

(1) الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$ $e \lambda t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ \Delta = 16 - 4 = 12 > 0 \end{array} \right.$ $\therefore \min$ $e \lambda t \left| -1 \right.$

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 2x - 5$ $e \lambda t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \Delta = 4 - 40 = -36 < 0 \end{array} \right.$ $\therefore \max$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right.$

(2) الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ $e \lambda t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ \Delta = 16 - 4 = 12 > 0 \end{array} \right.$ $\therefore \min$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ $e \lambda t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{-2} = 2 \\ \Delta = 16 + 4 = 20 > 0 \end{array} \right.$ $\therefore \max$

(3) $\alpha + \beta + \delta = -\frac{k}{f}$ $\delta = -\frac{1}{f}$ $1 - \frac{1}{f} = -\frac{k}{f} \rightarrow \frac{f}{f} = -\frac{k}{f} \rightarrow \boxed{k = -f}$

(4) $(\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 5 - 2\sqrt{P}$

$\sqrt{m} = t$ $4t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

$\Delta = 4 - 4(-1)(-1) = 0$

$t = \frac{2 \pm 0}{4} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} = 1$

(5) $y = ax^2 - (m+r)x + m$

$a+b+c = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{m}{r} \end{array} \right.$

$\text{Soln} = \frac{1}{r}x^2 + \frac{m}{r}x + \left(\frac{m}{r} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{r}m \left(\frac{m-r}{r}\right) \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - rm}{r} = \frac{m}{r}$

$\lambda_1 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m+r}{2a}$

(6) $y = ax^2 + rx + a$ $e \lambda t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-r}{2a} \\ \Delta = r^2 - 4a^2 \end{array} \right.$ $\therefore \min \rightarrow a > 0$

$\frac{v}{\lambda} = a \left(\frac{r}{2a}\right)^2 + r \left(-\frac{r}{2a}\right) + a$ $\frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{r^2}{4a} - \frac{r^2}{2a} + a = \frac{r^2}{4a} - \frac{2r^2}{4a} + a = \frac{-r^2 + 4a^2}{4a}$

$\frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{-r^2 + 4a^2}{4a} \rightarrow -r^2 + 4a^2 = \frac{v}{\lambda} \cdot 4a$

$4a^2 - r^2 - \frac{v}{\lambda} \cdot 4a = 0 \rightarrow 4a^2 - 4a \frac{v}{\lambda} - r^2 = 0$

$a_1 = \frac{4}{\lambda} \text{ و } a_2 = \frac{v}{\lambda} + r$

(V)

$$n^r - (a+1)n + a = 0 \rightarrow r(k+1) - r(k-1) \rightarrow s: \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow (a, 1), (r(k+1), r(k-1))$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P: \frac{c}{a} z = a \rightarrow (r(k+1), (r(k-1)))$$

$$r(k+1) \rightarrow z + z^r + r(a+1) \rightarrow r z - r a - 1$$

$$r(k-1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a z^{r(k-1)} \rightarrow a z^r$$

$$r^r \cdot (r(a+1)) + b z^r \rightarrow z$$

$$\rightarrow z = r$$

$$b \cdot P z(z^r) \cdot b$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$r^r$$

$$y z - a z^r + a z + r \rightarrow -\frac{b}{r a} z = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = r b z^r - b z - 1 z = -\frac{b}{r a} z = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -a \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} a + r = \frac{a+r}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow r b \times \frac{1}{r} - b \times \frac{1}{r} - 1 = -1$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{a+r}{r} z = -1 \\ a+r = -r \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{a+r}{r} z = -1 \rightarrow a+r = -r$$

$$a < -r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -a \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{a}{r} + r = \frac{r a - r^2}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow r b \times \frac{1}{r} - b \times \frac{1}{r} - 1 = -b - 1$$

$$b - a z - 4 - (1r) = (+4)$$

(A)

9) $\alpha \cdot \beta + \frac{\beta}{r a \alpha} \Rightarrow y z - a z^r + r a + 1$ $\alpha > \frac{1}{a}$ $e.g.f \left| \frac{r}{r_0} = \frac{r_4}{r_0} = \frac{r_4}{r_0} \right.$ Quoi

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{-r}{r a \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -100 \alpha < \beta$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 1 \checkmark$$

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

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a + b = a^r + b^r - 1r \rightarrow S \cdot S^r - rP + r \end{matrix} \right\} S = S^r - r(S-1) + 1$$

$$S \cdot S^r - rS + 1$$

$$S^r - rS - 1 = 0$$

$$S = a$$

$$S = -r \alpha = a + b$$