

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس
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$y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \quad \min \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ f(1) = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1 = -1 \end{cases}$	<p>1</p>
$y = -2x^2 + 4x - 5 \quad \max \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(4 - 4(-2)(-5))}{4(-2)} = \frac{-(-40)}{-8} = 5 \end{cases}$	<p>2</p>
$f(x) = x^2 + 15x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$ $a + b = 1 \quad + \quad q = -9$ $ab = -2$ $-abq = +19 = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \quad -q = 9 = \frac{-1}{1}$ $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 15\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{9}{2} - 2 = 0 \quad k = -c$	<p>3</p>
$2x^2 - cmx + m = 0$ $ax^2 - bx^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} - 2p$ $\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-2c}{2} \quad \frac{+2m}{1} - 2m = m = 1$ $2x^2 + mx - m = 0 \quad x^2 + x - 2 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1)$ $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{-1}{2} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$	<p>4</p>
$2x^2 - (m+2)x + m$ $x - m - 2 + m = 0 \quad + \frac{m}{2}$ $S = \frac{1}{2} \left m \left(\frac{m}{2} - 1 \right) \right $ $\left m \left(\frac{m}{2} - 1 \right) \right = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow m(m-2) = m$ $m = -1 \quad \frac{m}{2} = \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)$ $m = 2 \rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$	<p>5</p>

$$ax^r + cx + a$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{V}{\Lambda} \quad \frac{-b^r + Fac}{\Lambda a} = \frac{-9 + Fac^r}{\Lambda a} = \frac{V}{\Lambda}$$

$$r\Lambda a = -V\gamma + \Lambda Fac^r$$

$$r^2 a^r - r\Lambda a - V\gamma = 0$$

$$a^r - r\Lambda a - r^2 \epsilon = 0$$

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$$y = -ax^r + ax + r$$

$$y = rbx^r - bx - 1$$

$$r b \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) - b = 1 = \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r$$

$$\frac{-a}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} + \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r = -\frac{b}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = -\frac{b}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} - 1$$

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

$$b - a = ?$$

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$$r\omega ax^r + \epsilon x + B$$

$$aB = \frac{B}{r\omega a} \quad a^r = \frac{1}{r\omega} \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$x \Rightarrow a \quad \frac{1}{\omega} \times \frac{1}{\omega} + \epsilon a + B = 0$$

$$\omega a + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -\omega a \quad B = 1$$

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$$x^r - (a^r + B^r - 1r)x + (a + B - 1) = 0$$

$$S = a^r + B^r - 1r = a + B$$

$$P = a + B - 1 = ab$$

$$a^r + b^r = (a + B)^r - r(a + B - 1) - 1r = a + B$$

$$y^r - cy - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (y - a)(y + c) \Rightarrow a + b = a$$

$$a + b = -c$$

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