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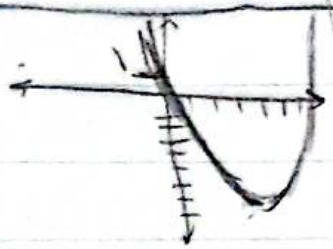
# التباديني

① الف) $a>0$ min $\left|\begin{array}{l}\frac{-b}{2a}=1\\ y_0-4+1=-1\end{array}\right.$

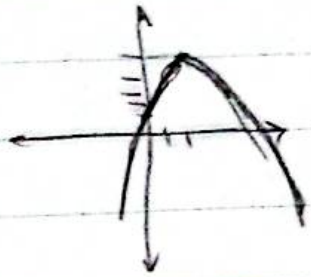
ب) $a<0$ max $\left|\begin{array}{l}\frac{-b}{2a}=\frac{-3}{-4}=\frac{3}{4}\\ \frac{-a}{4a}=\frac{1}{8}\end{array}\right.$

② $\frac{-b}{2a}=\frac{4}{2}=3$



الف)

$\frac{-b}{2a}=\frac{-4}{-2}=2$



ب)

③ $2\alpha^3+k\alpha-9\alpha-2=0$

$+\beta^3-k\beta-9\beta-2=0$

$\alpha-\beta=1 \quad \alpha\beta=-2$

$x^2-Sx+P=0 \quad (x-2)(x+1)$

$2(2^3)+4k-18-2=0$

$4(-1)^3+k+9-2=0 \rightarrow k=3$

④ $\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{\beta}=1$ $\quad S=\frac{-b}{a}=3m$ $\quad 2x^2+mx-m$

$(\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{\beta})^2=\alpha+\beta-2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}=3m-2\sqrt{m}=1 \rightsquigarrow m=1 \rightarrow P=\frac{-1}{2}$

⑤ $\frac{-b}{2a}=\frac{m}{2}$ $\quad -x-m-2+m=0$

$y=0+0+m \rightarrow y=m$

$S=m\left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right)$

$m\left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right)=3 \quad m(m-2)=4$

$m^2-2m-8=0 \quad (m-4)(m+1)$

$x=1$

$x=\frac{c}{a}=\frac{m}{2}$

$y=x^2-5x+1$

$S=\frac{5}{1}$

$y=x^2+mx+1$

$S=-\frac{1}{2}$

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۴) $\frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{\vee}{\wedge}$ $\quad a>0$ .

$-\frac{a+\varepsilon a^{\gamma}}{\gamma a} = \frac{\vee}{\wedge}$ ۲ $\longrightarrow$ ~~$\gamma a^{\gamma} + \gamma a \wedge \wedge a^{\gamma} - \vee a - \gamma \wedge = 0$~~ $\Delta < 0$ یک جواب مثبت یک منفی

$a>0$ پس قرارداد ۱ جواب قابل قبول

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۲) $x^{\gamma} - (a+1)x + a = 0 \longrightarrow 1 - a - 1 + a = 0$ یکی یکی $\frac{c}{a}$ $\hookrightarrow a \to \gamma$

$x^{\gamma} - \gamma 0 x + b = 0$ ۵ $\nearrow \gamma$ $\searrow \gamma$ $\longrightarrow \varepsilon \times \gamma - \gamma^{\gamma} = \gamma 1$

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۷) $\begin{cases} y_1 = -a x^{\gamma} + a x + \gamma \longrightarrow \frac{-a}{\gamma a} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ y_{\gamma} = +\gamma b\, x^{\gamma} - b x - 1 \longrightarrow \frac{b}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases}$ $\quad -\frac{a}{\varepsilon} + \frac{a}{\gamma} + \gamma = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} + \gamma$

$y = \frac{b}{\wedge} - \frac{b}{\varepsilon} - 1 = -1 - \frac{b}{\wedge}$

$y_{\gamma} = \gamma b(\frac{1}{\gamma})^{\gamma} - \frac{b}{\gamma} - 1 = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} + \gamma \to \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = -\gamma \to a = -1\gamma$

$y_1 = -a(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\gamma} + \frac{a}{\varepsilon} + \gamma = \frac{-b}{\wedge} - 1 \longrightarrow b = -\gamma$ $\quad -\gamma + 1\gamma = 9$ ۹

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۹) $y = \gamma a a x^{\gamma} + \gamma x + \beta = 0$ $\quad s = \frac{-\varepsilon}{\gamma a a} = \frac{b}{a}$ $\quad \frac{\pm c}{a} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma a \alpha}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma a \alpha} \to \gamma a \alpha^{\gamma} = 1 \to \alpha = \pm\frac{1}{\Delta}$ $\hookrightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\Delta}$ ✗

$\beta = \frac{-\varepsilon}{\gamma \times \alpha} - \alpha \to a = -\frac{1}{\Delta}$ $\quad \gamma a \alpha < 0$ $\quad \beta = 1$ $\quad \alpha = \frac{-1}{\Delta}$

$\hookrightarrow \beta = 1$

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۱۰) $s = \frac{-b}{a}$ $\quad s = a^{\gamma} + b^{\gamma} - 1\gamma = (a+b)^{\gamma} - \gamma ab - 1\gamma = 5^{\gamma} - \gamma\beta.1\gamma$

$p = s - 1$ $\quad s^{\gamma} - \gamma(s-1) - 1\gamma = s \to s^{\gamma} - \gamma s - 1\wedge = 0$

$(s-\Delta)(s+\gamma) = 0$

۵ $\quad -\gamma$ ✗

طبیعی