

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

-1

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

$| -1 \rightarrow$  سینہ دار

عرض:  $2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1 = -1$

2)  $-2x^2 + 3x - 5$

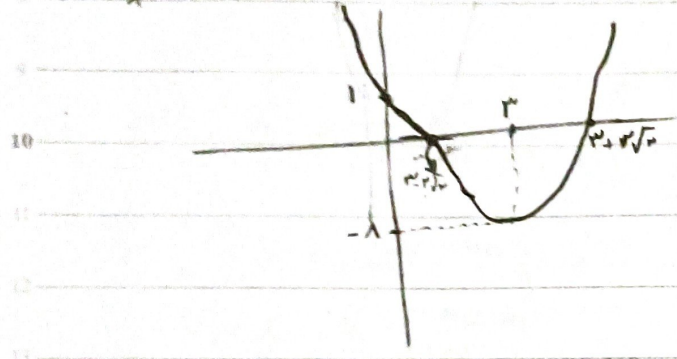
قطر:  $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$

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

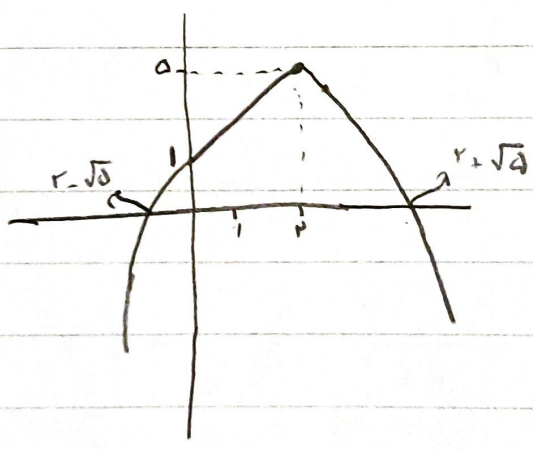
عرض:  $\frac{-5}{4}$

الف)  $x^2 - 4x + 1$

-2



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  $a = +2, B = -1$

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

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

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

$$\alpha\beta = m$$

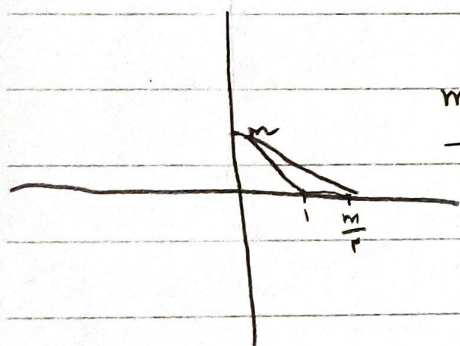
$$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1$$

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

$$m = 1$$

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

جمع فرایب صحرا  $\rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m}}$



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

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

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

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

min  $\rightarrow a > 0$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{9 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{m}a^2 - \sqrt{m} - 2a = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{m}a^2 - \sqrt{m} - 2a = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m} \pm \sqrt{(\sqrt{m})^2 - 4(2\sqrt{m})(-2)}}{2(2\sqrt{m})} = \frac{\sqrt{m} \pm \sqrt{m + 16\sqrt{m}}}{4\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{m} \pm \sqrt{m} \sqrt{1 + 16}}{4\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{m} \pm 4\sqrt{m}}{4\sqrt{m}} = \frac{1 \pm 4}{4}$$

$a > 0$

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

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

$$|a-1| = 2 \rightarrow a = 3 \text{ و } a = -1$$

زیرا، نتیجتاً او -1 است

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

$$1 - 4b = 4 \rightarrow b = -3/4$$

معادله اول  $\rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{a} = 2$

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

$2\epsilon - 3 = 3/4$

$$y = -9x^2 + 9x + 2 \quad - 1$$

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

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

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

$a = -12$

مختصات =  $(\frac{b}{2\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-b}{4} - 1)$

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

$$\frac{12}{15} - 1 = \frac{-b}{4} - 1$$

$$\frac{2}{15} = \frac{-b}{4} \quad -b = 8$$

$$b = -8$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benobar

مختصات  $(-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

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

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

$-b^2 + 13a + b - 1 = 0$   
 $(a-1)(b-1) = 0$        $a + b = 1 + 1 = 2$  (d)

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

$b^2 - b - 11 = 0$

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

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