

1- الف) افتحات $[-2, 4]$
 چون a مثبت است آن را Min می‌نامیم
 $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-9}{2} = -4.5$
 $y = 9 + (-1) + 5 = -4$

2- الف) Max در $x = 2$
 نقاط $[-2, 4]$

الف) $a = 2$
 $b = -2$
 $c = a$ (مضرب اول)
 $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times a = 9 - 8a$
 برای آنجا $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 9 - 8a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{9}{8} > a$
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 9 - 8a = 0 \rightarrow 9 = 8a \rightarrow a = \frac{9}{8}$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 9 - 8a < 0 \rightarrow 9 < 8a \rightarrow a > \frac{9}{8}$

ب) $\Delta > 0$
 $9 - 8a > 0$
 $9 > 8a$
 $a < \frac{9}{8}$

الف) $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 2 \rightarrow \pm\sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{2}$

ب) $x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 2 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 1 + \sqrt{2} \\ 1 - \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$

الف) $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$
 $\Delta = 4 - 4 = 0$
 $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} = 1$

ب) $x^2 + x - 4 = 0$
 $\Delta = 1 - 16 = -15$
 از حقیقی بیرون

$$1) x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0 \quad (x-v)(x-f) \begin{cases} x=v \\ x=f \end{cases}$$

$$2) x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0 \quad (x+v)(x-f) \begin{cases} x=-v \\ x=+f \end{cases}$$

$$1) \omega x^2 - 11x + v = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 11x + 24 = 0 \rightarrow (x-v)(x-0) \begin{cases} \frac{v}{0} \\ \frac{0}{0} \end{cases}$$

$$2) \omega x^2 - 10x + v = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \rightarrow (x-v)(x-f) \begin{cases} x=\frac{v}{f} \\ x=\frac{f}{f} \end{cases}$$

1) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-11)^2 - (1 \times 28) \rightarrow 121 - 28 = 93 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-11) \pm \sqrt{93}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{93}}{2}$

2) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4(1)(-24) = 4 + 96 = 100 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 10}{2}$

3) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 24 - 4(1)(-1) = 24 + 4 = 28 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-11) \pm \sqrt{28}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 2\sqrt{7}}{2}$

4) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 10^2 - 4(1)(21) = 100 - 84 = 16 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 4}{2}$

5) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 10^2 - 4(1)(21) = 100 - 84 = 16 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 4}{2}$

6) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 10^2 - 4(1)(21) = 100 - 84 = 16 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 4}{2}$

$s = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{11}{1}$
 $p = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow -1$

1) $s^2 - 2sp = \left(\frac{11}{1}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{11}{1}\right)(-1) = 121 + 22 = 143 \rightarrow \frac{143}{1} = 143$

2) $s^2 - 2sp = \left(\frac{11}{1}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{11}{1}\right)(-1) = 121 + 22 = 143 \rightarrow \frac{143}{1} = 143$

1) $\binom{v}{0} + \binom{1}{1}$

$\binom{v}{0} \rightarrow \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{v!}{0!(v-0)!} = \frac{v!}{0!v!} = \frac{v \times 1 \times \dots \times 1}{0! \times v!} = \frac{v \times 1}{v} = 1$

$\binom{1}{1} = \frac{1!}{1!0!} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times \dots \times 1}{1! \times 0!} = 1$

$\binom{1}{0} = \frac{1!}{0!1!} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times \dots \times 1}{0! \times 1!} = 1$

$\binom{1}{1} = \frac{1!}{1!0!} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times \dots \times 1}{1! \times 0!} = 1$

$\binom{1}{0} = \frac{1!}{0!1!} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times \dots \times 1}{0! \times 1!} = 1$