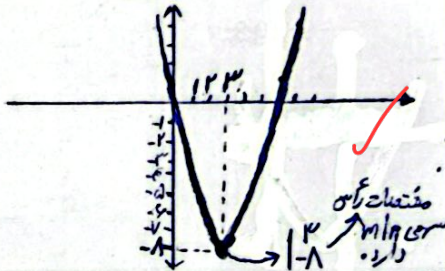


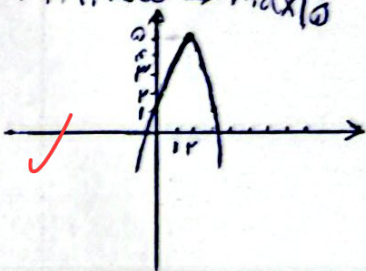
الف) $y = 2x^2 - 6x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$ در $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y = 2(\frac{3}{2})^2 - 6(\frac{3}{2}) + 1 = -1 \rightarrow \text{min} | -1$ ✓

ب) $y = -2x^2 + 3x - 1 \rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$ در $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow y = -2(\frac{3}{4})^2 + 3(\frac{3}{4}) - 1 = \frac{5}{8} \rightarrow \text{max} | \frac{5}{8}$ ✓

الف) $x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y_s = 9 - 18 + 1 = -8$
 $y = x^2 - 6x + 1$
 $C = 1$
 $\rightarrow \text{min} | -8$
 $\rightarrow \text{min} | -8$



ب) $y = -x^2 + 6x + 1 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y_s = -(\frac{3}{2})^2 + 6(\frac{3}{2}) + 1 = 10 \frac{1}{4}$
 $C = 1$
 $\rightarrow \text{max} | 10 \frac{1}{4}$



$S = \alpha + \beta$ و $P = \alpha\beta \rightarrow x^2 - Sx + P = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} P = -3 \\ S = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow 9x^2 + kx - 9x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow -9 + k - 2 = 0 \rightarrow k - 11 = 0 \rightarrow k = 11$ ✓

$S = \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{m} \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = m \rightarrow \sqrt{m} = \sqrt{m} - 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} = \frac{m-1}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{(m-1)^2}{4}$
 $\rightarrow 4m = m^2 - 2m + 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 6m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-4}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2}$
 $m = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$
 $m = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4} < 0$
 $m = 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - mx - m = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = P = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓

$y = 2x^2 - (m+1)x + m \rightarrow 2 - m - 1 + m = 0 \rightarrow a + b + c = 0$
 $x = 0 \rightarrow y = m$
 $\rightarrow S = \frac{a+c}{b} = \frac{2+m}{-(m+1)} = \frac{m}{m+1} \rightarrow m(m-1) = 2 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 2 = 0$
 $\rightarrow (m-3)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 3 \\ m = -1 \end{cases}$
 $m = 3 \rightarrow \frac{m}{m+1} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{m}{m+1} = \frac{-1}{0}$ (undefined)

$\min \left\{ \frac{b}{Fa}, \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} \right\} \rightarrow \min \left\{ \frac{b}{Fa}, \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} \right\}$ چون تابع \min داریم $\rightarrow a > 0$ *
 $\rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} = \frac{-(b^2 - 4ac)}{Fa} = \frac{-(4 - 4a^2)}{4a} = \frac{4a^2 - 4}{4a} = \frac{a^2 - 1}{a}$ (۲)
 $\rightarrow 2a^2 - 1 = \frac{a^2 - 1}{a} \rightarrow 2a^3 - a^2 - 1 = 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر } a}$ $\rightarrow a^2 - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow a = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$ $\rightarrow a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ $\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$ *
 $\rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow$ برای $a=1$ معادله \rightarrow $a = -1$ معادله

$x^2 - (x+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 - x + a = 0 \rightarrow -x + a = 0 \rightarrow x = a$
 $\alpha + \beta = \alpha + \alpha + 1 = 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-1)}{1} = 1$
 $\alpha \times \beta = \alpha \times (\alpha + 1) = \alpha^2 + \alpha = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a}{1} = a$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha + 1 = 1 \\ \alpha^2 + \alpha = a \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha = 0 \\ \alpha^2 + \alpha = a \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \alpha^2 + \alpha = a \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow x^2 - (x+1)x + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 - x + b = 0 \rightarrow -x + b = 0 \rightarrow x = b$
 $\alpha + \beta = 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{-b}{a} = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\alpha \times \beta = \alpha(\alpha + 1) = \alpha^2 + \alpha = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a}{1} = a$
 $\rightarrow \alpha^2 + \alpha = a \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \alpha - a = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4a}}{2}$
 $\rightarrow (\alpha \times \beta') - (\alpha \times \beta) = 2a - a = a$ (۲)

$y = -ax^2 + ax + 1 \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_5 = -a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = -\frac{a}{4} + \frac{a}{2} + 1 = \frac{a}{4} + 1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{a+1}{4} = 2b \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{b}{4} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{a+1}{4} = b - \frac{b}{4} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{a+1}{4} = \frac{3b}{4} - 1 \rightarrow a+1 = 3b - 4 \rightarrow a = 3b - 5$ (۲)
 $\rightarrow y = -ax^2 + ax + 1 \rightarrow y = 12x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow -\frac{b+1}{4} = 12 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{12}{4} + 1 = 6 - 3 + 1 = 4$
 $\rightarrow \frac{b+1}{4} = 4 \rightarrow b+1 = 16 \rightarrow b = 15$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 15 \\ a = -12 \end{cases} \rightarrow b - a = 15 - (-12) = 27$ (۳)

$y = r\omega a x^2 + \epsilon x + B = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-\epsilon}{r\omega a} \quad (I) \\ \alpha \times \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{B}{r\omega a} \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{B}{r\omega a} \xrightarrow{B \neq 0} \alpha = \frac{1}{r\omega a}$
 $(I) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{r\omega a} - \alpha \xrightarrow{B > 0} \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{\epsilon+1}{\omega} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\epsilon+1}{\omega} \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = r\omega a x^2 + \epsilon x + B \rightarrow y = -x^2 + \epsilon x + 1 \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-\epsilon}{-2} = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$
 $y_5 = -\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2 + \epsilon \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) + 1 = -\frac{\epsilon^2}{4} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + 1 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} + 1$

$x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1)x + (a+b) = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = a^2 + b^2 - 1 = a+b \quad (I)$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = a+b-1 = ab \quad (II)$
 $a^2 + b^2 - (a+b) - 1 = ab \xrightarrow{(I) \text{ در } (II)}$
 $\frac{a+b}{y} - 1 - 1 = \frac{ab}{y} \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{y} - 2 = \frac{ab}{y} \rightarrow \frac{a+b - 2y}{y} = \frac{ab}{y} \rightarrow a+b - 2y = ab$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = y \\ a+b = y \end{cases} \rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (y-1)^2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$
 $\rightarrow a+b = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ (۲)

* $a+b > 0$ و a, b هر دو مثبت باشند