

الف) $x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$

(1)

$$x^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} -b \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ \frac{-a}{4a} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

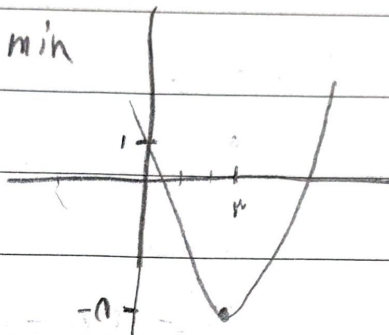
ب) $x^2 + \varepsilon x + 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

$$x^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} -b \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{-2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ \frac{-a}{4a} = \frac{-1}{-4} \end{array} \right.$$

ج) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

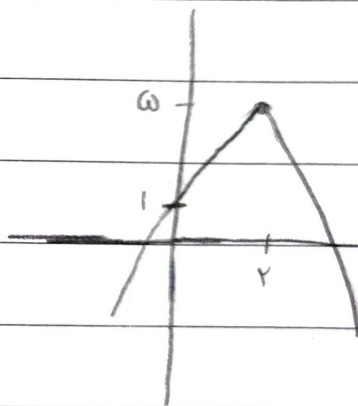
(2)

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ -1 \end{array} \right.$$



د) $y = x^2 + \varepsilon x + 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ -1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

(3)

$$\beta = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha\beta = -r \rightarrow (\alpha)(1-\alpha) = \alpha - \alpha^2 = -r \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - r = 0$$

$$(\alpha - r)(\alpha + 1) = 0$$

(r) (-1)

$$\varepsilon x^2 + k x^2 - 9x - r = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$r + k - 1 = -r \rightarrow k = -r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\varepsilon x^2 + k x^2 - 9x - r = 0 \rightarrow r + k + 9 - r = 0$$

$$k = -r \quad \checkmark$$

زهرا استاد حسینی

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$ به توان ۲
 $\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow 4m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0$ (۴)

$\frac{b}{a} = 4m$
 $\frac{c}{a} = m$

$4t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

$t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (t-2)(t+1)$

$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{0} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-1} \\ \textcircled{1} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{0} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-1} \\ \textcircled{1} \end{matrix}$

$4x^2 - mx - m = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$(x-2)(x+1)$
 $\begin{matrix} \textcircled{+1} \\ \textcircled{-1} \end{matrix} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$

NOTEBOOK

زکوة اساسات

Subject _____

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$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + \epsilon - \epsilon m}}{r} = \left| \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right|$$

$$m / m - 2 / 2 / r \rightarrow m / m - 2 / 2 + \epsilon$$

$$y = a^2 + m + a$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{-9 + \epsilon a^2}{\epsilon a^2} = \frac{v}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \Lambda a^2 - v a - \Lambda \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \text{تسهیل}$$

$$\Lambda a^2 - v a - \Lambda \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - v a - \epsilon \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (a-14)(a+9)$$

$$(a-2)(a+\frac{9}{\Lambda})$$

$$a = 2$$

$$a = \frac{-9}{\Lambda}$$

یک مقدار

غ قانون با شرط $a > 0$

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$$n^2 - (a+1)n + a = 0 \Rightarrow$$

(7)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - 4a + 4} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a-1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow |a-1| = 2$$

$$a < 1 \Rightarrow a - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

لغز ریاضی طبیعی

سر با به (+)

$$a > 1 \Rightarrow a - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$P_1 = 2, P_2 = 3$$

$$n^2 - (a+1)n + b = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - 4a + 4} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1 - \epsilon} = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2\epsilon$$

$$P_1 = 2\epsilon$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 1$$

$$-a^r + \Lambda a \varepsilon x - a x r$$

$$- \Lambda a$$

زنگنه (دانشگاه)

Subject _____

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$$y = -ax^r + ax + r$$

(1)

$$\left| \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{+a}{+ra} = \frac{1}{r} \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{-a}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{a^r + (-\varepsilon)(-a)(r)}{-\varepsilon a} = \frac{-a^r - \Lambda a}{-\varepsilon a} = \frac{a^r + \Lambda a}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{a + \Lambda}{\varepsilon} \right.$$

$$y = r b x^r - b x - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} b - \frac{1}{r} b - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a + \Lambda}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$a + \Lambda = -\varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1r}$$

$$y = -ax^r + ax + r \Rightarrow y = 1r x^r - 1r x + r$$

$$y = r b x^r - b x - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{است} \left| \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{b}{\varepsilon b} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{-b^r + \Lambda b}{\Lambda b} \right.$$

$$y = 1r x^r - 1r x + r \Rightarrow y = \frac{r^r}{r} - r + r \Rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{b^r + \Lambda b}{\Lambda b} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \varepsilon b^r + r r b = \Lambda b \Rightarrow r b^r + r \varepsilon b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b = a = -r + 1r = r}$$

$$b^r + r b = 0$$

$$b(b + r) = 0$$

$$\text{C} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ -r \end{matrix}$$

$$y = 2ax + \epsilon x + \beta$$

پہلے اساتد سے پوچھیں

Subject _____

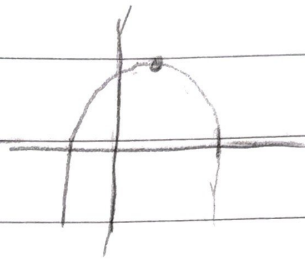
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(9)

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{2ax} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2a} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \pm \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha \text{ کی صورت میں } -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-1}{\omega} \quad \beta = 1 \Rightarrow$$



نقص اول

(10)

$$g = + (a^2 + b^2 - 12) = g^2 - 2p - 12$$

$$p = \frac{a+b-1}{1} = g-1$$

$$g^2 - 2(g-1) - 12 = g \Rightarrow g^2 - 2g - 10 \Rightarrow g^2 - 2g - 10 = 0$$

$$(g-5)(g+2) = 0$$

$$p = a - 1 = \epsilon$$

(5)

(-2)

$$p = 2 - 1 = 1$$

گفتہ زیرا P منفی است

اس وقت پریشانی ہے کہ یہ حل نہیں دیتا