

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{k}{2 \cdot 2} = 1$$

محل لولیا (3)

$$y = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1 = -1$$

(1, -1)

$$\therefore) \quad a = \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

$$5 \frac{2 \cdot 2}{19} + \frac{4}{19} = \frac{20}{19} + \frac{4}{19} = \frac{24}{19}$$

$$\frac{4(9 - 4(-5)/(-1))}{7 \wedge} = \frac{-31}{\wedge}$$

$$\left(\frac{19}{k}, -\frac{31}{\wedge} \right)$$

(2)

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} =$$

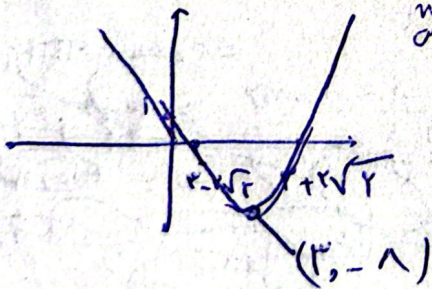
~~4 \pm 4~~

$$\Delta = 16 - 4(1)(1) = 12$$

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$y_{\text{min}} = \frac{-12}{4} = -3$$

$$x = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



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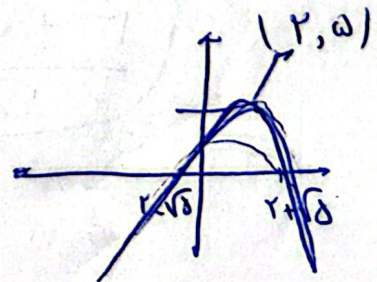
$$y = -x^2 + 6x + 1$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36}}{-2} =$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 4(1)(1) = 32$$

$$y_{\text{max}} = \frac{32}{4} = 8$$

$$x = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$



$$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1$$

Yes

$$\alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$$

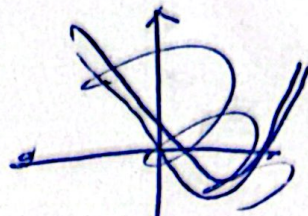
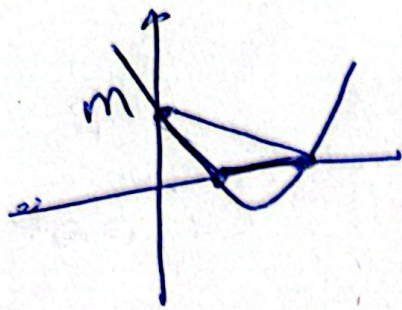
$$r^m - 2\sqrt{r^m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

~~B~~

~~Q~~
Q

$$r^n - n - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{C}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} = \frac{-1}{r}$$



3

$$S = \frac{r}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times m \times \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$m \times \frac{\sqrt{(-m-r)^2 - 4(m)r}}{r} = \frac{r}{m}$$

4

$$\frac{-(\Delta)}{4a}$$

$$\frac{-(9 - 4r(a)|a|)}{4r}$$

$$\frac{-9 + 4r^2}{4r} = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$r(a) = -\sqrt{r} + r(a)^2$$

$$0 = r(a)^2 - r(a) - \sqrt{r}$$

$$r(a) = \frac{r(a) \pm \sqrt{r(a)^2 + 4r}}{2}$$

$$r(a) = \frac{r(a) + \sqrt{r(a)^2 + 4r}}{2}$$

Handwritten notes in Urdu script.

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$$\frac{m \times \sqrt{m^2 + 4r + 4r(m-r)}}{r} = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$\frac{m \times \sqrt{(-m-r)^2}}{r} = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$\frac{m(-m-r)}{r} = \frac{r}{m} \Rightarrow m(m-r) = \frac{r^2}{m}$$

$$-m^2 + rm = r^2$$

$$m = \frac{r}{m-r}$$

$$r = m^2 - rm$$

$$0 = m^2 - rm - r$$

$$m = \frac{r}{m-r} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$m = r \quad m = -1$$

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

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

$$m_1 = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$m_2 = \frac{1}{r}$$

α, β

α, β
 $\alpha - \beta = 2k$

(✓)

$$\sqrt{9a^2 + 1 + 9a - k(b)(1)} = k$$

$$\sqrt{(a-1)^2 - k(a)(1)} = k$$

$$9a^2 + 9a - kb = k^2$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + 1 + 2a - ka} = k$$

~~$9 + 1k > kb$~~
 $1 + 1 - kb = k$
 $kb = 1 + 1$
 $b = 2k$

~~$a^2 - ka + 1 = k^2$~~
 $a(a-k) = k^2 - 1$
 $a = k$
 $(a-k)(a+k) = k^2 - 1$

~~$a = k$~~
 $2k - k = 1$
 $k = 1$

~~$a = k$~~
 $a = 1$
 $a = -1$

$\frac{b}{kb} = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{+a}{-ka} = \frac{1}{-k} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $y_1 = \frac{1(a^2 - k(b)(1-a))}{k^2}$

$y_1 = \frac{-\delta}{k^2}$
 $-(b^2 - k(1)(kb)) = -b^2 - kb$
 $\frac{-b^2 - kb}{kb} = \frac{-b - 1}{k}$
 $\frac{-a^2 - ka}{ka} = \frac{-a - 1}{k}$
 $y = \frac{(a^2 + ka^2)}{ka} = \frac{9a^2}{ka} = \frac{9a}{k}$

$$\frac{9a}{k} = \frac{kb}{k} = \frac{1}{k} - 1$$

$$\frac{9a}{k} = -1 \Rightarrow 9a = -k$$

$$a = \frac{-k}{9}$$

no need to do
 ~~$\frac{b}{k} = \frac{1}{k}$~~

$$\frac{-b - \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{19\epsilon} - \frac{\kappa}{9} \times \frac{1}{\Sigma} + \tau$$

$$\frac{-b - \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{14} - \frac{\kappa}{14} + \frac{\nu\tau}{14}$$

$$\frac{-b - \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{99}{14} - \frac{\kappa}{14}$$

$$-12b - 99 = 12\lambda$$

$$-12b = 12\lambda$$

$$b = \lambda$$

$$\frac{\nu\tau}{14} + \frac{\kappa}{9} = \frac{\nu\tau}{9}$$

9

$$\alpha(\tau\alpha + \kappa) = 0$$

$$\tau\alpha + \kappa = 0$$

$$\tau\alpha + \kappa + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\kappa}{\tau}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha$$

$$\tau\alpha + \kappa + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$\tau\alpha + \kappa + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$\beta(\tau\alpha + \kappa) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-(14 - \kappa(\beta)(\tau\alpha))}{100\alpha}$$

$$r(\alpha + \beta) = \dots$$

$$r\alpha + r\beta = 0$$

$$r\alpha + \beta + r\beta = 0$$

$$\beta(r\alpha + \beta + r) = 0$$

$$\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < 0$$

$$\alpha = -r$$

$$\alpha = \alpha$$

$$y = -\frac{(14 - r(\beta) + r\alpha)}{100\alpha}$$

دولت

$$\frac{r}{\beta} = \dots \Rightarrow r > 0$$

$$y = -\frac{14}{100\alpha} = y > 0$$