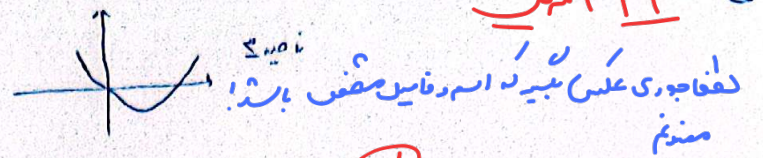
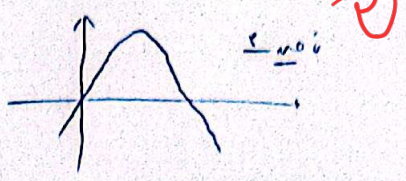


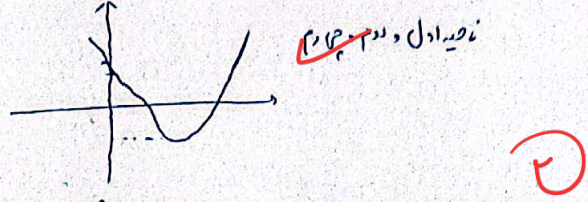
الف) $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$
 $\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $L = \frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$



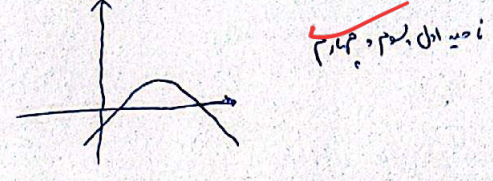
ب) $a < 0 \rightarrow \max$
 $\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$
 $L = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$



الف) $a > 0 \rightarrow \min$
 $\Delta = 25 - 14 = 9$
 $x = 2, \frac{1}{2}$



ب) $a < 0 \rightarrow \max$
 $\Delta = 14 - 4 = 10$
 $x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{10}}{-1}$



الف) $\frac{-b}{a} = 1$
 $\Delta = 14 - 13 = 1$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1} = 1$

ج) $1^2 - 2(1) = 1 - 2 = -1$
 $5^2 - 2(5) = 25 - 10 = 15$

ب) $\frac{-b}{a} = 1$
 $\frac{c}{a} = -2$
 $(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \rightarrow 1^2 - 2(-2) = 5$
 $(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) \rightarrow \sqrt{13}(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13} - 2) = 4\sqrt{13}$

الف) $x = 1$
 $x^2 - ax + a = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = a^2 - 4a - a(a-4)$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a(a-4) < 0$
 $0 < a < 4$
 $L: a = 0, 4$
 ریشه منافی همضرب است!
 اگر $a = 1$ بزرگ خصوصیت منافی کرد

معادله $x^2 - ax + a$ منافی منافی
 $a = 4$ دانسته باشه \leftarrow مفرد ریشه $a = 4$
 $a \in (0, 4)$

ب) $3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha = a \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = \frac{a}{3}$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 14 + \frac{2a}{3}$
 $14 + \frac{2a}{3} + \frac{a}{3} = 17 \rightarrow 14 + a = 17 \rightarrow a = 3$

$3x^2 - 12x + 9$
 $x^2 - 4x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-3)$
 $\frac{9}{3} = 3$
 ریشه منافی از Δ

الف) $2a + 3 + 17 - 2a \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \frac{17}{1} = \omega = b \rightarrow (\omega, 3)$
 $a = 3 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 3 \rightarrow 9 \\ a - 2 \rightarrow 1 \\ 17 - 2a \rightarrow 11 \end{cases} (9, 1)$

$A(9-\omega)^2 + 2$
 $1 = 14A + 2$
 $A = \frac{1}{8}$

$y = -\frac{1}{1} (2\omega) + 3 \rightarrow -\frac{2\omega}{1} + \frac{3}{1} = -\frac{1}{1}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha x^2 + \beta x - b = 0 &\xrightarrow{\beta \neq 0} \alpha \beta^2 - \alpha \beta - b = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha^2 + \alpha + \frac{b}{\alpha}} \beta^2 = \beta + \frac{b}{\alpha} \\ \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-b}{a} & \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} r_0(\beta + \frac{b}{\alpha}) + r_0(\alpha + \frac{b}{\alpha}) - r_0\beta &= 1V \\ (r_0\beta - r_0\beta) + r_0\alpha + r_0\frac{b}{\alpha} &= 1V \\ r_0(\alpha + \frac{b}{\alpha}) + r_0\frac{b}{\alpha} &= 1V \\ \hookrightarrow r_0\frac{b}{\alpha} &= -r \\ \frac{b}{a} &= -\frac{1}{r_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta} \xrightarrow{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_0 - 1}{r_0}}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{r_0} \xrightarrow{-} \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{1-\omega}{r} = -r \xrightarrow{(-r, \frac{1}{r})} \begin{aligned} S &= a(x+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{r}{r} &= a(x+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{r}(1+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^2 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= \frac{-b}{a} = -4 & \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= r_4 - r_4 \\ \alpha\beta &= 0 & \beta &= -4 - \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$r_4\alpha^2 + r(-4-\alpha)^2 = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\omega \xrightarrow{(-4-\alpha)^2 = \alpha^2 + 12\alpha + 16} r_4\alpha^2 + r(\alpha^2 + 12\alpha + 16) + 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\omega$$

$$r_4\alpha^2 + r_4\alpha^2 + r_4\alpha + 16r + 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\omega \xrightarrow{r_4\alpha^2 + r_4\alpha^2 + r_4\alpha + 16r + 1r\sqrt{r} + 1\omega} \omega\alpha^2 + r_4\alpha - 1r - 1r\sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-r_4 \pm \sqrt{r_4^2 - 4\omega(-1r - 1r\sqrt{r})}}{2r_4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{aligned} \alpha &= r_4 - 4\sqrt{r} \\ \alpha &= \alpha\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$r_4\alpha^2 - (m+r)\alpha + 1 \xrightarrow{\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+r}{r_4}} \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+r}{r_4}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r_4}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \omega \xrightarrow{\frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \omega} \frac{\omega}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} \xrightarrow{\frac{\alpha + \beta + r\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{r_4} = \frac{r\omega}{r_4}} \frac{m+r}{r_4} + \frac{r}{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\frac{r}{r_4} = \frac{1}{r}} \frac{m+r}{r_4}$$

$$\frac{r}{\alpha} = \frac{r}{\omega} \xrightarrow{r^2 + r_4\alpha + r} \xrightarrow{m=-1}$$

(1)

(2)

(10)

$$12\alpha^r + 12\beta^r = \frac{\Delta}{r}(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^r - \beta^r) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta$$

9

$$\frac{\Delta}{r}(3^r - 2^r) + \frac{1}{r}(5)\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}\right) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{r}(4 - 2a) + \frac{1}{r}(-4)(\sqrt{4 - 2a}) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta$$

$$9 \cdot -\Delta a + 4\sqrt{4 - 2a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 1\Delta \rightarrow 9 \cdot -\Delta a = 1\Delta \rightarrow a = 1$$