

الف) $x = \frac{-(-4)}{2 \cdot 2} = 1$ و $y = -1 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{min} \\ \checkmark \end{matrix}$

ب) $x = \frac{-(3)}{2(-2)} = \frac{3}{4}$ و $y = \frac{-31}{8} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{31}{8} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{max} \\ \checkmark \end{matrix}$ (۲)

الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-(-4)}{2(1)} = 2$ و $y = -1$

ب) $x = \frac{-(4)}{2(-1)} = 2$ و $y = 5$

x	2	3	4
y	-1	-1	-1

x	1	2	3
y	5	5	5

$x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$ $ab = -2$ $a + b = 1$

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

ساخت جدول $P(x) = 0$ $f(x) + k(x)^2 - 9(x) - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 + 4kx - 11 - 2 = 0$

$11 + 4k = 0 \rightarrow k = -\frac{11}{4}$ (۲)

$x^2 - 3mx + m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 3m$ $\alpha\beta = m$ $(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 = (a+b) - 2\sqrt{ab}$

$1 - 3m - 2\sqrt{m} \leftrightarrow 1 - 3m - 2\sqrt{m} \rightarrow t = \sqrt{m}, m = t^2 \rightarrow 1 - 3t^2 - 2t = 0$

$3t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (3t-1)(t+1) = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}$ یا $t = -1$ $t = \sqrt{m} > 0$ $t = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{9}$ (۲)

ضرایب تابع $\rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $\Delta = (m-2)^2$

$x_1 = \frac{m+2+(m-2)}{4}$ $x_2 = \frac{2m}{4} = \frac{m}{2}$ $y = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1}{1}$

ساخت جدول $x = 1$ $x = \frac{m}{2}$ $y = x^2 - 3x + 1 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{3}{1}$

مجموع از مبدأ تابع = ارتفاع منتهی ، اختلاف از منتهی = با علامت $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}$

با علامت $\rightarrow x^2 - mx - m = 0 \rightarrow \frac{e}{a} = \frac{-n}{2} \rightarrow m = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2}$ (۲)

با علامت $= \frac{\sqrt{(m+2)^2 - 4m}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + 4m + 4 - 4m}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + 4}}{4} = \frac{|m-2|}{4}$

$S_0 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{|m-2|}{4} \times |m| = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow |m(m-2)| = 3 \rightarrow m(m-2) = 3 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 3 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow m(m-2) = -3 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$

$$x^2 = \frac{-r}{ra} \Rightarrow x \left(\frac{r}{ra} \right) + r \left(\frac{-r}{ra} \right) + a = \frac{r}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{ra} - \frac{a}{ra} + a = \frac{r}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + ra}{ra} = \frac{r}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda a^2 - ra - \lambda s = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{r}{\lambda} \text{ جزي} \\ a = r \end{cases}$$

(1, 1, 0)

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + as = 0 \xrightarrow{a+b+c} x_1 = 1, x_2 = a+1$$

$$x^2 - (r(r)+1)x + bs = 0 \xrightarrow{S.S.I.} x_1 = r, x_2 = r$$

(2)

$$y = -ax^2 + ax + r \rightarrow \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{عناصير} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{a}{a} + r \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + r = \frac{b}{a} - 1$$

$$y = rbx^2 - bx - 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{عناصير} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{b}{a} - 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} - 1 - \frac{b}{a} - 1 = \frac{a}{2} + r \rightarrow a = -2$$

(3)

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{b}{ra} \Rightarrow r\alpha\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{ra} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-r}{ra} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{a} \quad \beta = -1 \quad \alpha = -\frac{1}{a}, \beta = +1$$

$$b > a \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-(-r)}{ra} = \frac{r}{a} \quad y = \frac{a}{a} > 0$$

(4) ناجه اول

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \cdot b - a + b = 1 \\ a + b = a^2 + b^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow ab - a - b + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (b-1)(a-1) = 0$$

$$1 + b = 1 + b^2 - 1 \rightarrow b = b^2 - 1 \rightarrow b^2 - b - 1 = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$a + b \rightarrow r + 1 = a \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow -r + 1 = -1 \quad \text{جزي}$$

(5)