

۱) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$

قطب: $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = 1$

$| -1 | \rightarrow$

مینیم دار ✓

(۲)

عرض: $2(1) - 4(1) + 1 = -1$

۲) $-2x^2 + 3x - 5$

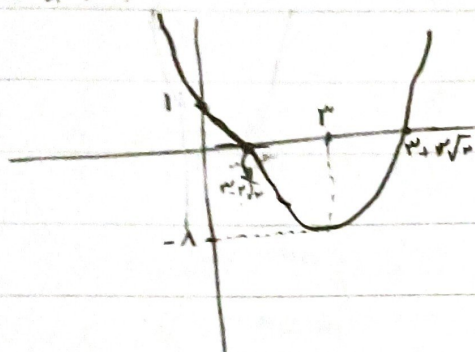
قطب: $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\left(-\frac{3}{4} \right) \rightarrow$

ماکسیم دار ✓

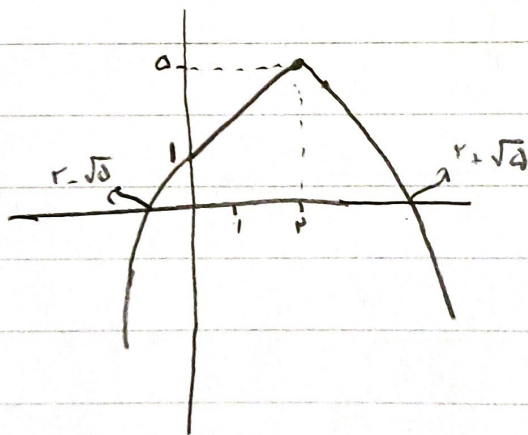
عرض: $\frac{-5}{4}$

الف) $x^2 - 4x + 1$



(۲)

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$



$a = \frac{-2}{B}$

$\frac{-2}{B} + B = 1 \rightarrow -2 + B^2 = B \rightarrow B^2 - B - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (B-2)(B+1) = 0$

$K = -3$

برعکس یا $a = +2$, $B = -1$

(۲)

$4x^2 + 4x - 11 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow K = -3$

$-4 - K + 9 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow K = -3$

$$\alpha + \beta = \sqrt{m}$$

$$\alpha\beta = m$$

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

$$\sqrt{m} - 2m = 1$$

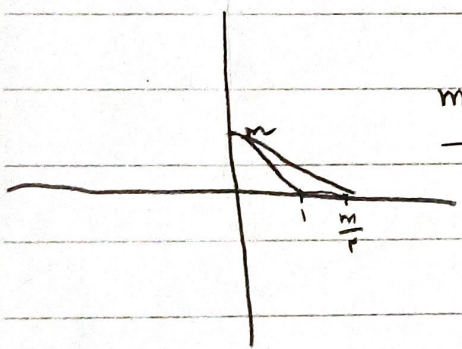
$$m = 1$$

$$-\frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right) \checkmark$$

-√

(1)

جمع فریب صحرا → α = 1, β = m/√



$$\frac{m \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{m}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{m}} \rightarrow m \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} - 1\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{2}$$

$$\frac{m^2}{\sqrt{m}} - m - \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{2} = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \sqrt{m}m - \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{2} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(m - \sqrt{m})}_{\sqrt{m}} \underbrace{(m + 1)}_{-1} = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} \rightarrow \left[\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m}}\right] \approx \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right] \checkmark$$

(1) - ω

min → α > 0

✓ α, حدی 1 - 9

$$\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{1} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon a^2 - 9}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{1} \rightarrow \epsilon \sqrt{a^2} - v\sqrt{a} - 9 = 0$$

$$\epsilon a^2 - v\sqrt{a} - 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 36}}{2\epsilon} = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 36}}{2\epsilon} = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 36}}{2\epsilon} = -\frac{9}{1\sqrt{a}}$$

(1)

✓ 9

α > 0

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \pm \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + 2a + 1} - \epsilon a = \pm \quad - \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - 2a + 1} = \pm \rightarrow \sqrt{(a-1)^2} = \pm$$

(2)

$$|a-1| = \pm \rightarrow a = 2 \text{ و } a = -1$$

بجواب ϵ ؛
بجواب $1-\epsilon$ ؛

$$x^2 - 1 \cdot x + b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \pm \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - 4b} = \pm$$

$$1 - 4b = \epsilon \rightarrow b = \frac{1-\epsilon}{4}$$

مقادیر اول $\rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{a} = \pm$

مقادیر دوم $\rightarrow x^2 - 1 \cdot x + 2\epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{a} = 2\epsilon$

$$2\epsilon - 2 = \pm 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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

- 1

مختصات $= \left(-\frac{a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{a}{4} + 2 \right)$

(2)

$$y = 2bx^2 - bx - 1$$

$$2b \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} b - 1 = \frac{a}{4} + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} + 2 = -1$$

مختصات $= \left(\frac{b}{4b} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{b}{4} - 1 \right)$

$$12 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 - 3 + 2 = \frac{-b}{4} - 1 \quad b - 9 \rightarrow -b + 12 = 9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{12}{16} - 1 = \frac{-b}{4} - 1$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{-b}{4} \quad -b = 3 \quad b = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = 2\alpha x^2 + \epsilon x + \beta$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\beta}{2\alpha}$$

$$y = -\alpha x^2 + \epsilon x + \beta$$

(2) - 9

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$S = \frac{\epsilon}{a} = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{2} + \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$y = -2x^2 + \epsilon x + 1 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$y = \alpha x^2 + \epsilon x + \beta$$

$$S = -\frac{\epsilon}{2} = \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{2} + \beta = -\frac{\epsilon}{2} = \beta = -1 \times \beta < \alpha$$

Benobar

مختصات $\left(-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\epsilon}{4}, \frac{11}{4} \right)$

✓

$a^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 12)a + a + b - 1 = 0$ -1

$a^2 - a^2 - b^2 + 12a + a + b - 1 = 0$ (2)

$-b^2 + 12a + a + b - 1 = 0$
 $(a-1)(b-1) = 0$ $a + b = 1 + 1 = 2$ (d) ✓

$1 + b = 1 + b^2 - 12$

$b^2 - b - 11 = 0$

$(b-4)(b+3) = 0$
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