\alpha + \beta) (\beta - \alpha) - r_0 \beta = 1V$   
 $1 + \frac{r_0 b}{a} \rightarrow r_0 + \frac{r_0 b}{a} - 1 \cdot (\alpha + \beta) = 1V$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{r_0}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r_0 b}{a} = -r \rightarrow r_0 b = -r a$   
 $b = -\frac{r}{r_0} a$

$n_s = \frac{-\omega + 1}{r} = -2 \rightarrow f(n) = a(n+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{f(n)=\frac{r}{r}} \frac{r}{r} = a(0+r)^r - \frac{1}{r}$   
 $(1, \beta) \in f(n) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \beta \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}, \beta = r$

$n^r + 9n + a \rightarrow \alpha < \beta < 0$  or  $\begin{cases} S < 0 \rightarrow S = -2 \\ P > 0 \rightarrow P = a \rightarrow a > 0 \end{cases}$   
 $r \alpha^r + r \beta^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 18$   
 $\alpha^r + \beta^r = 4\sqrt{r} + 6$   
 $\Delta = 36 - 4a \rightarrow \alpha = -2 - \sqrt{9-a}, \beta = -2 + \sqrt{9-a}$   
 $\alpha^r + r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = 12\sqrt{r} + 18 \rightarrow \alpha^r = 12 + 12\sqrt{r} + 18a \rightarrow \alpha^r = 18 - a + 12\sqrt{9-a}$   
 $18 - a + 12\sqrt{9-a} = 12 + 12\sqrt{r} + 18a \rightarrow 6 - a = 12a + 12\sqrt{r} \rightarrow 6 - a = 12a \rightarrow a = 1$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \Delta \xrightarrow{(\ )^r} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}}$   
 $m n^r + r n + r = 0 \rightarrow 34n^r - (m+12)n + 18 = 0$   
 $= -\frac{b}{c} + 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{m+12}{1} + 2\sqrt{\frac{34}{1}} = m + 24 \rightarrow m + 24 = 24$   
 $m = -1$

$-n^r + 3n + 2 \rightarrow$  حاصل ضرب ریشه‌ها در ضریب  
 $(-2)$