

$-\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{10}{2(a-1)} = 1 \Rightarrow (a-1) = -10 \Rightarrow a = -9$ (2) -1

$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \Rightarrow y = (-\frac{1}{2}x+3)(\frac{1}{2}x+1) = 0$
 $\checkmark x_1 = 6 \quad x_2 = -2$

n	x_1	x_2
f(n)	مواقع علامت	مواقع علامت
	علامت	علامت

$y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$\Rightarrow m < 0$

n	x_1	x_2
f(n)	-	+

$y = mx^2 - dx + m$

خون معادله دو ریشه متمایز دارد پس باید $2d - 4m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 < \frac{d}{2}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{2} < m < \frac{d}{2}$

(I) و (II)

$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{2} < m < 0 \rightarrow (-\frac{d}{2}, 0)$ ✓

$y = (x^2 - 5x + 9)$

$S = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(1)(9)}}{2(1)} = 2$

$P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = (\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}) \times (\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}) = \frac{5}{2}$

$\Rightarrow y = a(x^2 - 2x + \frac{5}{2})$

$y = 9x^2 - 18x + 9$ ✓

چون ضرایب صحیح می باشد
 صحیح شود عبارت را در ضرب می کنیم $\rightarrow a=9$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 + 2\alpha\beta = 12 \Rightarrow 16 - m + 2\alpha\beta = 12 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = m - 2$ (I) - 5

$S = -\frac{b}{2a} = 2$

$S = 2P = 16 - m - 2 = 14 - m$

$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+2}{2}$

$2x^2 - 11x + m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 8(m+2)}}{4} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 8m - 16}}{4}$ (2)

$\alpha = \frac{11 - \sqrt{121 - 8m}}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{121 + 121 - 8m - 11\sqrt{121 - 8m}}{16}$
 $\beta = \frac{11 + \sqrt{121 - 8m}}{4} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{121 + 121 - 8m + 11\sqrt{121 - 8m}}{16}$

(I), (II)

$\Rightarrow m - 2 = 16 - m - 2\sqrt{121 - 8m} \Rightarrow 18 - 2m = 2\sqrt{121 - 8m} \Rightarrow 9 - m = \sqrt{121 - 8m}$

$\Rightarrow 8m^2 - 34m + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 11m + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-5)(m-3) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 5$ ✓

$m = 5$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 11x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5.5x + 3.5 = 0$

$\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 3$

$\Rightarrow y = a(x-h)^2 + k \Rightarrow y = a(x-2)^2 + 9 = ax^2 - 4ax + 4a + 9$

(I)

$\Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 4x + 8 = -(x+4)(x+1)$

این می شود عرض نا
 در نقطه ای که عرض صفر است

$4a + 9 = 8 \Rightarrow 4a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$ (I)

n	-1	0
f(n)	-	+

در بازه $(-1, 0)$ $\checkmark$
 این در بازه معادله را قرار دارد

بار اول در تکلیف II بار دوم در تکلیف A

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{v}{\alpha} = \alpha\beta \quad (I)$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} = \alpha\beta \xrightarrow{P \neq 0} \frac{q}{\alpha} = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = q \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{q} \quad (II)$$

$$(I) \wedge (II) \Rightarrow \frac{v}{\alpha} = \alpha\beta \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{v}{\alpha} \quad \text{و چون } \beta > 0$$

$$\frac{v}{\alpha} = -\frac{v}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{v}{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{v}{\alpha} = \frac{-1+v}{\alpha} = \frac{v}{\alpha} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -m \quad (I)$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = -pm \quad (II)$$

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta = 1 \xrightarrow{(I)} \alpha^2 + (\alpha + \beta)(\beta) = 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha\beta = 1$$

$$S^2 - 2P + P = 1 \Rightarrow S^2 - P = 0$$

(I) \wedge (II)

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + pm = 1 \Rightarrow (m-r)(m+r) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \\ m=r \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + r\alpha - r = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S = -r \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = mx^2 + rx + \frac{m}{r} + v$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{r}{m} = -\frac{1s - pm^2 - r\lambda m}{\lambda m} = 1 \Rightarrow r m^2 + r\lambda m - 1s = r m^2 \Rightarrow r m^2 - r\lambda m - 1s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - r\lambda m - 1s = 0 \Rightarrow (m-r)(m+r) = 0$$

(I)

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -rx^2 + rx + s$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow -rx + r + s = 0 \Rightarrow rx - r - s = 0 \Rightarrow x - r - \frac{s}{r} = 0$$

(II)

$$\Rightarrow K_r = K = r \quad \checkmark$$

و اگر

$$s \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = a(x-h)^2 + k \Rightarrow y = a(x-r)^2 + s$$

و چون

$$\Rightarrow y = a + s = r \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (I)$$

(I)

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}(x^2 - rx + r) + s = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + x - 1 + s = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + rx + r$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{s}{p} = \frac{r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

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

$$x^2 - (ra + r)x + (ra^2 + ra + r) = 0 \xrightarrow{x=r} r - 1 + a + 1 + ra + r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ra^2 - ra - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow (x-r)(x-\frac{r}{r}) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = r, x_2 = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (f(a+1))^2 - (r)(r)(a^2 + ra + 1) > 0 \Rightarrow 1s(a+1)^2 - 1r(a+1)^2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a+1)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a \neq -1 \quad \checkmark$$