

الف) $۲x^2 - ۴x + 1$

$$\min \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -1 \end{cases}$$

①

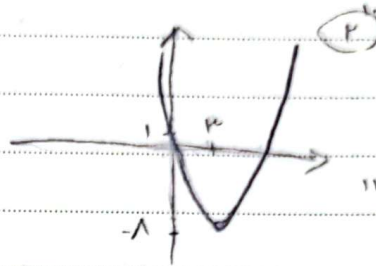
ب) $-۲x^2 + ۳x - ۱$

$$\max \begin{cases} \frac{۳}{۴} \\ \frac{-۳۱}{۸} \end{cases}$$

الف) $y = x^2 - ۴x + 1$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = ۲$$

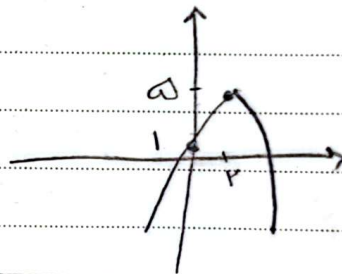
$$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -1$$



ب) $y = -x^2 + ۴x + 1$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = ۲$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = ۱$$



$\epsilon x^3 + kx^2 - 9x - ۲ = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 1$

$\alpha\beta = -۲$

②

$$\alpha + \beta + \theta = \frac{-k}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow 1 + \theta = \frac{-k}{\epsilon}$$

$$\alpha\beta\theta = \frac{۲}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\theta} \Rightarrow -۲\theta = \frac{1}{\theta} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{۲}{\epsilon} = \frac{-k}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow k = -۴$$

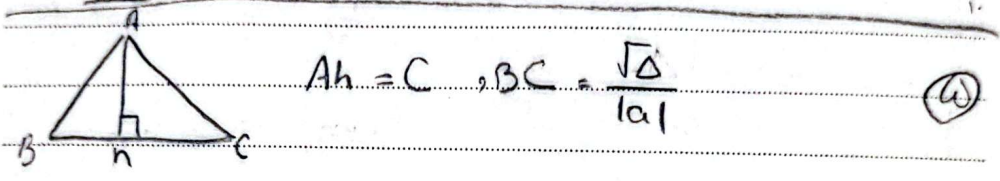
$$2r = \frac{r^2 + m^2}{2r + m} \Rightarrow \frac{r^2 + m^2}{2r + m} = r$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{r^2 + m^2}{2r + m}} = \sqrt{\frac{r^2 + m^2}{2r + m}} = 1$$

$$\frac{r^2 + m^2 + r^2 + m^2}{2r + m} = r \Rightarrow \frac{2r^2 + 2m^2}{2r + m} = r$$

$$2r^2 + 2m^2 = r(2r + m) \Rightarrow 2r^2 + 2m^2 = 2r^2 + rm \Rightarrow 2m^2 = rm \Rightarrow r = \frac{2m}{1} = 2m$$

$$r = \frac{-1}{r}$$



$$m \times \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + r^2 + r^2 - 2mr}}{r} = m \times \frac{\sqrt{(m-r)^2}}{r} = m \times \frac{|m-r|}{r}$$

$m < r \Rightarrow \emptyset$
 $m > r \Rightarrow m^2 - 2mr - r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1$
 $m < r \Rightarrow -m^2 + 2mr - r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = r$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{m}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} = \frac{m}{r} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

min $\Rightarrow a > 0$ $\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{ra}$

$$a \left(\frac{-r}{ra} \right)^2 + \left(r - \frac{-r}{ra} \right) + a = \frac{v}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{ra} - \frac{r}{ra} + a = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$a - \frac{r}{ra} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda a^2 - 1 = va \Rightarrow \lambda a^2 - va - 1 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\lambda}}{2\lambda}$$

$(x-a)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow a = 10$

(۷)

$x^2 + bx + a = 0$

$\rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \alpha + \alpha + 1 = 10 \rightarrow \alpha = 9, \beta = 1 \rightarrow b = 10$

$b - a = 10 - 10 = 0$

① $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{1a} = \frac{-a}{-1a} = \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{1a} = \frac{-(a^2 + 1a)}{-1a} = \frac{a+1}{1} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{1} - \frac{b}{1} - 1 = \frac{a+1}{1} \\ a+1 = -1 \rightarrow a = -2 \end{array} \right.$

② $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{1a} = \frac{b}{1b} = \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{1a} = \frac{-b^2 + 1b}{1b} = \frac{b-1}{1} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{12}{14} + \frac{12}{1} + 1 = \frac{-b}{1} - 1 \\ \frac{12}{1} - 12 + 1 = \frac{-b}{1} - 1 \end{array} \right.$

$\frac{b}{1} = -\frac{12}{1} \rightarrow b = -12$

$b - a = -12 - (-12) = 0$

$$y = 2\omega \alpha x^2 + \epsilon x + \beta \quad (A)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{2\omega \alpha}$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{\beta}{2\omega \alpha} \Rightarrow 2\omega \alpha^2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2\omega} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega}}$$

$\beta \neq 0$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega}} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{2\omega} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega}} = -1 \rightarrow \beta < \alpha \quad X$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega}} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{-2\omega} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega}} = 1 \rightarrow \beta > \alpha \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = -\omega x^2 + \epsilon x + 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &= \frac{-\epsilon}{-2\omega} = \frac{\epsilon}{2\omega} > 0 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} &= \frac{-(-\epsilon + 2\omega)}{-4\omega} = \frac{\epsilon}{4\omega} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Dolupli}$$

$$a + b = a^2 + b^2 - 12 \quad (B)$$

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

$$a^2 + b^2 - 12 = ab + 1 \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = ab + 13 \rightarrow (a+b)^2 - 2ab = ab + 13$$

$$(a+b)^2 - 2(a+b-1) - 13 = 0 \rightarrow (a+b)^2 - 2(a+b) - 10 = 0$$

$$(S-2)(S+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} S = 2 \checkmark \\ S = -2 \quad X \rightarrow \text{سببی} \end{cases}$$

$$a + b = 2$$