

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

نظروا $\rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2a+2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a+2} = -2 \Rightarrow 1 = -2(2a+2) \Rightarrow 1 = -4a-4 \Rightarrow 5 = -4a \Rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{4}$ (1)

$a = -\frac{5}{4} \rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{4}x^2 + x + 2 \Delta \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(-\frac{5}{4})(2)}}{2(-\frac{5}{4})} = \frac{-1 \pm 2}{-\frac{5}{2}} = 4, -2$

نظروا $\rightarrow$ حل $\rightarrow$ $\boxed{+4}$ $\rightarrow$ حل $\rightarrow$ $\boxed{-2}$

$f(m) = mm^2 - 8m + m$ $f(m)$ m_1 m_2 $-$ $+$ $-$ (2)

نظروا $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} a < 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow 64 - 4(m)(m) = 64 - 4m^2 > 0 \end{cases}$

$64 - 4m^2 > 0 \rightarrow 64 > 4m^2 \rightarrow \frac{64}{4} > m^2 \rightarrow |m| < \frac{8}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{8}{2} < m < \frac{8}{2}}$ (3)

(1) $\cap$ (3) $\Rightarrow m \in (-\frac{8}{2}, 0) \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{8}{2} < m < 0}$ $\leftarrow$ حل

$y = x^2 - 5x + p$ $S = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5} + 3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ (4)

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

$y = x^2 - 5x + p \rightarrow y = x^2 - 5x + 1$ $\leftarrow$ حل

$4x^2 - 12x + m + 2 = 0$ (5)

$4x^2 + 12x = x^2 + 4x^2 + 12x - 12x = (x^2 - 12x) + (4x^2 + 12x)$

$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 12x) + (4x^2 + 12x) = (x+12)(x-12) + 4(x^2 + 12x)$

$S = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{12}{2 \times 4} = -\frac{12}{8} = -\frac{3}{2} = S \Rightarrow S = 3$

$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2a} = \sqrt{S^2 - 4P} = \sqrt{(-\frac{3}{2})^2 - 4(1)} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - 4} = \sqrt{\frac{9-16}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{-7}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{-7}}{2}$

$(S^2 - 4P) = 12 - 4(m+1) = 12 - 4m - 4 = -4m - 12$

(۵)

$$S(x, a) \text{ , } C = a \rightarrow y = a(m-h)^2 + k \rightarrow y = a(x-r)^2 + a$$

$$S(h, k) \quad | \quad a \quad \rightarrow y = a(m-r)^2 + a \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{مقایسه} \\ (0, a)}} x = a(x) + a \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\rightarrow y = -1(x-r)^2 + a = -x^2 + \epsilon m - \epsilon + a = \boxed{-x^2 + \epsilon m + a}$$

$$\text{مثال } -x^2 + \epsilon m + a = (x+a)(x-1) \rightarrow -a, 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{n_1 = a} \quad \boxed{n_2 = -1}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad a \\ - \quad + \quad - \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{(-1, a) \leftarrow \text{جواب}}$$

(۶)

$$\alpha m^2 - \gamma m + a\beta = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -b/a = \frac{\gamma}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\frac{\gamma}{a}}{\frac{a\beta}{a}} = \frac{\gamma}{a\beta}$$

$$P = \alpha \cdot \beta = c/a = \frac{a\beta}{a} = \beta$$

(۷)

$$x^2 + mx - \gamma m = 0 \quad , \quad x^2 - m\beta = \lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} S = -b/a = -m \\ P = +c/a = -\gamma m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + m\alpha - \gamma m = 0 \\ \beta^2 + m\beta - \gamma m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + m\alpha - m\beta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - m\beta = \beta^2 - m\alpha = \lambda$$

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta = \alpha^2 + (\alpha + \beta)\beta = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = S^2 - \gamma P + P = S^2 - P = \lambda$$

$$S^2 - P = m^2 + \gamma m - \lambda \rightarrow m^2 + \gamma m - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow (m - \gamma)(m + \epsilon) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m = \gamma \quad \xrightarrow{\text{مقایسه}} y = x^2 + \gamma m - \epsilon \rightarrow S = -b/a = \frac{-\gamma}{1} = \boxed{-\gamma}$$

$$f(m) = m^2 + \epsilon m + \frac{m}{r} + V \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon m} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon m} = \frac{-1\Delta m^2 + 1\Delta m}{\epsilon m} = 1 \rightarrow \cancel{f(m)} = -1\Delta m^2 + \cancel{r/m} \rightarrow 1\Delta m^2 + \epsilon m = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{-\epsilon}{2\Delta} = \frac{-r}{a}$$

$$f(m) \rightarrow \frac{-r}{a} x^2 + \epsilon x + \frac{1x}{1\Delta} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \epsilon \sqrt{r} + a}$$

$$A(x, y), C: \epsilon \rightarrow (0, \epsilon) \rightarrow y = a(x-r)^2 + y(0, \epsilon), \rightarrow \epsilon \in a(\epsilon) + y \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon a = -r \rightarrow a = \frac{-r}{\epsilon} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{r} = a} \rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{r} (m-r)^2 + y = \boxed{\frac{-1}{r} m^2 + 2m + \epsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} m^2 + 2m + \epsilon \xrightarrow{\text{مجموعه}} \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \text{مجموعه} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{5}{r} = \frac{-r}{\epsilon} = \frac{-r}{\epsilon} = \left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) \leftarrow \text{مجموعه}$$

$$m=r, \epsilon - (\epsilon a + r)^2 + (4a^2 + 4a + r) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{r} - \cancel{4a^2} + \cancel{4a} + \cancel{r} = 0, \quad \cancel{r} a^2 - \cancel{r} a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{r} a^2 - \cancel{r} a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1, \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$a = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1m + (r + y + r) \Rightarrow x^2 - 1m + 1r = 0 \rightarrow m = (y, r)$$

$$a = \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow m^2 - \frac{1}{r} m + \left(\frac{1}{r} + r \right) = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \frac{1}{r} m + \frac{\epsilon}{r} = 0 \rightarrow m = r, \left(\frac{r}{m} \right)$$

مجموعه