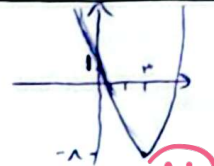


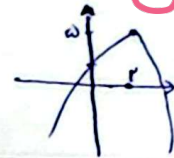
الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بالاتر}}$ $2 - 4 + 1 = -1$ $\left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right| \rightarrow \min$ در

ب) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بالاتر}}$ $-2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \times \frac{3}{2} - 5 = \frac{-9}{1} + \frac{9}{2} - 5 = \frac{-31}{2}$ $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{31}{2} \end{matrix} \right| \rightarrow \max$ در

الف) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بالاتر}}$ $9 - 16 + 1 = -6$ $\left| \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -6 \end{matrix} \right|$
 عرض از مبدا



ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بالاتر}}$ $-4 + 16 + 1 = 13$ $\left| \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 13 \end{matrix} \right|$
 عرض از مبدا



$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 5^3 - 3ps$ $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \rightarrow 5^2 - 2p \rightarrow (1)^2 - 2(-2) = 5$

$\alpha^3 + k\alpha^2 - 9\alpha - 2 = 0$ $\rightarrow (1)^3 - 2(-2)(1) = 7$

$+ \alpha^3 + k\alpha^2 - 9\alpha - 2 = 0$

$+ \beta^3 + k\beta^2 - 9\beta - 2 = 0$
 $f(\alpha + \beta) + k(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - 9(\alpha + \beta) - 4 = 0 \rightarrow 28 + 2k - 18 = 0 \rightarrow 2k = -10 \rightarrow k = -5$

$x^2 - 3mx + m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = m$
 $\alpha + \beta = 3m$

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}}$ $\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow 3m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0$ $\sqrt{m} = t$

$3t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{بالاتر}}$ $m \geq 1 \leftarrow \sqrt{m} \geq 1 \leftarrow \sqrt{1}$ $3t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{3}$ $\rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{3}$

$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{ارتفاع} \times \text{فکده} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\sqrt{\Delta} \rightarrow \sqrt{(m+2)^2 - 4m} \rightarrow \sqrt{m^2 - 4m + 4} = (m-2)^2$

① $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times \frac{m-2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 2m}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow m^2 - 2m = 6 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 6 = 0$ $\rightarrow \frac{m-2}{2}$

② $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times \frac{2-m}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2m - m^2}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow 2m - m^2 - 6 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow x_{\text{رئ}}$

$y = 2x^2 - mx + 1$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m}{4}$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$y = ax^2 + px + a$ $\frac{y}{ax} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{fa} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{fa^2 - q}{fa} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda a = \frac{fa^2 - q}{v}$
 $\lambda^2 a^2 - 2\lambda a - v^2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda(\lambda a^2 - va - \lambda) = 0 \rightarrow v \pm \frac{\sqrt{4fa}}{14}$
 $\frac{v^2}{14} = 2$ ✓
 $\frac{v - \lambda}{14} = 0$ ✓
 کسب
 در λ min $\frac{v}{\lambda}$

$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0$ $\frac{v}{\lambda} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{(a-1)^2}$
 $\rightarrow |a-1| = 2 \rightarrow a = 3$ $x^2 - 4x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-3) \rightarrow 1, 3$
 $a = -1$ ✓
 $x^2 - (2a+1)x + b = 0$ $a = 3 \rightarrow x^2 - 10x + b = 0$ $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{100 - 4b} = 2$
 $100 - 4b = 4 \rightarrow b = 24$ $25 - 3 = 22$ ✓

$y = -ax^2 + ax + 2$ $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-b}{fa} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{-a} = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{f} + \frac{a}{f} + 2 \rightarrow \frac{\lambda + a}{f}$
 $y = 2bx^2 - bx - 1$ $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-b}{fa} \rightarrow \frac{b}{n} - \frac{b}{f} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-(b+\lambda)}{\lambda}$
 $\frac{-a}{14} + \frac{fa}{14} + \frac{2}{14} = \frac{2a+3}{14} = \frac{-(b+\lambda)}{\lambda} \rightarrow 2a+2b = -\lambda$
 $\frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = -1 = \frac{\lambda+a}{f} \rightarrow a = -12$
 $-24 + 2b = -\lambda \rightarrow b = -4$
 $b - a = -4 + 12 = 8$ ✓

$\alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{\alpha a}$ $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-f}{\alpha a}$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{a}, \beta = \frac{f}{a} - \frac{1}{a} = -1 \rightarrow \beta < \alpha$
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{a}, \beta = \frac{f}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \beta > \alpha$ ✓
 $-a(\frac{f}{a})^2 + f(\frac{f}{a}) + 1 = \frac{-b}{fa} = \frac{f}{a}$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{a}, \beta = 1$
 $y > 0, x > 0 \rightarrow$ $y = -ax^2 + fx + 1$

$x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1)x + a + b - 1 = 0$
 $s^2 - 2p$ $s = a^2 + b^2 - 1$ $p = a + b - 1$
 $\rightarrow s = s^2 - 2p - 1$ $p = s - 1 \rightarrow s^2 - 2s - 1 = 0$ $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$
 $\frac{3 + 7}{2} = 5$ ✓