

$$x_0 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

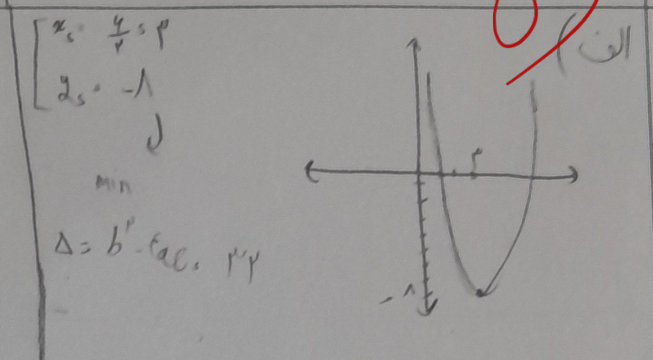
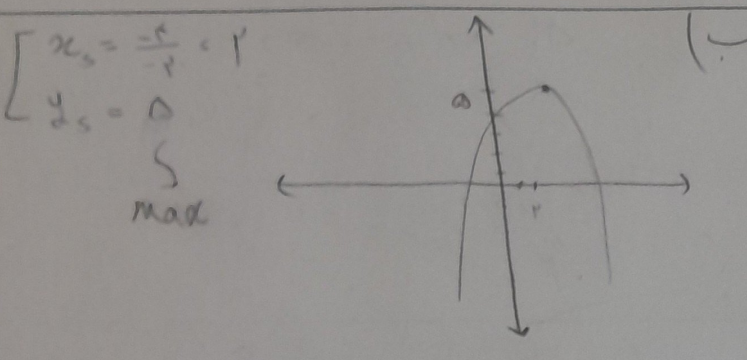
$$y_0 = \frac{-31}{2}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{31}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{است Max}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 1$$

$$y_0 = -1$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{است Min}$$



$\alpha \text{ و } \beta$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$-2 + k + 9 - 2 = k + 5 = 0 \rightarrow k = -5$$

$$31 + (k - 1) - 2 = 2k + 28 = 0 \rightarrow k = -14$$

$x=2$
 $x=-1$

$2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\alpha + \beta = 2m$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{m}$$

$$2m - \sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = t$$

$$2t^2 - t - 1 = 0$$

$$t = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$y = 2x^2 - (m+2)x + m$

تقاطع با محور x: $m > 0 \rightarrow m \rightarrow (0, m)$

تقاطع با محور y: $\rightarrow \frac{+m}{2}$

$$m \times \left(\frac{m}{2} - 1\right) = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2}{2} - m - 8 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 16 = 0 \rightarrow m = 4$$

$a > 0$

~~... limit ...~~

$$\frac{-r}{ra} = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$rc = \lambda a \rightarrow a = \frac{-rc}{\lambda}$$

صحيح

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$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{S = P + 1} \rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = r$$

$$(x-1)(x-r) = 0 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$x^2 - 1x + b = 0 \rightarrow -1 = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \alpha = -1, \beta = -4 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = b = r$$

$$b - a = r - r = 0$$

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$$\frac{-a}{-ra} = \frac{+b}{rb}$$

~~... limit ...~~

~~... limit ...~~

~~... limit ...~~

2

8

$$ra x^2 + cx + \beta = ra x^2 + cx + \beta = 0$$

$$y = -a x^2 + rx + 1 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{r}{a}, y_s = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{ra} = \beta \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{ra}$$

$$ra \alpha^2 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{ra}$$

حل

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{ra}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \beta = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \beta = -1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} = \beta$$

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$$a'' - (a'' - b'' - 1)a + a - b - 1 = b'' - (a'' + b'' - 1)b + a + b - 1 = 0$$

2

$$a'' - a'' - a b'' + 1a = b'' - a'' b - b'' + 1b = 0$$

$$a(a - a'' - b'' + 1) = b(b - a'' - b'' + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = b = 1$$

$$a + b = r$$

$a, b = 0$

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