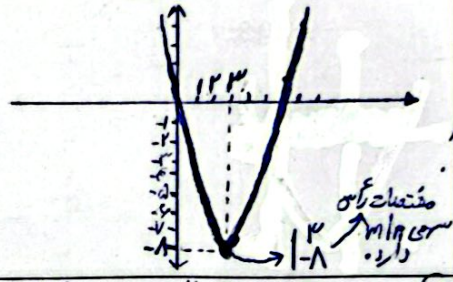


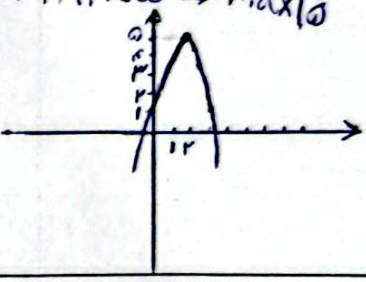
$y = 2x^2 - 6x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$  در  $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y = 2(\frac{3}{2})^2 - 6(\frac{3}{2}) + 1 = -1$   
 $\rightarrow \min | -1$

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

$y = x^2 - 6x + 1$   
 $C = 1$   
 $\rightarrow \min | -1$   
 $\rightarrow \min | 3$



$y = -x^2 + 6x + 1$   
 $C = 1$   
 $\rightarrow \max | 10$



$S = \alpha + \beta, P = \alpha\beta \rightarrow x^2 - Sx + P = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} P = -3 \\ S = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$   
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$   
 $\rightarrow Fx^2 + Kx - 9x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow -F + K + 9 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow K + 7 = 0 \rightarrow K = -7$   
 $\rightarrow K = -7$

$S = \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{m} \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} - 2\sqrt{m} = 1$   
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = m \rightarrow \sqrt{m} = \sqrt{m} - 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m} = \frac{m-1}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{(m-1)^2}{4}$   
 $\rightarrow 4m = m^2 - 2m + 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 6m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-4}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2}$   
 $\rightarrow m = 1$  (valid)  
 $\rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$  (invalid)  
 $\rightarrow P = \frac{1}{4}$

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

$\min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{Fa} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{Fa} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{Fa} = \frac{-(b^2 - 4ac)}{Fa} = \frac{-(4 - 4a^2)}{Fa} = \frac{4a^2 - 4}{Fa} = \frac{4}{a} - \frac{4}{Fa}$

$\rightarrow 2a^2 - 4 = 2\lambda a \rightarrow 2a^2 - 2\lambda a - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر 2}} \lambda a^2 - \lambda a - 2 = 0$

$\rightarrow a = \frac{-(-\lambda) \pm \sqrt{(-\lambda)^2 - 4(-2)(\lambda)}}{2\lambda} = \frac{\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 8\lambda}}{2\lambda} = \frac{\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda(\lambda + 8)}}{2\lambda} = \frac{\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda(\lambda + 8)}}{2\lambda}$

$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{برای } \lambda = 1 \text{ مقدار}$

$x^2 - (x+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 - x + a = 0 \rightarrow -x + a = 0 \rightarrow x = a$

$\alpha + \beta = \alpha + \alpha + 1 = 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-1)}{1} = 1$

$\alpha \times \beta = \alpha \times (\alpha + 1) = \alpha^2 + \alpha = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\rightarrow x^2 - (2\alpha + 1)x + \alpha(\alpha + 1) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - (2\alpha + 1)x + \alpha^2 + \alpha = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{-b}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 0$

$\alpha \times \beta = \alpha(\alpha + 1) = 1 \rightarrow 0(0 + 1) = 1 \rightarrow 0 = 1$  (Contradiction)

$\rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = 1$

$y = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_s = -a(\frac{1}{2})^2 + a(\frac{1}{2}) + 2 = -\frac{a}{4} + \frac{a}{2} + 2 = \frac{a}{4} + 2$

$y = 2bx^2 - bx - 1 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-(-b)}{4b} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y_s = 2b(\frac{1}{4})^2 - b(\frac{1}{4}) - 1 = \frac{2b}{16} - \frac{b}{4} - 1 = \frac{b}{8} - \frac{2b}{8} - 1 = -\frac{b}{8} - 1$

$\rightarrow \frac{a}{4} + 2 = -\frac{b}{8} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{8} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{2a + b}{8} = -3 \rightarrow 2a + b = -24$

$\rightarrow y = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \rightarrow y = 12x^2 - 12x + 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b+1}{a} = 12x \frac{1}{12} - \frac{12}{12} + 2 = 1 - 1 + 2 = 2$

$\rightarrow \frac{b+1}{a} = 2 \rightarrow b+1 = 2a \rightarrow b = 2a - 1$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -6 \\ a = -11 \end{cases} \rightarrow b - a = -6 - (-11) = -6 + 11 = 5$

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

$(I) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{r\omega a} - \alpha \xrightarrow{B > \alpha} \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{\epsilon + 1}{\omega} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\epsilon + 1}{\omega} \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = r\omega a x^2 + \epsilon x + B \rightarrow y = -x^2 + \epsilon x + 1 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-\epsilon}{-2} = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \rightarrow y_s = -(\frac{\epsilon}{2})^2 + \epsilon(\frac{\epsilon}{2}) + 1 = -\frac{\epsilon^2}{4} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + 1 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} + 1$

$x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 1)x + (a+b) = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = a^2 + b^2 - 1 = a + b \quad (I)$

$P = \frac{c}{a} = a + b - 1 = ab \quad (II)$

$a^2 + b^2 - (a+b) - 1 = ab \xrightarrow{(I) \text{ in } (II)} (a+b)^2 - 2ab - 1 - 1 = ab$

$\frac{a+b=y}{a+b=y} \rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 1 = ab \rightarrow (y-1)(y+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \rightarrow a+b = 1 \\ y = -1 \rightarrow a+b = -1 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = 1 \\ a+b = -1 \end{cases}$

\*  $a+b > 0$  and  $a, b$  are positive numbers