

$PF - 5$ (5)

$y = -Px^2 + Fx + 1$

Max

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{F}{-2P} = -1$

(5)

$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{14 - 1}{-2P} = -1$

$y = -Px^2 + Px - 5$

min

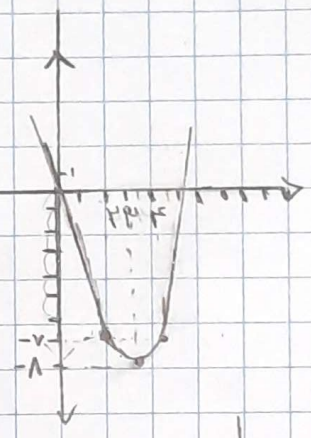
$\frac{-P}{-2P} = \frac{P}{2P}$
 $\frac{9 - Fx + Px}{-2P} = \frac{-P}{2P}$

$y = x^2 - 9x + 1$

min

- (P, -V)
- (P, -1)
- (F, -V)

$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$
 $y = 0 \rightarrow x = 9$

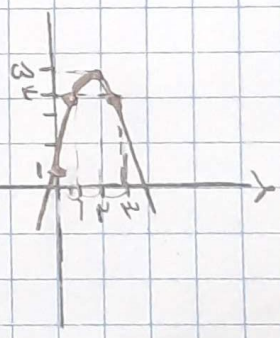


(5)

$y = -x^2 + Fx + 1$

Max

- (1, F)
- (P, 0)
- (P, F)
- (0, 1)



$Kx^2 + Kx^2 - 9x - P = 0$

$K = \frac{P}{4}$

(5)

$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{-b}{a}$

$\gamma = \frac{-14}{-2} = 7$

$\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{P}{-P} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{-1}{7}$

$\frac{-1}{7} = \frac{P}{-P} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{7} = \frac{1}{-1}$

Senobar

$$x^2 - \sqrt{m}x + m$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot \sqrt{m}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = m$$

$$|\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta}| = 1 \implies \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$$

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

$$m = 1$$

$$px^2 - mx - m \implies px^2 - x - 1$$

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

$$y = px^2 - mx + m = 0 \implies x = 1, \frac{m}{p}$$

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

$$\implies \left| m \left(\frac{m}{p} - 1 \right) \right| = \frac{m^2}{p} \implies |m(m-p)| = m^2 \implies m = -1 \text{ or } m = p$$

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

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{p\alpha^2 - 9}{2p\alpha} = \frac{p}{\Lambda}$$

$$p\alpha = \frac{p\alpha^2 - 9}{2}$$

$$2p\alpha = p\alpha^2 - 9$$

$$\Lambda\alpha^2 - 2p\alpha - 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{-9}{\Lambda}$$

$$\Delta = (\alpha+1)^2 - p\alpha$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha+1 \pm \sqrt{(\alpha+1)^2 - p\alpha}}{p}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+1 \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - p\alpha + 1}}{p} = \frac{\alpha+1 \pm (\alpha-1)}{p}$$

دو جواب
 $\alpha = 1$
 $\alpha = p$

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

$$p\alpha = p + 1$$

منتهی

1

2

3

4

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$c(b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) - a(b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) = b^2 \pm 2b\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} - a(b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} - (-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})$$

$$-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} - (-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})$$

$$y = -\alpha x^2 + \alpha x + \gamma$$

$$y = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha - \mu = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha - \mu = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

9-1

$$y = -\alpha x^2 + \alpha x + \gamma$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-\alpha}{-2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2a} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \gamma}{2a} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \gamma}{2}$$

$$y = \alpha b x^2 - b x - 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} + \gamma = \frac{b}{\alpha} - \frac{b}{\alpha} = 1$$

$$y \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} + \gamma$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

$$\text{Parabel mit } \frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{-b}{\alpha} - 1 = \gamma$$

$$\frac{-b}{\alpha} - 1 = \frac{-\alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} + \mu$$

$$\frac{-b}{\alpha} - 1 = \frac{\mu \alpha}{\alpha} + \mu$$

$$\frac{-b}{\alpha} = \frac{-\mu}{\alpha} + \mu$$

$$\alpha = -1 \quad \frac{-b}{\alpha} = \frac{\mu \alpha}{\alpha} + \mu$$

$$b = -\mu$$

$$b - \alpha = -\mu - (-1) = \mu$$

9-0

$$s = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-\mu}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{if } \beta = 0 \rightarrow p = 0$$

$$s = \mu \alpha = -\mu \quad \text{GUE}$$

$$p = \alpha \beta = \frac{b}{\alpha}$$

$$\beta \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha \beta}{\beta} = \frac{b}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \pm 1$$

Genbar

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \beta = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\beta} + \beta = \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{2}{\beta} = \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

$\beta = 1$ $\beta > \alpha$ ✓

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} \quad \beta = 1$$

کمی برادری

$$y = \alpha x^2 + \beta x + 1 = \alpha x^2 + \frac{1}{\beta} x + 1$$

$$y = -\alpha x^2 + \beta x + 1$$

$$x = \frac{-\beta}{2\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\beta}{\beta}$$

$$y = -\alpha \times \frac{\beta}{\beta} + \beta \times \frac{\beta}{\beta} + 1 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{\beta}{\beta} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 1$$

1

$$x^2 - (\alpha^2 + b^2 - 1)x + (\alpha + b - 1) = 0$$

$$s = \alpha^2 + b^2 - 1 = \alpha + b$$

$$p = \alpha + b - 1 = \alpha b$$

$$\alpha^2 + b^2 = (\alpha + b)^2 - 2\alpha b = \frac{(\alpha + b)^2}{y^2} - 2 \frac{(\alpha + b - 1)}{y} - 1 = \frac{\alpha + b}{y}$$

$$y^2 - 2y - 1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad (y - \alpha)(y + \beta) = 0$$

$$\alpha + b = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha + b = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \alpha \beta = 1$$

Senobar