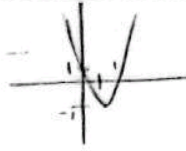


$$y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \quad \min \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ f(1) = 1 - 4 + 1 = -1 \end{cases}$$

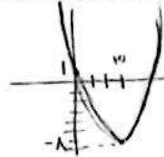


1

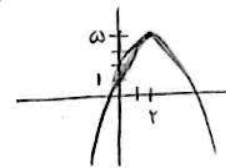
$$y = -2x^2 + 4x - 5 \quad \max \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{16 - 4(-2)(-5)}{-8} = \frac{16 - 40}{-8} = \frac{-24}{-8} = 3 \end{cases}$$



$$y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \quad \min \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ f(2) = 4 - 8 + 1 = -3 \end{cases}$$



$$y = -x^2 + 4x + 1 \quad \max \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ f(2) = -4 + 8 + 1 = 5 \end{cases}$$



2

$$fx^2 + kx^2 - 9x - r = 0 \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-r}{-f} = \frac{r}{f}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad + \quad q = \frac{r}{f}$$

$$\alpha\beta = -r$$

$$-\alpha\beta q = +rq = \frac{-1}{f} = -q = -\frac{1}{f}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) + k\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) + \frac{9}{f} - r = 0 \quad k = -c$$

3

$$2x^2 - cmx + m = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{cm}{2} - \frac{cm}{2}}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \Rightarrow \frac{-cm}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$2\alpha^2 + m\alpha - m = 0$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x = -1 \quad x = 1}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \propto \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

4

$$2x^2 - (m+r)x + m$$

$$r - m - r + m = 0$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left| m \left( \frac{m}{2} - 1 \right) \right|$$

$$\left| m \left( \frac{m}{2} - 1 \right) \right| = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow |m(m-r)| = 0$$

$$m = -1 \quad \frac{m}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$m = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

5

$$ax^r + cx + a$$

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

$$r\Lambda a = -V\Lambda + \Lambda^2 a^r$$

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

$$a^r - r\Lambda a - r\Lambda \cdot \epsilon$$

جواب داره (1)

6

7

$$y = -ax^r + ax + r \quad b - a = ? \quad x, y \left( \frac{1}{r}, \frac{a^r + \Lambda a}{\epsilon a} \right)$$

$$y = rbn^r - bn - 1 \quad x, y \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \frac{b^r + \Lambda b}{-\Lambda b} \right)$$

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

$$a = -r\epsilon$$

$$\frac{-a}{14} + \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r = -\frac{b}{\Lambda} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{14}{r} = -\frac{b}{\Lambda} \quad b = -4 \quad b - a = 4$$

8

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

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

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

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

$$a = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

9

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

$$a + \beta = ?$$

$$S = a^r + \beta^r - r = a + \beta$$

$$P = a + \beta - 1 = ab$$

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

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

$$a + b = -c$$

10