

$y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{16 - 16}{8} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x=1} \mid a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$
 $y = -2x^2 + 2x - 5 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4 - 40}{-8} = \frac{-36}{-8} = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{a.c.} \\ \text{max} \end{cases}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{16 - 4}{4} = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{a.c.} \\ \text{min} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-3 \end{cases}$
 ب) $y = -x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4 - 4}{-4} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{a.c.} \\ \text{max} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$

$fx^2 + Kx^2 = 9x - 2 = 0$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$
 $\alpha\beta = -2$
 $1c = ?$
 $\rightarrow fx^2 - 2x - 9x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow fx^2 - 11x + 2 = 0$
 $K = -2 + 9 = 7$

$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2mx + m = 0 \\ x^2 - mx - m = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{2} = 1 \rightarrow 2m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$
 $\sqrt{m} = t \rightarrow 2t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$
 $\Delta = 4 - 4(-2) = 12 \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{3}$
 $t = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow m = 1$

$y = 2x^2 - (m+2)x + m \mid y = x^2 - mx + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m}{2} = ?$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{m}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{|x - \alpha|}{|x - \beta|} = \frac{r}{s}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{|x - \frac{m}{2}|}{|x - 1|} = \frac{r}{s}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = 1 \rightarrow m = 2$

$m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0$
 $(m+1)(m-3) = 0$
 $m = -1$
 $m = 3$

$$y = an^r + r^n + a$$

$$\text{ext} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \\ \frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{-(b^r - \epsilon a^r)}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-b^r + \epsilon a^r}{\epsilon a} \rightarrow \frac{-1 + \epsilon a^r}{\epsilon a} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow r a = -r + r a^r \rightarrow r a^r - r a a - r a = -r + r$$

$$a^r - r a - 1 = \epsilon \Rightarrow \text{or } \Lambda a^r - r a - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Cose } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{14}{\Lambda} \\ a = \frac{14}{\Lambda} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow (a+9)(a-14) = 0$$

min $a = 14$ → min $a = 14$ → min $a = 14$

$$n^r - (a+1)n + a = 0 \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow (a+1) \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow a = \epsilon k - 1$$

$$n^r - (a+1)n + b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = r^{k+1} \\ z+r \end{cases} \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r = a+1 \rightarrow r z = a+1 \rightarrow z = \frac{a+1}{r} \rightarrow z(z+r) = b \rightarrow r^2 z = a+1 \rightarrow z = \frac{a+1}{r} \rightarrow r^2 \frac{a+1}{r} = a+1 \rightarrow r(a+1) = a+1 \rightarrow r = 1 \rightarrow z = a+1 \rightarrow r = 1 \rightarrow z = a+1$$

$$r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1 \rightarrow r^{k+1} + r^{k-1} = a+1$$

$$r^2 - r = 1 \rightarrow r^2 - r - 1 = 0$$

$$y = -an^r + an + r \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{a}{-a} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$y = rbn^r - bn - 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{b} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -ar \frac{1}{14} + \frac{a}{2} + r \\ r b x \frac{1}{14} - b x \frac{1}{2} - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{r(-14) + r}{14} = \frac{-b-1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon b - r r}{1} = -1 \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -ax \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{r} + r \\ r b x \frac{1}{2} - b x \frac{1}{r} - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{a+1}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a+1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$a/b = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow y = -an^r + [n+1]$$

$$\text{ext} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{r}{a} \\ \frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{r}{a} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{a}$$

$$d + \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{r a} \left(\begin{array}{l} d = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \beta = -\frac{\epsilon}{a} - \frac{1}{a} = -1 \\ d = -\frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \alpha < \beta$$

$$ab = a + b - 1 \rightarrow p = s - 1$$

$$a + b = a^r + b^r - 1 \rightarrow s = s^r - r p - 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = s^r - r(s-1) - 1 \\ s = s^r - r s - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$s^r - r s - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (s-8)(s+2) = 0 \rightarrow s = 8 \rightarrow a+b = 1$$