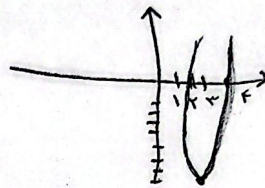


①

الف) ext | $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$
 $y = 2(2)^2 - 4(2) + 1 = 2 - 4 + 1 = -1$

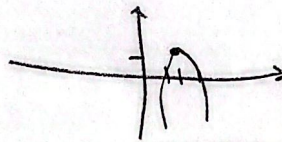
ب) ext | $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$ $a < 0 \rightarrow \max$
 $y = -2\left(\frac{4}{-2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{4}{-2}\right) - 5 = -\frac{9}{1} + \frac{9}{1} - 5 = -\frac{21}{1}$

الف) $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$ $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$
 $y = 4x^2 - 14x + 1 = -1$



x	2	3	4
y	1	-1	7

ب) $x = \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$ $a < 0 \rightarrow \max$
 $y = -4x^2 + 8x + 1 = 1$



x	1	2	3
y	4	1	4

②

$\alpha\beta = -2, \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

③

$kx^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2$ | $x^2 - x - 2$
 $kx^2 - 2kx^2 - 11x$ | $kx + k + 2$

$(k + k)x^2 - 11x - 2$

$(k + k)x^2 - (k + k)x - 2(k + k)$

$(k + k)x + 2k + 2 \rightarrow 0 = \text{coefficient} \rightarrow k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow k = -2$

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow 3m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} = t$

④

$\alpha + \beta = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

$3t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (t - 3)(t + 1) = 0$

$\alpha\beta = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = m$

$1 = m, 1 = t \leftarrow \text{since } t = \sqrt{m}$

← دلی

$2x^2 - mx - m = 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-m}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$

یہ درجہ اولیٰ $[m]$ $x = 0 \rightarrow y = m$ $\rightarrow y = m$

مغز طوں تابع \rightarrow قطع کردن x $\rightarrow 2x^2 - (m+2)x + m = 0$

ارتفاع مثلث $m =$ و $|\alpha - \beta|$ \rightarrow $|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{r}{m}$

$\frac{1}{r} \times |\alpha - \beta| \times m = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| \times m = r \rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{r}{m}$

$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{(m+2)^2 - 4(r)(m)}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{(m-2)^2}}{r} = \frac{|m-2|}{r} = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow |m-2| = \frac{r}{m}$

دست \rightarrow ① $\rightarrow m-2 = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - r = 0 \rightarrow (m-3)(m+1) = 0$ $\rightarrow m = 3, m = -1$

$y = x^2 - mx + 1$ \rightarrow $-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{2} = \frac{m}{2}$

① $\rightarrow r+m = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow m^2 + 2m - r = 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 2m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (m+3)(m-1) = 0 \rightarrow m = -3, m = 1$

$y = x^2 - mx + 1$ \rightarrow $-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{2} = \frac{m}{2}$

$\min = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow a > 0$ $\rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \frac{-(b^2 - 4a)}{4a} = \frac{-(9 - 4a^2)}{4a} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{4a^2 - 9}{4a} = \frac{y}{x}$ ④

$4a^2 - 9 = 4a \rightarrow a^2 - 2a - \frac{9}{4} = 0 \rightarrow (a-2)(4a+9) = 0 \rightarrow a = 2, a = -\frac{9}{4}$
 و $a = 2$ \rightarrow $r = a$ \rightarrow $r = 2$

علاحد \rightarrow $x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0$ \rightarrow $-\frac{b}{2a} = a+1 \rightarrow$ $n, n+2 \rightarrow 2n+2 = a+1$ \rightarrow $a = 2n+1$ \rightarrow $\frac{c}{2} = a$

$n(n+2) = n^2 + 2n = a$

$n^2 + 2n = 2n+1 \rightarrow n^2 = 1 \rightarrow n = 1$

$m, m+2 \rightarrow a = 3 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = 1.5$

$m + m + 2 = 2m + 2 = 10 \rightarrow 2m = 8 \rightarrow m = 4$ \rightarrow ضرب $= 24$

$24 - 3 = 21$ \rightarrow $24 - 3 = 21$

راسی $= -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{a}{2} + 2$ ⑤

\rightarrow $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{a}{2} + 2) \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{a}{2} + 2 \rightarrow a = -12$

راس $= -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = -\frac{b}{a} - 1 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{b}{a} - 1) \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} - 1 = \frac{-12}{14} + 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b-1}{a} = \frac{16}{14}$

$-2b - 14 = 16 \rightarrow -2b = 30 \rightarrow b = -15$

$b - a = -15 - (-12) = -3$

$$x + B = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{B}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{-B}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$x + B = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2} - B$$

محل کتب با این فرمول از $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ می شود

$$x = \frac{-1}{2}, B = 1$$

نصف اول

$$a + b = \text{جمع ریشه ها} = a^r + b^r - 1r = a^r b^r + 1 - 1r = a^r b^r - 11$$

(10)

~~scribbled out text~~

$$(a + b - 1 = ab)^r \rightarrow (a + b = ab + 1)^r$$

$a^r b^r$

$$s^r - 1r = s$$

$$s^r - s - 1r = 0$$

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

$$s = r \quad s = -r \rightarrow \text{مطلوب} \rightarrow s = r$$

$$a^r + b^r + r ab = a^r b^r + 1 + r ab$$

$$P = s^r - 11$$

$$P = \omega \quad \leftarrow P = 19 - 11$$

\leftarrow