

$$y = (1+x)^2 + x + 1$$

سوال ۱

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

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

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 \xrightarrow{x(-1)} x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

سوال ۲

$$f(x) = mx^2 - \omega x + m$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} \Big|_{x=1} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac = (-\omega)^2 - 4(m)(m) > 0 \\ 2\omega - 2m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 < \omega \Rightarrow m^2 < \frac{\omega}{2} \\ \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow m < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\omega}{2} < m < \frac{\omega}{2} \quad I \end{cases}$$

$$I, II \Rightarrow \frac{-\omega}{2} < m < \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{\omega}}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{\omega}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{\omega}}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\omega}}{2}\right) = 0 \\ x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{\omega}}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\omega}}{2}\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\omega}}{2}\right))(x - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\omega}}{2}\right)) = x^2 + x \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{\omega} - 1-\sqrt{\omega}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1-\omega}{4}\right)$$

$$= x^2 + x \left(\frac{-2}{2}\right) + \frac{1-\omega}{4} = x^2 - x + \frac{1-\omega}{4} \xrightarrow{\times 4} 4x^2 - 4x + 1 - \omega$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + m + 1$$

$$\alpha < \beta \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12$$

سوال ۴

$$2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 + \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 3(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = 12 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 4$$

$$(1 - m - 1) + (\sqrt{4 - 1 - m - 1}) = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$(-m+1) + \sqrt{4-1-m-1} = 2 \Rightarrow (m-1)^2 = -1m+5 \Rightarrow m^2 - 1m + 5 = -1m + 5 \Rightarrow m^2 - 1m + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

(سوال ۵)

$$S(r, q) \rightarrow \binom{h}{k} a(n-h)^r + 1 <$$

$$C = \omega$$

$$a(n-r)^r + q = a(n^r - \varepsilon n + \varepsilon) + q = a n^r - \varepsilon a n + \varepsilon a + q$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon a + q = \omega \rightarrow \varepsilon a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -(n-r)^r + q = -n^r + \varepsilon n - \varepsilon + q = -n^r + \varepsilon n + \omega$$

$$-n^r + \varepsilon n + \omega > 0 \quad n^r - \varepsilon n - \omega < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} P(n) & -1 & \omega \\ \hline n & + & - & + \end{array} \quad (-1, \omega)$$

(سوال ۶)

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

$$\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^2\beta = q\beta \quad \beta(\alpha^2 - q) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = \pm\sqrt{q} \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \alpha = \sqrt{q} \rightarrow \frac{v}{\alpha} = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow v = \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = -\sqrt{q}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \alpha = -\sqrt{q} \rightarrow -\sqrt{q}\beta = -\sqrt{q} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{q}} \end{cases}$$

(سوال ۷)

$$n^r + m n - r m = 0 \quad S = \frac{-b}{a} = -m = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\alpha^r - m\beta = 1 \quad \alpha^r + (\alpha + \beta)\beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + \alpha\beta = 1$$

$$S^r - r\rho + \rho = 1 \rightarrow S^r - \rho = 1 \quad (-m)^r - (-rm) = 1 \quad m^r + rm - 1 = 0$$

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

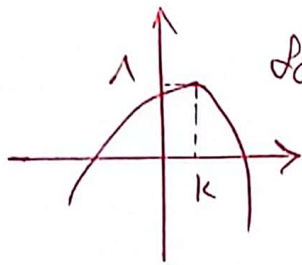
$$\begin{cases} m = r \\ m = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -r \Rightarrow (-r)^r - r(-r)(1) = 16 - 32 = -16 < 0$$

$$m = r \Rightarrow (r)^r - r(-r)(1) = 4 + 16 = 20 > 0$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = -(m) = -(r) = -r$$

(10)



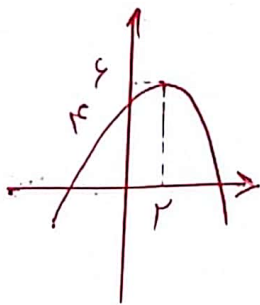
$$L(m) = mn^r + kn + \frac{m}{p} + V$$

$$\int y_{ext}: -\frac{\Delta}{k} = -\frac{(k)^r - f(m)(\frac{m}{p} + V)}{km} = 1 \quad k - (\frac{m^r}{p} - Vm) = -1m$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{m^r}{p} - 1m + Vm - k = 0 \rightarrow m^r - pm - k = 0 \quad (m-k)(m+r) = 0 \\ m = \{ \end{array} \right.$$

$$a \leq m \Rightarrow m \leq 0 \Rightarrow m = -r \Rightarrow -r^r + km + \frac{r}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow (r+k)(r-r) = 0 \Rightarrow k = r$$

(9)



$$y = a(x-h)^r + k$$

$$y = a(x-r)^r + k \Rightarrow y = a(0-r)^r + k = k$$

$$ka = -r \Rightarrow a = \frac{-r}{k} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{p} \cdot (x-r)^r + k = -\frac{1}{p} (x^r - rx + k) + k = -\frac{x^r}{p} + kx + k = 0$$

$$\frac{x(-r)}{p} \rightarrow x^r - rx - 1 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-(-r)}{1} = r, \rho = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{S}{\rho} = \frac{r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

(10)

$$x^r - (ra + r)x + (ra^r + ka + k) = 0 \rightarrow x = r$$

$$\Rightarrow (r)^r - (ra + r)(r) + (ra^r + ka + k) = 0$$

$$k - 1a - 1 + ra^r + ka + k = 0 \rightarrow ra^r - ra - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a+b+c}{d} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{S}{a} = -\frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \int a = 1 \Rightarrow x^r - ax + 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = (-a)^r - \varepsilon(1)(1r) = -rp < 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{-1}{p} \Rightarrow x^r - \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{r}{p} = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-(-\frac{1}{p})}{\frac{1}{p}} = \frac{1}{p}$$

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