

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

$a > 0$
min

الف) $y = \epsilon n^2 - \epsilon n + 1$

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1 = n_{min}$
 $\epsilon \times 1 - \epsilon \times 1 + 1 = -1 = y_{min}$

ب) $y = -\epsilon n^2 + \epsilon n + \omega$
 $a < 0$
max

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-\omega}{-\epsilon} = \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} = n_{max}$

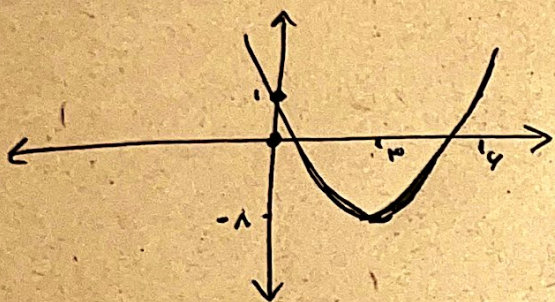
$-\epsilon \times \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} + \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} + \omega = \frac{-\omega + \omega}{\epsilon} + \omega = \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} = y_{max}$

$a > 0$ min

الف) $y = n^2 - 4n + 1$

$S \mid -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 = n_{min}$
 $1 - 16 + 1 = -14 = y_{min}$

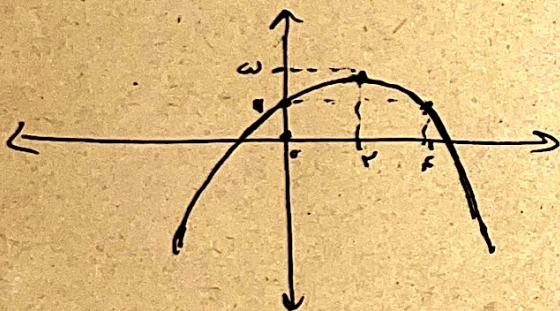
n	0	2	4
y	1	-14	1



ب) $y = -n^2 + \epsilon n + 1$
 $a < 0$ max

$S \mid -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-\epsilon}{-2} = \frac{\epsilon}{2} = n_{max}$
 $-\frac{\epsilon + 1}{2} + 1 = \frac{-\epsilon + 1}{2} = y_{max}$

n	0	$\frac{\epsilon}{2}$	ϵ
y	1	ω	1



(3) معادله درجه سه است که سه ریشه دارد. $(-)(n^3 + bn^2 + cn)$ درجه اول و دوم \leftarrow

$n^2(n + c) = 0$
 $(n - \epsilon)(n + 1) = 0 \rightarrow n = \epsilon - 1 \rightarrow S = 1, p = -\epsilon$

$y = \epsilon n^3 + k n^2 - 9n - \epsilon = 0$
 $n = -1, y = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon(-1)^3 + k(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow -\epsilon + k + 9 - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow k = -\omega$

$y = \epsilon n^3 + k n^2 - 9n - \epsilon = 0$
 $n = \epsilon, y = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon(\epsilon)^3 + k(\epsilon)^2 - 9(\epsilon) - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon^4 + k\epsilon^2 - 9\epsilon - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon k = -\omega$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{9m^2 - \epsilon m}}{a} = 1$$

$$y = \epsilon n^2 - m n - m = 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{1r}}{\frac{a}{1}} =$$

$$m_1 = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{1r}}{a}$$

$$\frac{-r \pm \sqrt{1r}}{1a}$$

→ $\frac{-r \pm \sqrt{1r}}{1a}$

$$n^2 - \epsilon m n + m = 0$$

$$9m^2 - \epsilon m - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$19 + \epsilon^2 = 4r$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-(-\epsilon) + \sqrt{1r}}{9} =$$

$$\frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{1r}}{1a} = \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{1r}}{a}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-(-\epsilon) - \sqrt{1r}}{9} =$$

$$\frac{\epsilon - \sqrt{1r}}{1a} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon - \sqrt{1r}}{a}$$

(5)

$$\frac{9}{\epsilon a} - \frac{9}{\epsilon a} \times a = \frac{v}{1}$$

$$\frac{9 - 1a}{\epsilon a} \times \frac{\epsilon a}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{1}$$

$$s \mid \frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-v}{\epsilon a} = n_{min}$$

$$y = a n^2 + v n + a$$

① $a > 0 \rightarrow n_{min}$

$$-v \epsilon + \epsilon a^2 = \epsilon a \rightarrow \epsilon a^2 - \epsilon a - v = 0$$

$$f(n a^2 - v a - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{n a^2 - v a - 1}{1} = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$4 \epsilon a = \epsilon a - \epsilon a^2 - 1$$

$$P = \frac{v + \epsilon a}{1 \epsilon}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{-(-v) + \sqrt{4 \epsilon a}}{1 \epsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-9}{1}} = \frac{v - 1a}{1 \epsilon}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{-(-v) - \sqrt{4 \epsilon a}}{1 \epsilon}$$

$$4y = 12n^2 - 12na + v$$

$$y = -a n^2 + a n + v$$

$$s \mid \frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-a}{\epsilon a} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} = n_{max}$$

(8)

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{\epsilon} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 = -\frac{a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{\epsilon} \rightarrow -1 = \frac{a}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\epsilon} = -1 \rightarrow a = -\epsilon$$

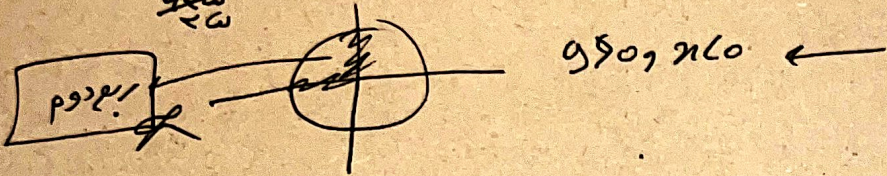
$$y = \epsilon b n^2 - b n - 1 \quad s \mid \frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} = n_{min}$$

$$b - a = 4 - (-1) = 11$$

$$\epsilon b \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 = \frac{b}{1} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 = \frac{b}{1} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{1} = \frac{4}{1} \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$s \left| -\frac{b}{ka} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega a} = -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega a}$$

$$y = \cancel{\omega a} x \frac{\cancel{\omega a}^{\epsilon}}{\cancel{\omega a}^{\epsilon}} + \epsilon x \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega a} + \beta \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{\omega a} \frac{\epsilon}{\omega a} + \beta$$



$$y = \epsilon \omega a x + \epsilon n + \beta \quad (9)$$

$\beta > a, a \neq 0$
 $a > 0$

$$s \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega a} \rightarrow n < 0 \\ -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega a} + \beta \rightarrow \beta > a \end{array} \right.$$

$\frac{\epsilon}{\omega a} - \frac{\epsilon}{\omega a} = -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega a}$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{a+b-1}{1} = a+b \rightarrow c$$

$$a \times b = c = \frac{c}{a} \leftarrow (a+b-1) \rightarrow a \times b = c$$

$$a + b = \sqrt{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} n^2 - \underbrace{(a+b-1)}_b n + \frac{a+b-1}{c} = 0$$

?(7)