

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$

exact min $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &\rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ \text{جائزاً} &\rightarrow 2 - 4 + 1 = -1 \end{aligned} \right.$

1

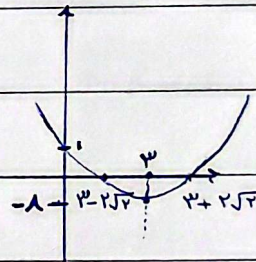
ب) $y = -2x^2 + 4x - 2$

exact max $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &\rightarrow \frac{-4}{-4} = 1 \\ \text{جائزاً} &\rightarrow -2\left(\frac{9}{16}\right) + \frac{9}{4} - 2 = \frac{-1}{4} \end{aligned} \right.$

الف) $y = x^2 - 6x + 1$

min

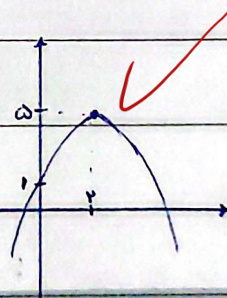
$x = \begin{cases} 3 + \sqrt{2} \\ 3 - \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$



2

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$

max



$\alpha = \frac{-\gamma}{\beta}$, $\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-\gamma}{\beta} + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta - \gamma = 0$

3

جائزاً

$\frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow f(-1) + k - 9(-1) - 2 = 0$

$k = -3$



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

$$P = \alpha\beta = m$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1 \rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha + \beta}_{2m} - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$$

$$2m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{m} = t \rightarrow 2t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow m = 1$$

حاصل کر کے
لا رہے ہیں $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ $\rightarrow P = \frac{1}{x}$

حاصل کر کے $\frac{h \times \alpha}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$ $\rightarrow ha = \frac{r}{r}$

حاصل کر کے $h = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y = m$

حاصل کر کے $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{(m+r)^2}}{r} = \frac{m+r}{r}$

$$ha = (m) \left(\frac{m+r}{r} \right) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$m^2 + 2m - r = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4r}}{2}$$

$$2 = 2x^2 - x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 = 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2}$$

کمترین مقدار = $y_{min} = \frac{-(9-4a^2)}{4a} = \frac{y}{x}$

(1, 0)

$1a^2 - 9a - 1a = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81+4}}{2} = 9.5$

$a = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{85}}{2}$

~~دوسرا~~

$\alpha > 0$ است. بنابراین یک مقدار α نسبت به a قابل قبول است.

معادله اول: $2k+1$ و $2k+3 \rightarrow P_1 = 4k^2 + 4k + 3$

معادله دوم: $2k$ و $2k+2 \rightarrow P_2 = 4k^2 + 4k$

~~$P_1 - P_2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 3 - 4k^2 - 4k = 3$~~

$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0$ $\alpha + b + c = 0$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha + \gamma = 1 \\ n + \gamma = a \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow n + \gamma = 3$

$a = 3 \rightarrow n^2 - (3+1)n + b = 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 4n + b = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=16} \begin{matrix} n_1 = 2 \\ n_2 = 2 \end{matrix}$

$n_1 n_2 - n_3 \gamma = 2 \times 2 - 3 \times 1 = 1$

$x = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{-a}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad / \quad \frac{y}{c} = \frac{2+a}{2}$

$x = 2bx^2 - bax - 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{2b} = \frac{1}{2} \quad / \quad \frac{y}{c} = \frac{-b}{2} = -1$

پایه

$-a(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{a}{2} + 2 = \frac{-b}{2} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{3a}{4} + 2 = \frac{-b}{2} - 1$

$2b(\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = 2 + \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow -1 = 2 + \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = -12$

$b = -5$

$b - \alpha = -5 + 12 = 7$



$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{\gamma\alpha} = \alpha' = \frac{1}{\gamma\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pm 1}{\alpha} \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$x = \alpha \rightarrow \gamma\alpha \times \frac{1}{\gamma\alpha} + \gamma\alpha + \beta = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha + \beta = 0$$

$\beta > \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \end{cases}$

$$y = -\alpha x^2 + \epsilon x + 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha s = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \\ \gamma s = -\omega \left(\frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \epsilon \left(\frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \right) + 1 = -\frac{\epsilon}{\alpha} + \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} + 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

دو جواب ← $\frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \quad \textcircled{10}$

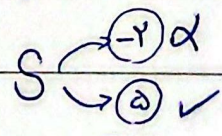
$$S = a + b = \alpha' + b' - 1 \rightarrow S = S' - 2P - 1$$

$$P = a \cdot b = a + b - 1 \rightarrow P = S - 1$$

$$\rightarrow S^2 - 2S + 2 - S - 1 = 0$$

$$S^2 - 3S - 1 = 0$$

$$(S - 2)(S + 1) = 0$$



چون کہ اعداد طبیعی

