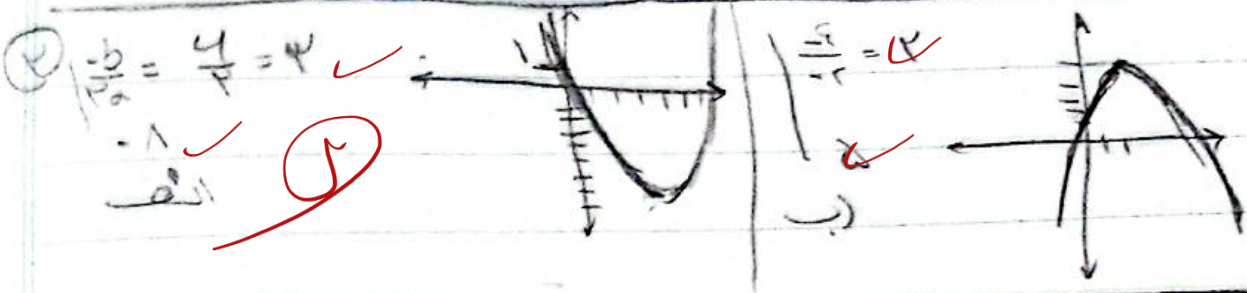


1) $a > 0$ | $\frac{-b}{2a} = 1$
 \min | $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = -4$
 $\Rightarrow a < 0$ | $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$
 $\frac{-a}{c} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$ $\frac{-4}{1} = -4$



3) $\alpha^2 + k\alpha - 9\alpha - 2 = 0$ $k(\alpha^2) + \epsilon k - 11 - 2 = 0$
 $\alpha^2 + k\alpha - 9\alpha - 2 = 0$ $\epsilon(-1)^2 + k + 9 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 4$
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$ $\alpha\beta = -2$
 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1)$
 \downarrow -4

4) $\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$ $S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{4m}{1} = 4m$

$(\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 4m - 2\sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P = \frac{-1}{4}$

5) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow x = m - 1 + m = 0$
 $y = 0 + 0 + m \Rightarrow y = m$
 $S = m(\frac{m}{2} - 1)$
 $m(\frac{m}{2} - 1) = \frac{4}{2} \Rightarrow m(m-2) = 2$
 $m^2 - 2m - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m+1)$
 $\Rightarrow m = 2$
 $y = 2^{x-1} + 1$
 $S = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
 $y = 2^{x-1} + 1$
 $\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2}$

④ $\frac{-A}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{r} \quad a > 0$

$\frac{-a + \epsilon a^r}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-a + \epsilon a^r}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow -a + \epsilon a^r = \frac{v}{r} a - 1A = 0$
 Notes: $\frac{v}{r}$ is constant, $a > 0$, ϵ is small.

⑤ $x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow 1 - a - 1 + a = 0$
 Notes: $\frac{v}{a}$ is constant, $a \rightarrow r$

$x^r - 10x + b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{v}{r} = 11$

⑥ $y_1 = -ax^r + ax + r \rightarrow \frac{-a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{r} + r = \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r$

⑦ $y_1 = +rbx^r - bx - 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 = -1 - \frac{b}{r}$

$y_1 = rb(\frac{1}{r})^r - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r \rightarrow \frac{a}{\epsilon} = -r \rightarrow a = -r\epsilon$

$y_1 = -a(\frac{1}{\epsilon})^r + \frac{a}{\epsilon} + r = -\frac{b}{r} - 1 \rightarrow b = -4 \quad -9 + 12 = 3$

⑧ $y = r\alpha a^r + rx + \beta = 0 \quad s = \frac{r}{r\alpha a} = \frac{b}{a} \pm \frac{c}{a} = \frac{B}{r\alpha a}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{r\alpha a} \rightarrow r\alpha a^r = 1 \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{a}$
 Notes: $\alpha = \frac{1}{a}x$

$B = \frac{-\epsilon}{r\alpha a} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{a} \rightarrow B = 1 \quad r\alpha a < 0 \quad B = 1 \quad a = -\frac{1}{a}$

⑨ $s = \frac{-b}{a} \quad s = a^r + b^r - r = (a+b)^r - rab - r = s^r - rP/r$

$p = s - 1 \quad s^r - r(s-1) - 1 = s \rightarrow s^r - r s - 1 = 0$

$(s-a)(s+b) = 0 \rightarrow a$
 Notes: $-rx$ is constant.