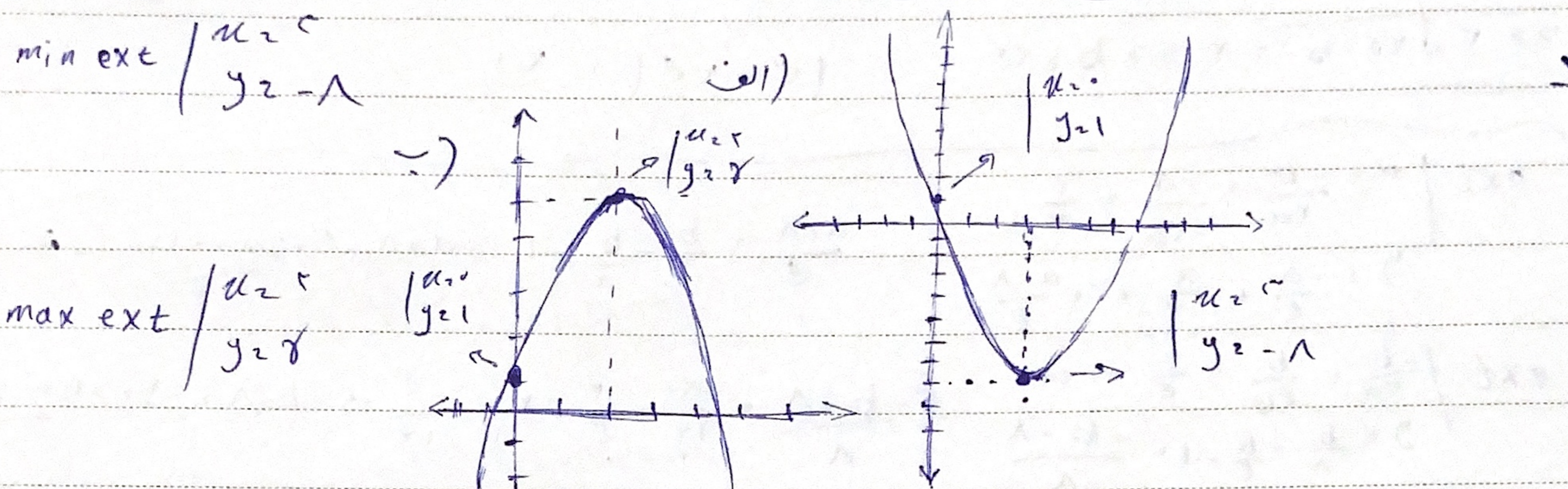


(الف) $\min \text{ ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ y = 1 - 4 + 1 = -1 \end{array} \right.$ $\max \text{ ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ y = 1 - 4 + 1 = -1 \end{array} \right.$



۳- معادله درجه سوم در اینجا یک ریشه حقیقی دارد

$u^3 + ku^2 - 9u - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (u - \alpha)(u - \beta)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (u^3 - (\alpha + \beta)u^2 + \alpha\beta u - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow (u^3 - u^2 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow (u - 2)(u + 1)(u - 2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2, \beta = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4 - 9 = k - 4 \Rightarrow k = -1$

عبارت بر $(u + 1)$ بخش پذیر است

$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \times m \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{m-1})^2}{1} = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$\Rightarrow y = \begin{cases} u^2 - 2u + 1 \\ u^2 + u + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$y = au^2 + cu + d \quad \min \quad a > 0 \quad y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4a^2 - 9}{12a} = \frac{4}{3a}$

$\Rightarrow 4a^2 - 9 = 4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{40}}{8} = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ غیر قابل قبول $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$

\Rightarrow به ازای $a = \frac{1}{2}$

$$u^r - (a+1)u + a = 0 \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 1 + 2a - 2a}}{1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |a - 1| = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2 \text{ or } a = 0 \rightarrow \text{غیر قابل قبول} \Rightarrow u^r - 1 \cdot u + b = 0 \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4b}}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{1-4b} = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{8} \quad |3 - 4b| = 1$$

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{c} u = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{-a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{\epsilon} + \epsilon = \frac{a+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{a+\epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{b}{\epsilon} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 \Rightarrow a+\epsilon = \epsilon \Rightarrow a = -\epsilon$$

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{c} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{b}{2b} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow u \\ y = \frac{b}{\lambda} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - 1 = \frac{-b-\lambda}{\lambda} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{-b-\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \epsilon = \frac{-\epsilon}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow -b-\lambda = -\epsilon \Rightarrow b = -\epsilon - \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow b - a = -\epsilon(-\lambda) = \epsilon$$

$$y = \gamma a u^r + \epsilon u + \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{\beta}{\gamma a} \Rightarrow \gamma a^r = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\times \text{ اگر } \alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \gamma \delta \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma \delta} + \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -1 \rightarrow \text{غیر قابل قبول}$$

$$\checkmark \text{ اگر } \alpha = \frac{-1}{\delta} \rightarrow \gamma \delta \cdot \frac{-1}{\delta} \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma \delta} + \epsilon \cdot \frac{-1}{\delta} + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\gamma a^r + \epsilon a + 1 \quad \text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{c} u = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ y = -\gamma \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \epsilon \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{2} + 1 = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{لا جواب}$$

1. $\alpha = 1$ از اعداد \Rightarrow حاصل ضرب ϵ (طبیعی) \Rightarrow جمع آن ϵ

$$\Rightarrow a + b = a^r + b^r - 1 \Rightarrow 1 + b = 1 + b^r - 1 \Rightarrow b^r - b - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{\epsilon}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{غیر قابل قبول} \Rightarrow a + b = 1 + \epsilon = \delta$$