

$$y = a(x+1)^2 + 9 \xrightarrow{(3,1)} a(4)^2 + 9 = 1 \Rightarrow 16a = -8 \Rightarrow a = -0.5$$

$$y = -0.5(x+1)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow -0.5x^2 - 0.5x + 9 - \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y = -0.5x^2 - 0.5x + 8.75$$

11.5

$$S > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{V} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m}{V} < 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \text{ (1)} \quad , \quad P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+P}{V} > 0 \rightarrow m+P > 0 \rightarrow m > -P \text{ (2)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 4 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+2) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+2} \quad \frac{+2}{-2}$$

$$L \rightarrow (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \rightarrow \boxed{C.P = (-2, -4)}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow a^2 = -bc \rightarrow a = (1-2m)(2-m) \rightarrow a = 2m^2 - 2 + 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2m^2 - 2m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow m_1, m_2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2} \\ m_2 = -1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{بین } \Delta \text{ منفی و مثبت}$$

$$x^2 - 1 - x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 1, \quad x_1 x_2 = -1$$

$$P = (x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1})(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_2}) = (x_1 x_2)^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = -1 + 1 + 1 + (-1) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} x_1^2 + x_2^2 \rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2$$

$$S = x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2} = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = 1 + \frac{1}{-1} = 0$$

$$x\sqrt{x} + x + \sqrt{x^2} - \sqrt{x^2} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} - x = 2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sqrt{x}} x^2 - 1 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1 + \sqrt{2} \\ 1 - \sqrt{2} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + \sqrt{2} \\ 1 - \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda, \lambda^2 \lambda = \lambda^3 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 = \frac{f}{g} \Rightarrow \lambda = \sqrt[3]{\frac{f}{g}} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{r}{p} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = r + r + \frac{r}{p} = \frac{g}{p}, a = \frac{g}{p}$$

$$\lambda = -(-\lambda) = 14 \rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{r}{p} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -r - \frac{r}{p} = -\frac{g}{p}, a = -\frac{g}{p}$$

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$$y = a x^2 + (r + r a) x \quad a > 0$$

$p = 0 \rightarrow \dots$

$$\left(\frac{r}{-1 + \beta} \right) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{2}, 0 \right) \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{2}, 0 \right) \cap (0, +\infty) = \emptyset$$

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$$\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{r}{-2} = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow a = r \quad ab = r \cdot r = r^2 = 1$$

$$y = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + r x + 1 - b = x^2 + r x - r \Rightarrow b = r$$

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$$r a x^2 + a x - 4 = 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-a}{r a} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$r a x^2 - a x + b = 0 \rightarrow (x_1 + 1/a); (x_2 + 1/a)$$

$$S = x_1 + x_2 + 1 = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{b}{r} \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{r} \right] \rightarrow -2$$

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$$x^2 - 4x + m = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = -4, (x-1)x + \beta' = r$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -4 \\ -\alpha + \beta' = r \\ \beta - \beta' = -r \end{cases}$$

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1.