

$$x_3 = 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2(a-1)} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 2 = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$$

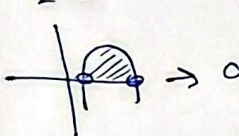
$$a = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 = y \xrightarrow{y=0} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در 2}} x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$$

نقطه
ریشه
ضرب

$$(x+2)(x-4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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درجه ۲
مقادیر

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4m^2 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 1 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \quad (1)$$


$$\alpha < 0 \quad m < 0 \quad (2) \quad (1) \cap (2) \Rightarrow -1 < m < 0$$

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$$x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{45}}{3} \rightarrow 3x = 3 - \sqrt{45} \rightarrow 3x - 3 = -\sqrt{45} \xrightarrow{\text{بجای } x} 9x^2 + 9 - 11x = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 11x + 9 = 0$$

ریشه ۱ و ۲
ضرب در ۳

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$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} = 2 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 2 \\ 3\alpha + \beta = 12 \end{cases} \rightarrow \beta = 2 - \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{بجای } \beta} 3\alpha + 2 - \alpha = 12 \rightarrow 2\alpha = 10 \rightarrow \alpha = 5$$

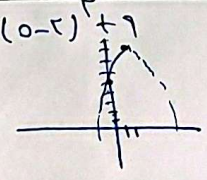
$$p = \frac{m+2}{2}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{m+2}{2} \rightarrow (0)(2) = \frac{m+2}{2} \rightarrow m+2 = 0 \rightarrow m = -2$$

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$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \quad \begin{cases} h = 2 \\ k = 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = a(x-2)^2 + 9 \xrightarrow{(0,0)} 0 = a(0-2)^2 + 9 \rightarrow 4a + 9 = 0 \rightarrow 4a = -9 \rightarrow a = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{9}{4}(x-2)^2 + 9$$

$$-\frac{9}{4}(x-2)^2 + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 4 \rightarrow x-2 = \pm 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow (-1, 0)$$


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$\alpha\beta = \frac{9\beta}{\alpha} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{V}{\alpha} \longrightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta\alpha = V \xrightarrow{\alpha=3} 9 + 3\beta = V \rightarrow \beta = -\frac{V}{3}$ $\hookrightarrow \alpha^2\beta = 9\beta \rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm 3$ $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{5}{0} \rightarrow \frac{V}{\alpha} \times \frac{\alpha}{9\beta} = \frac{V}{9\beta} \rightarrow \frac{V}{9\beta} \xrightarrow{\beta = -\frac{V}{3}} \frac{V}{-3}$	X ✓ 6
$\alpha + \beta = -m \xrightarrow{\text{جاءنا}} \alpha^2 + m\alpha - pm = 0 \quad \alpha^2 - m\beta = 1$ $\alpha\beta = -pm \quad \alpha^2 = m(r-\alpha) \quad m(r-\alpha) - m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow$ $-m(\alpha + \beta - r) = 1 \Rightarrow m(m+r) = 1 \rightarrow m^2 + rm - 1 = 0$ $(m+\varepsilon)(m+r) \begin{cases} \varepsilon = m \rightarrow -m \rightarrow -r \\ r = m \end{cases}$	Y
$\frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon\alpha} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{rm^2 + pm - 1}{\varepsilon m} \rightarrow \frac{m^2 + 18m - 1}{rm} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - rm - 1 = 0$ $(m-\varepsilon)(m+r) \begin{cases} m = \varepsilon \times \text{موجب} \\ m = -r \text{ max } \alpha \end{cases} \quad m < 0 \rightarrow m = -r \rightarrow -r^2 + 8r + 7 = 0$ $\begin{cases} r \\ -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r > 0 \\ r < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 3 \\ r = -7 \end{cases}$	1
$C = \omega \quad (r, y) \Rightarrow \varepsilon a + r b + \omega = 7 \rightarrow \varepsilon a + r b = 1$ $r_5 = -\frac{b}{c} = r \Rightarrow b = -\varepsilon a$ $a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{5}{p} = -\frac{b}{c} = -\frac{1}{\omega}$ $b = 1$ $-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}x^2 + x + \omega = 0$	9
$x = r \rightarrow \varepsilon - 1a - 1 + 1a^2 + 9a + r = 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon a - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 17$ $\frac{r \pm \varepsilon}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-4)/(x-2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$	10