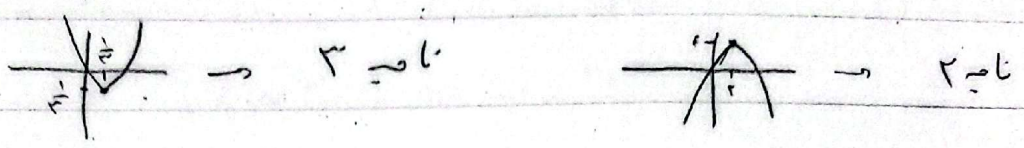
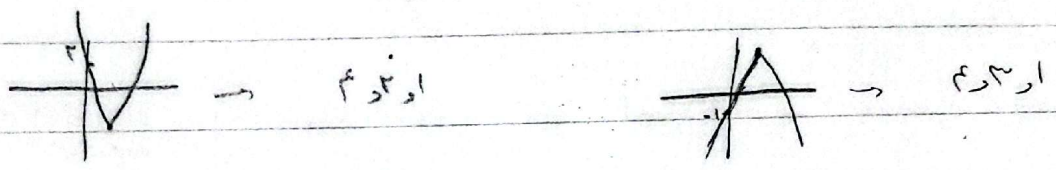


ا) $y = x^2 - 2x \rightarrow a > 0, \text{ext} \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right| \rightarrow y = -x^2 + 2x \rightarrow a < 0, \text{ext} \left| \frac{2}{4} \right|$ ①



ا) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2 \rightarrow a > 0, \text{ext} \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right| \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0, \text{ext} \left| \frac{2}{4} \right|$ ②



$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow S = 1 \quad P = -1 \quad |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{1+4}}{1} = \sqrt{5}$ ③

ا) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{1 - P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - (-2) = 3$
 ب) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 - 2(-1) = 3 \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = \sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} + 1) = 5 + \sqrt{5}$

$y = (x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 1)$
 $n=1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{1+4} \rightarrow \frac{0}{5} \rightarrow (0, 4)$ ④

$2x^2 - 4x - a = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{4}{2} = 2 = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow a = 2 - \beta$ ⑤

$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\alpha = 3 \rightarrow 2(\alpha - \beta)^2 + \beta^2 - 4(\alpha - \beta) = 2(1 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta) + \beta^2 - 4(\alpha - \beta) =$

$2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - 4\alpha + 4\beta = 2\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta + 3\beta^2 - 4\alpha + 4\beta = 5\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta - 4\alpha + 4\beta = 3$

$\rightarrow 5\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta + 3 = 0 \rightarrow (\beta - 1)(\beta - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \beta = 1, \beta = 1$
 $\alpha = 1, \alpha = 1$

$\hookrightarrow 2 - 4 - a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{-9 = a}$

$$\begin{aligned} a-r \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow a-r > 0 \rightarrow a > r \rightarrow r, s, a \dots \\ v-ra \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow v-ra > 0 \rightarrow v > ra \rightarrow r/a > a \rightarrow \dots, r, s, r \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} a-r \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow a-r > 0 \rightarrow a > r \rightarrow r, s, a \dots \\ v-ra \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow v-ra > 0 \rightarrow v > ra \rightarrow r/a > a \rightarrow \dots, r, s, r \end{aligned}} \right\} \cap \rightarrow a=r$$

$$A(9, 1) \quad B=(1, 1) \quad b = \frac{9+1}{r} = \frac{10}{r} = a \rightarrow S=(a, r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 1 &= 11a + 9b + c \\ - & \quad - \quad - \\ 1 &= a + b + c \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 1 &= 11a + 9b + c \\ - & \quad - \quad - \\ 1 &= a + b + c \end{aligned}} \right\} 10a + 1b = 0 \rightarrow 10a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -10a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 1 &= 11a - 90a + c \rightarrow 9a = c - 1 \\ r &= 11a + 9(-10a) + c \rightarrow r = 11a - 90a + c \rightarrow 10a = c - r \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 1 &= 11a - 90a + c \rightarrow 9a = c - 1 \\ r &= 11a + 9(-10a) + c \rightarrow r = 11a - 90a + c \rightarrow 10a = c - r \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} 10a - 9a &= (c-1) - (c-1) \\ \rightarrow 10a &= -r \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{10} \rightarrow -\frac{9}{10} = c - 1 \rightarrow -\frac{9}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = c \rightarrow -\frac{8}{10} = c \rightarrow 2c = -\frac{8}{5}$$

$$a^2 - a - b = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1, P = \frac{-b}{a} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \beta - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \epsilon_0(\beta - 1)^2 - \epsilon_0 \beta &= 1 \rightarrow \epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \epsilon_0 - \epsilon_0 \beta - \epsilon_0 \beta = 1 \\ \gamma_0 \beta^2 - \gamma_0 \beta + \gamma &= 0 \rightarrow \gamma_0 \beta^2 - \gamma_0 \beta - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta + \frac{1}{\gamma_0} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - \frac{4}{\gamma_0} = \frac{\epsilon}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{4}}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{a+1}{r} &= -\frac{r}{a} = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow c = \frac{r}{r} \\ \epsilon a - \gamma b + \frac{\gamma}{r} &= -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b - \gamma b = -\frac{1}{r} - \frac{\gamma}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \\ \epsilon a - \Delta b + \frac{\gamma}{r} &= a + b + \frac{\gamma}{r} \rightarrow \epsilon a = b \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \epsilon + \frac{\gamma}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{r} + \frac{\gamma}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = \beta \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 + 9m + a &= \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{r}{2} + \sqrt{9-a}, b = \frac{r}{2} - \sqrt{9-a} \\ \alpha^2 &= 11 - a - 4\sqrt{9-a} \quad \beta^2 = 11 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a} \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 9 - a - 4\sqrt{9-a} + 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 18 - 2a \rightarrow 2a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 9 + 4\sqrt{9-a}$$

Subo $9 - a = 1 \rightarrow a = 8$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{xp}} = \frac{\sqrt{m+s}}{\frac{1}{s}} = \sqrt{m+s} = d \rightarrow m+r \leq d \rightarrow m = -1 \quad (1)$$

$$(x + p)^r = x + p + \sqrt{xp} = \frac{m+1}{s} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{s}} = \frac{m+1}{s} + \frac{r}{s} = \frac{m+r}{s} \rightarrow \sqrt{x+p} = \frac{\sqrt{m+r}}{s}$$

$$\rightarrow m+r \leq x+p = -m+r \rightarrow m+r = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$