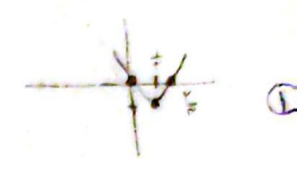


الف) $a > 0$ min ext $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\ y = r\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - r\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{r}{4} \end{array} \right.$

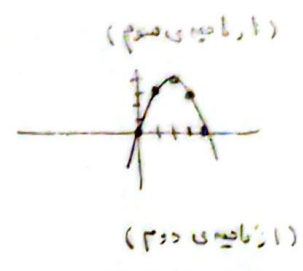
x	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
y	0	$-\frac{r}{4}$	0



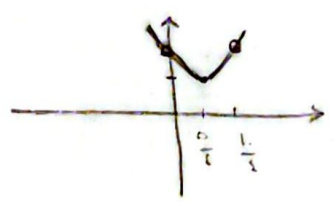
ب) $a < 0$ max ext $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-r}{-2} = \frac{r}{2} \\ y = r \end{array} \right.$

$x(-x+r)$
0, r

x	0	$\frac{r}{2}$	r
y	0	r	0

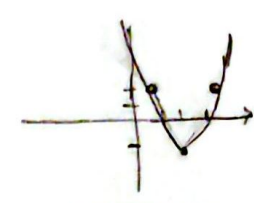


الف) $a > 0$ min ext $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \\ y = r\left(\frac{0}{2}\right)^2 - 0\left(\frac{0}{2}\right) + r = r \end{array} \right.$



x	0	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
y	r	$\frac{r}{2}$	r

ب) $a < 0$ max ext $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-r}{-2} = \frac{r}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{array} \right.$



x	1	$\frac{1+r}{2}$	r
y	r	-1	r

الف) $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

ب) $(\alpha + \beta)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta$
 $1 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4$
 $V = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$

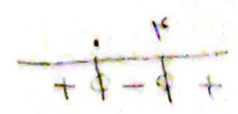
$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$
 $\alpha\beta = \frac{r}{2} = -3$
 $|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{1 - 4(-3)}{1} = \sqrt{13}$

ج) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta) = (1)(V - (-3)) = 10$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = (\sqrt{13})(V + (-3)) = 4\sqrt{13}$

$x^2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ \rightarrow نقطه تقاطع مع محور مختصات

$x^2 - ka = 0$
 $a(a - k) = 0$
 $a = 0, k$ ①

$x^2 - ax + a$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0$
 $a(a - 4) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < a < 4$



$x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$
 $x^2 - x_n + k$
 $(x - 2)^2$

① U ② $\rightarrow (0, k]$

② (0, 4)

$$\frac{1}{r} + \alpha + \beta = r \quad r\alpha' + \beta' - r\alpha = v \rightarrow r\alpha' + (r-\alpha)' - r\alpha = r\alpha' + r + \alpha' - r\alpha = r\alpha' + r + \alpha' - r\alpha = v \quad (1)$$

$$B = r - \alpha \quad r\alpha' = 11\alpha + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha' - r\alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1)(\alpha - r) = 0$$

$$1 \times r = r = -\frac{a}{r} \rightarrow 9 = -a \rightarrow a = -9 \quad \text{و نیز } \alpha = r, 1$$

$$\text{و نیز } a = -9 = -\frac{1}{r} = \boxed{-r}$$

حل با روش جداسازی متغیرها

$$\text{حل با روش جداسازی متغیرها} = \frac{r\alpha + r + v - r\alpha}{r} = \omega \quad \text{و نیز } \omega = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ b - r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ r \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{حل با روش جداسازی متغیرها} = a(n - n_1)^r + y_1 \rightarrow a(n - \omega)^r + r = y \rightarrow a(1 - \omega)^r + r = 1 \rightarrow 14a + r = 1 \rightarrow 14a = -r$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} (n - \omega)^r + r = y \rightarrow y = -\frac{r\omega}{\lambda} + r \rightarrow y = -\frac{r\alpha + r\varepsilon}{\lambda} = -\frac{r}{\lambda} \quad \text{پس } \left| -\frac{r}{\lambda} \right| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

در صورتی که $\lambda = 1$ و $\varepsilon = 1$ داریم:

$$a - r \gamma_0 \rightarrow a \gamma r, \quad v - r\alpha \gamma_0 \rightarrow a \gamma r, \omega$$

$$a - r \gamma_0 \rightarrow a \gamma r, \quad r\alpha + r \gamma_0 \rightarrow r\alpha \gamma - r \rightarrow a \gamma - \gamma a \quad \boxed{a = r} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r = (\alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta)^r \rightarrow r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r + r^2 \alpha\beta = r(\alpha + \beta)^r \quad (3)$$

$$r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r = r(\alpha + \beta)^r - r^2 \alpha\beta = 14 - r^2 \alpha\beta$$

$$r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r = r(\alpha + \beta)^r - r^2 \alpha\beta = 14 - r^2 \alpha\beta$$

$$r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r = r(\alpha + \beta)^r - r^2 \alpha\beta = 14 - r^2 \alpha\beta$$

$$r \cdot \alpha^r + r \cdot \beta^r = r(\alpha + \beta)^r - r^2 \alpha\beta = 14 - r^2 \alpha\beta$$

میانگین حسابی $= \frac{-\alpha + 1}{r} = -r$ و نیز $\begin{bmatrix} -r \\ -\frac{1}{r} \end{bmatrix}$ و نیز $y = a(n - n_1)^r + y_1$

$$a(n - (-r))^r - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a(n + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \quad \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = a(0 + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = r a - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (n + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{(1,2)} \frac{1}{r} (1 + r)^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{9}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{r} = B$$

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

$$\frac{\alpha \quad \beta}{+ \quad - \quad +}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta = -r)^r \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta = 9 \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + a = 9 \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 9 - a$$

$$14 - r a + \alpha^r$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{m + 14}{r^2}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} \rightarrow \frac{m + 14}{\frac{1}{r^2}} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r^2}}}$$

$$= m + 14 + 14 = m + 28 \rightarrow \sqrt{m + 28} = \omega \rightarrow m + 28 = r\omega \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$\text{و نیز } \frac{r}{a} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$