

$y = 12x^2 - 12x$ min $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-(12)}{24} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{1}{12}$ (1)

$y = -x^2 + 2x$ max $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-(4)}{-4} = 1 \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ (2)

$y = 12x^2 - 24x + 12$ min $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{12}{12} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-(144-144)}{24} = 0 \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{9}{12}$ (3)

$y = -x^2 + 2x - 1$ max $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-(4-4)}{-4} = 1 \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)

$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$ $\frac{-b}{a} = 1$ $\frac{c}{a} = -3 \rightarrow \alpha\beta$ (5)

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ $(\alpha - \beta)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - (-4) = 13$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta) = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 10$

$\alpha^2 - \beta^2 \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta) = 5\sqrt{13}$

$y = (x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 1) \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ مجموع مقادیر 0 (6)

$x^2 - 2x + 1 < 0$ $(0, 2)$ مجموع مقادیر 0

$12x^2 - 12x - a = 0$ $12x^2 + \beta^2 - \epsilon x = 1$ $a = 0$ (7)

$12(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha) = a$ $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 - \epsilon x = 1$ $12 + \frac{1}{12}a + \frac{a}{12} = 12 + a = 1$ $a = -9$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5 - 2\beta = 12 + \frac{1}{12}a$ $12x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon x + 3 = 0$

$\frac{-9}{12} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $(x-3)(x-1) = 0$ $\frac{1}{12} = 1$ $\frac{1}{12} = 1$

$B (V - r a, a - r)$ $S = (b, b - r)$
 $A (r a + r, a - r)$ $C = r$ $C = r a m$
 $\omega_0 \omega_1 = \frac{V - r a + r a + r}{\lambda} = a = b$ $V - r a > 0 \rightarrow a < r$
 $a - r > 0 \rightarrow a > r$
 $r a + r > 0 \rightarrow a > -r a$

$y = z (a - h)^r + k$
 $z (x - a)^r + r \rightarrow a - r = z (V - r a - a)^r + r \rightarrow$
 $a - r = r z (1 - a)^r + r \rightarrow a - a = r z (1 - a)^r \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow$

$y = \frac{-1}{\lambda} (x - a)^r + r (1 - a)$

$\omega_0 \omega_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

$\alpha x^r - \alpha x - b = 0$ $\alpha + \beta = 1$ $\beta = 1 - \alpha$
 $\epsilon_0 \beta^r + r \alpha^r - r \beta = 1V \rightarrow r \beta^r + \alpha^r - \beta = \frac{1V}{r}$
 $r (1 - \alpha)^r + \alpha^r - (1 - \alpha) = \frac{1V}{r} \rightarrow r \alpha^r - r \alpha + 1 = \frac{1V}{r} \rightarrow r \alpha^r - r \alpha + 1 = \frac{1V}{r}$

$r \alpha^r - r \alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r_0 \pm \sqrt{r_0^2 - 4r_0}}{2r_0} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a}}{r_0}$

$|\alpha - \beta| = |\alpha - 1 + \alpha| = |2\alpha - 1| = \left| r \left(\frac{a \pm \sqrt{a}}{r_0} \right) - 1 \right| = \left| \pm \frac{r \sqrt{a}}{a} \right| = \frac{r \sqrt{a}}{a}$

$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-1}{r}$ $(-\omega, \beta)$ $y = a x^r + b x + c$

$C = \frac{r}{r}$ $(1, \beta)$ $y = a x^r + b x + \frac{r}{r}$ $\beta = r a - a b + \frac{r}{r}$
 $y = a x^r + b x + \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = a + b + \frac{r}{r}$

$r a - a b = a + b \rightarrow r \epsilon a = 4b$ $b = \epsilon a$ $\beta = \frac{1}{r} + r + \frac{r}{r} = r$

$\left(\frac{1}{r} - r a c \right) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \epsilon a - c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \epsilon a = r$ $a = \frac{1}{r}$

$\alpha^r + 4\alpha + a = 0$ $r \alpha^r + r \beta^r = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a$
 $\alpha < \beta < 0$ $\frac{a}{r} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r} (\alpha^r - \beta^r) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a$

$\frac{a}{r} (r - r a) + \frac{1}{r} (-4) (-\sqrt{r - \epsilon a}) = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a$

$r_0 - a a + r \sqrt{r - \epsilon a} = 12\sqrt{r} + 1a \rightarrow r_0 - a a = 1a$
 $a = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{1. } \gamma x' - (m+1)x + 1 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = a \quad \xrightarrow{\gamma} \\
 & \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \gamma \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \gamma a \rightarrow \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} + \gamma \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \gamma a \\
 & \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{m+1}{\gamma}}{\frac{1}{\gamma^2}} + \gamma \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\gamma^2}}} = \gamma a \rightarrow m = -1 \\
 & -\alpha^\gamma + \gamma^\gamma \alpha + \gamma = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\gamma}{-1} = -\gamma$$