

۲. معادلات: $y = (a-1)n^2 + n + 3$

سوال ۱:

$n = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \Rightarrow 2a-2 = -1 \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

۵ $y = (\frac{1}{2}-1)n^2 + n + 3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n + 3$

$0 = -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n + 3 \Rightarrow -n^2 + 2n + 6 = 0$

$n^2 - 2n - 6 = 0$

$(n-4)(n+2) = 0$

$n = 4$

$f(x) = mx - \omega x + m$
 $m < 0$ (I)
 دوریته دارد

سوال ۲:

۱۵ $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4\omega - 4m^2 > 0$
 $-4m^2 > -4\omega$

$m^2 < \frac{4\omega}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{2} < \frac{m^2}{2} < \frac{\omega}{2}$ (II)

(I) $\cap$ (II) $\Rightarrow m \in (-\frac{\omega}{2}, 0)$

۲۰ $\alpha = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \beta = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

سوال ۳:

$S = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ $y = n^2 - 2n + \frac{4}{9}$

$P = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{9-5}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

سوال ۴:

$2n^2 - 11n + m + 2 = 0 \quad \alpha < \beta \quad 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{11}{2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12$

۳۰ $\alpha\beta = \frac{m+2}{2}$ $14 - 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha^2 = 12$

$14 - 2(\frac{m+2}{2}) + 2\alpha^2 = 12$ $14 - m - 2 + 2\alpha^2 - m - 2 = 12$

Arman $2\alpha^2 = 12 - m - 2 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 = 10 - m$

$M = \{x | x \in f\}$

$2\alpha^2 - 12 + m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - 10 + m = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - 10 + 10 - m = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - m = 0 \Rightarrow m = 2\alpha^2$ $\alpha = 1$

$$S(r, a) \quad C = \omega$$

و

$$y = (n-h)^r + k \sim y = (n-r)^r + a$$

$$\omega = \frac{a}{h} \sim \underline{a = -1}$$

$$y = -(n-r)^r + a \sim y = -n^r + (n + \omega)$$

$$-(n^r - (n + \omega)) \sim -(n - \omega)(n + 1) = y$$

$$\underline{n = \omega} \quad \underline{n = -1}$$

$$(-\omega, 1) \text{ bit } \sim -0 + 0 \leftarrow$$

$$\alpha n^r - \sqrt{a} + a\beta = 0 \quad \beta > 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{+\sqrt{a}}{\alpha} = \alpha + \beta$$

$$V = \alpha + \beta \alpha \quad -r = \beta \alpha \sim \beta = -\frac{r}{\alpha} \quad \text{و} \quad -r = \beta \alpha \sim -r = -\beta \alpha \sim \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \alpha \beta \sim \frac{a\beta}{\alpha} = \alpha \beta \sim \alpha^2 \beta = a\beta \sim \alpha = \pm r$$

$$\boxed{-r = \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{-r} + \frac{1}{\frac{r}{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{-r} + \frac{\alpha}{r} = \frac{-1 + \alpha}{r} = \frac{V}{r}$$

$$n^r + mn - rm = 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} = -rm \alpha \beta$$

$$\alpha^r - m\beta = 1$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -m = \alpha + \beta \sim \alpha^r + \beta^r + \alpha\beta = m^r$$

$$(\alpha^r + (\alpha\beta)\beta = 1 \sim \alpha^r + \beta^r + \alpha\beta = 1$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r - rm = 1 \sim m^r - r(-rm) = rm = 1$$

$$m^r + rm = 1 \quad m = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$m^r + rm = 1 \quad m = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$m^r + rm - 1 = 0$$

$$(m + r)(m - r) = 0$$

$$(\sim m = -r) \quad (\sim m = +r)$$

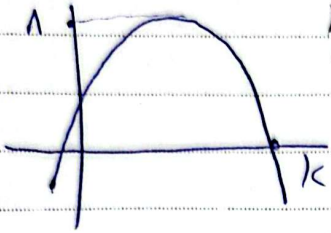
$$m = r \sim n^r + rn - r = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -m \sim \underline{\alpha + \beta = -r}$$

Arman

$$f(x) = mn^2 + 2n + \frac{m}{2} + 7$$

سوال ۱



$$m < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(14 - f(m)(\frac{m+1}{x}))}{2m}$$

$$-14 + 2m^2 + 2m = 1 \Rightarrow 2m^2 - 2m - 15 = 0$$

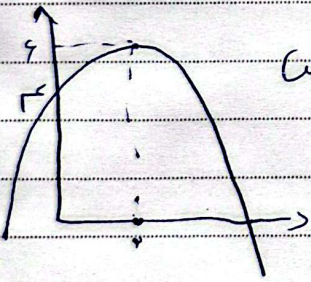
$$(m-4)(m+2) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 4 \text{ or } m = -2$$

تست سوال ۱: $m = 4 \Rightarrow 2m^2 + 2m + 11$
 $\Delta = 14 - 144 < 0$ غلط

$m = -2 \Rightarrow -2n^2 + 2n + 7 = 2$
 $\Delta > 0$ صحیح

$$f(x) = -2n^2 + 2n + 7 \Rightarrow 0 = -2n^2 + 2n + 7$$

$$(n-3)(n+1) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 3 \text{ or } n = -1$$



مسئله = ؟

سوال ۲

$$f(x) = a(n-h)^2 + k$$

$$2 = a(n-2)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 = -\frac{1}{2}(n-2)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow 2 = -\frac{n^2}{2} + 2n + 4$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^p - (r_1 + r_2)x + (r_1^p + r_2^p + r_3) = 0$$

سوال 10

$$x = 2$$

$$r^p - 1a - 1 + r_1^p + r_2^p + r_3 = 0$$

$$r_1^p - 2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 + 12 = 13 = \Delta \quad a = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{4} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$a = 1 \Rightarrow r^p - 1r + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 4r - r^2 = 12 = \Delta$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r^p - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{4r}{9} - \frac{r^2}{r} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{r} \pm \frac{r}{r}}{2} \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} - r = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = 0$$