

الف) $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x = -1 \xrightarrow{+9} x^2 - 4x + 9 = 1 \rightarrow (x-3)^2 = 1$

$\rightarrow x-3 = \pm 1$ $\begin{cases} x=+4 \\ x=+2 \end{cases}$

ب) $x^2 + 11x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 11x = -1 \xrightarrow{+14} x^2 + 11x + 14 = 9 \rightarrow (x+4)^2 = 9$

$\rightarrow x+4 = \pm 3$ $\begin{cases} x=-1 \\ x=-7 \end{cases}$

الف) $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \begin{cases} +2 \\ +3 \end{cases}$

ب) $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-7) = 0 \begin{cases} -2 \\ +7 \end{cases}$

الف) $x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$

$\rightarrow \frac{3 + \sqrt{29}}{2}, \frac{3 - \sqrt{29}}{2}$

if: $y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \rightarrow \Delta$

if $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ دو حقیقی
if $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow$ یک
if $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ دو مختلط مزدوج

ب) $2x^2 - 5x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x \pm \sqrt{19 - 4}}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

الف) $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \end{cases}$

ب) $3x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{6} \begin{cases} \frac{-1+5}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{-1-5}{6} = \frac{-6}{6} = -1 \end{cases}$

الف) $x^2 - 12x + 35 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 36 = 0 \rightarrow (x-6)(x-6) = 0 \begin{cases} 6 \div 6 = \frac{6}{6} \\ 7 \div 6 = 1 \end{cases}$

ب) $3x^2 - 10x + 7 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \rightarrow (x-7)(x-3) = 0 \begin{cases} 7 \div 3 = \frac{7}{3} \\ 3 \div 3 = 1 \end{cases}$

نکته: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$
در این روش a باید ضریب x^2 باشد
و اگر ضریب x^2 نباشد باید آن را ۱ کنیم
و اگر ضریب x^2 نباشد و a ضریب x نباشد
باید آن را ۱ کنیم

اولاً احسب Δ الراسي بوجه جواب باره والذات بوجه راسي ان يكون من اى وجه

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

الف) $-x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 25 - 12 = 13$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{13}}{2(-1)}$$

$$\frac{-5 - \sqrt{13}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{-5 + \sqrt{13}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{-5 - \sqrt{13}}{-2}$$

ب) $2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$

$$\Delta = 1 - 16 = -15$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

ج) $x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$

$$\Delta = 16 - 8 = 8$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

دور Δ حقيقي $\Delta > 0$
 يدور Δ حقيقي $\Delta = 0$
 يدور Δ حقيقي $\Delta < 0$

د) $2x^2 - 2 + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 1 - 8 = -7$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 9 - 4a > 0 \rightarrow 9 > 4a$

$$\rightarrow a < \frac{9}{4}$$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 9 - 4a < 0$

$$\rightarrow 9 < 4a \rightarrow a > \frac{9}{4}$$

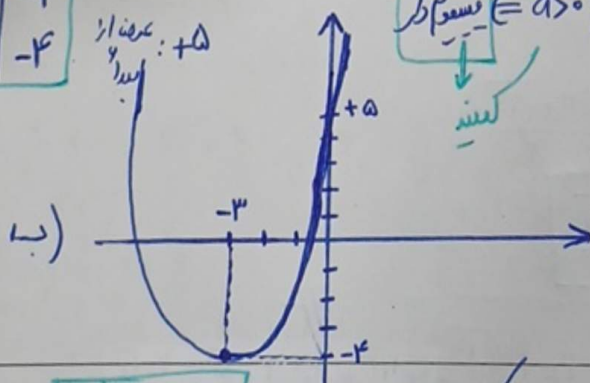
ب) $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 9 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow 4a = 9$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{9}{4}$$

د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 9 - 4a \geq 0 \rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$

الف) $\text{ext}_{\min} \left| \begin{array}{c} -b \\ 2a \\ -\Delta \\ 2a \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \text{ext}_{\min} \left| \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -4 \end{array} \right|$

نصف Δ : $+\Delta$



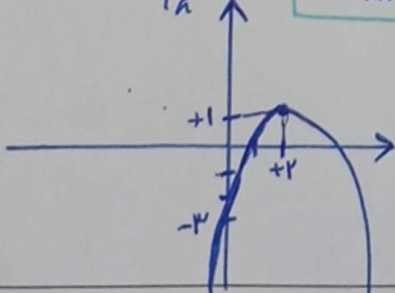
نصف Δ : $+\Delta$ (نصف Δ)

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

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-13}{2(-1)} = \frac{13}{2}$$

الف) $\text{ext}_{\max} \left| \begin{array}{c} -b \\ 2a \\ -\Delta \\ 2a \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \text{ext}_{\max} \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right|$

نصف Δ : $-\Delta$



نصف Δ : $-\Delta$ (نصف Δ)

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

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-13}{2(-1)} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$$

$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{-2} \rightarrow \frac{-4 - 2}{-2} = 1$$

$$\frac{-4 + 2}{-2} = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 3$$

الف) $3^2 - 2(-2) = 9 + 4 = 13$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$\rightarrow 3 - 3(3x - 2) = 2V + W = 70$$