

۱۹,۲۵ آفرین

الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x \rightarrow a > 0$  Min  $\left| \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \right.$   $3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$   $3 \times \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3}$   
 $x=0 \rightarrow y=0$  از آنجا که  $3 > 0$  پس  $y$  می‌تواند کوچک شود

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x \rightarrow a < 0$  Max  $\left| \frac{-x}{2} = 2 \right.$   $-(2)^2 + 4 = -4 + 4 = 0$   
 از آنجا که  $-1 < 0$  پس  $y$  می‌تواند بزرگ شود

الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$  Min  $\left| \frac{5}{4} \right.$   $-\sqrt{25 - 4} = -\sqrt{9} = \frac{-3}{1} = -\frac{3}{1}$   
 از آنجا که  $2 > 0$  پس  $y$  می‌تواند کوچک شود

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$  Max  $\left| \frac{4}{2} = 2 \right.$   $-4 + 4 - 1 = -1$   
 از آنجا که  $-1 < 0$  پس  $y$  می‌تواند بزرگ شود

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$   $2) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 = 16$   
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4(1^2)}}{1} = \sqrt{13}$   $\hookrightarrow (1)(1) - (3)(-3) = 10$   
 ب)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 = 16$   $\hookrightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \beta) = 4\sqrt{13}$

با  $m=2$   $x^2 - ax + a \rightarrow a^2 - 4a < 0$   $a(a-4) < 0$   
 اگر فرض کنیم  $x^2 - ax + a$  همیشه با  $x$  هم‌بالات است  $a = 4$   
 $0 < a < 4$

$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - a = 0$   $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 3^2$   
 $3\beta^2 - 12\beta - a = 0$   $x^2 - 6x - a = 0$   
 $9\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 12\beta - 4\alpha = \sqrt{}$   $14 - 2\left(\frac{0}{3}\right) = 14 + \frac{9a}{3} + \frac{a}{3} = 14 + a = \sqrt{}$   $a = -9$   
 $3m^2 - 12m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow 3(m^2 - 4m + 3) = 0$   $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (x-3)^2 = 0$

$a = r \rightarrow$  combinations

$B = (1, 1) \text{ or } (9, 1)$

$\frac{b}{r} = a \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = a \rightarrow b = -10a$

$r\Delta a + \Delta b + c = r \rightarrow r\Delta a - 10\Delta a + c = r$

$a + b + c = 1 \rightarrow a - 10a + c = 1$

$c = 1 - a - b$

$\frac{1}{a} = \dots \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} = \frac{9}{a} - \frac{10}{a} \quad (+\frac{1}{a} + 10(-\frac{1}{a})) \quad -10a = r$

$x + y = 1 \quad r_0 \beta^r + r_0 (1 - \beta)^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$

$x = 1 - \beta$

$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 + r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta - r_0 \beta = 1V$

$4 \cdot \beta^r - 4 \cdot \beta + r_0 = 1V$

$|\alpha - \beta| \Rightarrow \frac{-r\sqrt{a}}{b} = \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a}$

$4 \cdot \beta^r - 4 \cdot \beta = -r$

$+r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \beta + 1 = 0$

$\frac{r_0 \pm \sqrt{1V}}{r_0} \rightarrow \frac{a - r\sqrt{a}}{1}$

$y = a\alpha^r + b\alpha + c$

$\frac{-x + 1}{r} = -r \quad \left| \begin{matrix} -r \\ -\frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \right. \quad \frac{-b}{ra} = -r \rightarrow ta = b$

$+ta - tb + c = -\frac{1}{r}$

$ta - ta + c = -\frac{1}{r}$

$-ta$

$\frac{1}{r} r^r + r_m + \frac{r}{r}$

$-ta = -r \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = r$

$\alpha + \beta = -4 \rightarrow \frac{-4}{r} = -r$

$(-r+z), (-r-z) \quad (-r - r\sqrt{r}), (-r + r\sqrt{r})$

$r(-r+z)^r + r(-r-z)^r = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta$

$9 - 1 = 1$

$r(9+z^r - 4z) + r(z^r + 9 + 4z) = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta$

$z = -r\sqrt{r} \quad 0z^r - 4z + r\Delta = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta$

$rV + r^2r - 1\Delta z + r^2r + 1\Delta + 1r z = (r\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta)$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = a \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r\Delta$

$\frac{1}{r} r = \frac{1}{r\Delta}$

$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1r \quad \alpha + \beta = 1r \quad \frac{1}{r\Delta} = 1r \quad \frac{1r}{r\Delta} = \alpha + \beta \cdot 1$

$-r + r + r = 0$

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

$\frac{m + 1r}{r\Delta} = \frac{1r}{r\Delta} \quad m = -1$