

$$y = 1x^2 - 8x + 1$$

(1)

$$x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \quad y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(144 - 16)}{4} = -11$$

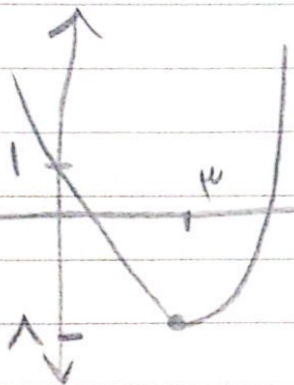
$a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

$$y = -1x^2 + 10x - 2 \quad \text{max} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_s = \frac{-b}{-2a} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \\ y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(100 - 80)}{-4} = \frac{-20}{-4} = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = x^2 - 9x + 1$$

(2)

$$\frac{-(-9)}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5 \quad \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -11$$

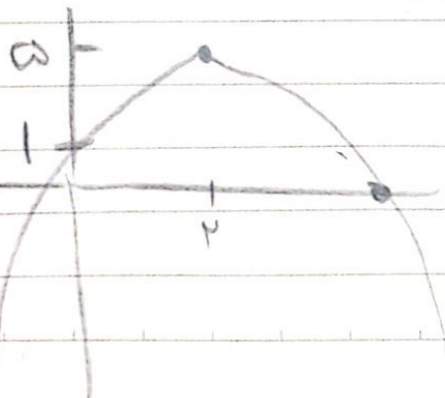


$a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

$$y = -x^2 + 8x + 1 \quad x_s = \frac{-8}{-2} = 4$$

$a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

$$y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = 25$$



$$\alpha\beta = -\nu \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \quad (14)$$

$$\beta(1 - \beta) = -\nu \rightarrow \beta - \beta^2 = -\nu \rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta - \nu = 0$$

$$(\beta - \nu)(\beta + 1) = 0$$

$$\epsilon x^2 + k x - \nu x - \nu = 0 \xrightarrow{x = -1} -\epsilon + k + \nu - \nu = k + \nu = 0$$

$$k = -\nu \quad \rightarrow \quad \nu x + \epsilon k - \nu = 0 \quad \nu + \epsilon k = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \quad (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = 1 \rightarrow \quad (15)$$

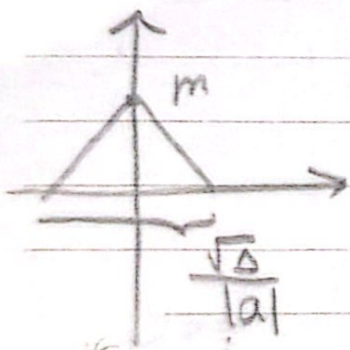
$$\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \nu m - 2\sqrt{m} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{m} = 1 \rightarrow m = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \alpha \nu = \frac{-1}{\nu}$$

$$\sqrt{m} = \frac{-1}{\nu} x \quad \nu x^2 - m x - m = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{-m}{\nu} = \frac{-1}{\nu}$$

$$x^2 - \nu m x + m = 0 \quad S = \nu m$$

$$P = m$$



$m = \frac{1}{\nu} \Rightarrow$ ارتفاع منسوب = عرض از منسوب (a)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{|a|} \Rightarrow$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\nu} \times m \times \sqrt{m^2 - \epsilon m + \epsilon} = \frac{\nu + \epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

$$m |m - \nu| = \nu \rightarrow m(m - \nu) = \nu^2 \rightarrow m = 1, \nu$$

$$y = \nu x^2 - m x + 1 \rightarrow x^2 - \nu x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\nu}{\nu} \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{\nu}$$

$$y = ax^2 + 3x + a \quad \sqrt{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\lambda} \text{ کترین مقدار } (9) \text{ فرستواند}$$

$$\text{اگر } a < 0 \rightarrow -\infty \text{ مقدار}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{-(9 - 4a^2)}{\epsilon a} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\lambda} \rightarrow$$

$$-11 + 4a^2 = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow 4a^2 - \sqrt{a} - 11 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{121 - 16a}}{8}, \quad -\frac{11}{19} \quad \Delta = 92a$$

$$a = 2 \left[\frac{-9}{19} \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{2a}{19}} \right] \rightarrow a < 0 \text{ نمی تواند}$$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow \text{دو عدد فرستواند}$$

$$x^2 - (3a+1)x + b = 0 \rightarrow \text{دو عدد زوج است}$$

$$\alpha\beta - \alpha_1\beta_1 = ? \quad |a-b| = 21$$

$$\alpha = 2k+1 \quad \beta = 2k-1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = a+1 = \epsilon k$$

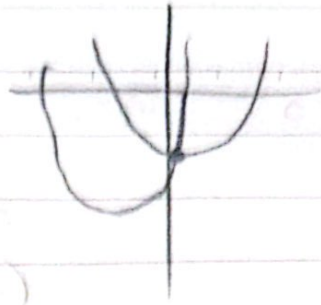
$$\alpha_1 = 2k' \Rightarrow \epsilon \quad \beta_1 = \frac{2k'+2}{9} \rightarrow \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = \frac{-b}{a} = 3a+1 = \epsilon k'$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha\beta + 1 \rightarrow 4k = 4k^2 \rightarrow |k=1, 0 \times$$

$$|a+1 = \epsilon \rightarrow a=3 \quad |0 = \epsilon k' + 2 \rightarrow k'=2$$

$$2\epsilon = b$$

$$① y = -ax^p + ax + p \rightarrow$$



$$② y = pbx^k - bx - 1$$

$$① \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ka} = \frac{-a}{-ka} = \frac{1}{k} \Big| x_1$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} \Rightarrow \frac{-(a^p + \Lambda a)}{-\epsilon a} = \frac{+a^p + \Lambda a}{\epsilon a} \rightarrow \frac{a + \Lambda}{\epsilon} \Big| y_1$$

$$② \frac{-b}{ka} = \frac{b}{\epsilon b} = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) = x_1$$

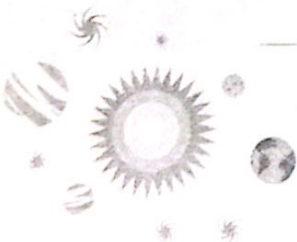
$$y_1 = \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} \Rightarrow \frac{-(b^k + \Lambda b)}{+\Lambda b} \rightarrow \frac{-b - \Lambda}{+\Lambda} \Big| y_1$$

$$\frac{a + \Lambda}{\epsilon} = pb \times \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) - \frac{1}{p}b - 1 \rightarrow \frac{a + \Lambda}{\epsilon} = -1$$

$$a = -1\epsilon$$

$$\frac{b + \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \frac{-a}{19} + \frac{a}{\epsilon} + p \rightarrow \frac{-b - \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \frac{1\epsilon}{19} - 1$$

$$\frac{b + \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \frac{-1\epsilon}{19} \rightarrow b = -9 \quad | \quad b - a = 9$$



$$a = -d$$

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow y = r d \alpha x^r + \epsilon x + \beta \quad (9)$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{r d \alpha} \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{\beta}{r d \alpha} \rightarrow r d \alpha^r \beta = \beta$$

$$r d \alpha^r + r d \alpha \beta = -\epsilon$$

$$\beta (r d \alpha^r - 1) = 0$$

$$\beta = 0 \rightarrow r d \alpha^r = -\epsilon \alpha$$

$$\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{d} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-1}{d}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{+1}{d} \rightarrow 1 + d \beta = -\epsilon$$

$$d \beta = -d \rightarrow \beta = -1 \xrightarrow{\alpha < \beta} \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-1}{d} \rightarrow 1 - d \beta = -\epsilon \rightarrow \beta = 1 \checkmark$$

$$x_5 = \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{-\epsilon}{-10} = \frac{10}{10}$$

$$y_5 = \frac{-\Delta}{r a} = \frac{-(19 + \sqrt{10})}{-10} = \frac{19 + \sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$0 < x_5, y_5 \quad \text{--- noc ---} \quad y_5 = \frac{19}{10}$$

$$a^r - (a^r + b^r - 1^r) \cdot \pi + a + b - 1 = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$a + b = ?$$

$$a + b = a^r + b^r - 1^r$$

$$ab = a + b - 1 \rightarrow a^r + b^r + \pi ab = a^r b^r + 1 + \pi ab$$

$$ab + 1 = a^r b^r + 1 - 1^r \rightarrow a^r b^r - ab - 1^r = 0$$

$$ab = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(ab - 1)(ab + 1) = 0$$

$$ab = -1 \quad \text{ضرب اعداد متضاد}$$

$$a + b = ab + 1$$

$$a + b = 1$$

$$\varepsilon = a = b = 1$$

$$\rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$ab = 1$$

