

4, 200

نسترن اعلیٰ

$$y = 2m^2 - 4m + 1$$

$$m = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-4)}{2 \times 2} = 1$$

رأس: (1, -1)

المنخفض: min

①
②

$$y = \frac{A}{a} = \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4(2 \times 1) = 8 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -2m^2 + 3m - 5$$

رأس: $(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{31}{8})$

$$m = \frac{-b}{-2a} = \frac{3}{4}$$

المنخفض: max

$$y = 9 - 4(-5x - 5) \rightarrow 9 - 40 = -31 \rightarrow \frac{-31}{4}$$

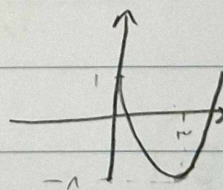
$$y = m^2 - 4m + 1$$

رأس: (2, -3)

$$m = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

جائزہ

$$y = 9 - 16 + 1 = -6$$

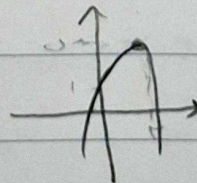


③
④

$$y = -m^2 + 4m + 1$$

رأس: (2, 5)

$$m = \frac{-b}{-2a} = 2$$



$$y = -4 + 8 + 1 = 5$$

$$(\alpha^2 + k)\alpha^2 - 9M - F = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - (\alpha + \beta)\alpha + \alpha\beta$$

3
0

~~$$\alpha^2 - 1\alpha - r \rightarrow (\alpha^2 + k\alpha^2 - 9M - F) \left| \frac{\alpha^2 - \alpha - r}{\alpha^2 + (k + \epsilon)}$$~~

$$k = 0$$

→

6
0

$$\alpha^2 - (m+r)\alpha + m = 0$$

$$|\alpha_1 - \alpha_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} \rightarrow \Delta = 9m^2 - \epsilon m$$

$$\sqrt{9m^2 - \epsilon m} = 1 \rightarrow 9m^2 - \epsilon m = 1 \rightarrow 9m^2 - \epsilon m - 1 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4\alpha\beta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{\Delta r}}{2\alpha} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{1r}}{9}$$

$$\text{عامل فری } \rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} -m \\ r \end{matrix} \right\}$$

0
1

$$y = r\alpha^2 - (m+r)\alpha + m$$

$$\Delta = (m+r)^2 - 4m = m^2 + \epsilon m + \epsilon - 4m = m^2 - \epsilon m + \epsilon = (m+r)^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(m+r) \pm (m-r)}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{r+m}{\epsilon} = \frac{m}{r}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \left| 1 - \frac{n}{r} \right| \times |m| = \frac{2r}{r} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow m=1 \\ \rightarrow m=r \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n = \frac{n}{r} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow m=1 \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{r} \\ \rightarrow m=r \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{r} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$L_n = n^r + rn + a$$

1, 0, 0

$$n = \frac{-r}{2a}$$

عند $a = r$ $\sigma = a^2 \dot{u} = \frac{r}{c}$

$$L_{min} = a - \frac{q}{ra} \rightarrow a - \frac{q}{ra} = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$na^r - 1a = ra \rightarrow na^r - ra - 1a = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{v + r}{1} \rightarrow a = -\frac{q}{\lambda}$$

$$n^r - (a+1)n + a$$

0, 1, 0

$$f(n) = n^2 + n + r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(n) = rn + r(a+1) \\ f(n) = n(n+r) = a \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow n=1$$

$$f(1) = 1 + r = a$$

$$a=r \rightarrow n^r - (r-1)n + r = 0 \rightarrow n^r + n + r = 0$$

$$0 - 1 + r = 1 + r = r$$

$$0 - 1 + r = a = r$$

~~0, 1, 0~~

$$y = a n^r + b n + 1$$

$$n_1 = \frac{-b}{r a}$$

$$n_1 = n_2 \text{ (مساوی برای } n_1 \text{ و } n_2 \text{)} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{-(b-r)}{r a}$$

$$y = a n^r + (b-r) n + 1$$

$$n_2 = \frac{-(b-r)}{r a}$$

$$-b = -(b-r)$$

$$-b = -b + r$$

$$0 = r$$

$$b - a = 1$$

$$y = r a a n^r + c n + \beta$$

$\beta > \alpha$ چون

در (۱) β $\left. \begin{array}{l} + \text{مقدار } a \\ \text{مقدار } a \text{ می باشد} \end{array} \right\}$

$$n^r - (a^r + b^r - 1) n + a + b - 1 = 0$$

چون $\alpha + b = 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مساوی است} \\ \text{با } \alpha + b = 1 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\alpha + b = 1$$