

الف)  $x = \frac{-(-4)}{2 \cdot 2} = 1$  و  $y = -1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases} \text{ min}$   
 ب)  $x = \frac{-(3)}{2(-2)} = \frac{3}{4}$  و  $y = \frac{-31}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{31}{8} \end{cases} \text{ max}$

الف)  $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-(-4)}{2(1)} = 2$  و  $y = -1$   $\rightarrow x = \frac{-(4)}{2(-1)} = 2$  و  $y = 5$

x	1	2	3
y	-1	-1	-1

x	1	2	3
y	5	5	5

$kx^3 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$   $ab = -2$   $a + b = 1$   
 $x^2 - (a+b)x + ab = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$   
 $P(x) = 0 \rightarrow P(2) + k(2)^2 - 9(2) - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 8 + 4k - 18 - 2 = 0$   
 $4k - 12 = 0 \rightarrow k = 3$

$x^2 - 3mx + m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 3m$   $\alpha\beta = m$   $(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 = (a+b) - 2\sqrt{ab}$   
 $1 - 3m - 2\sqrt{m} \leftrightarrow 1 - 3m - 2\sqrt{m} \rightarrow t = \sqrt{m}, m = t^2 \rightarrow 1 - 3t^2 - 2t = 0$   
 $3t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (3t-1)(t+1) = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}$   $t = \sqrt{m} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{9}$   
 $x^2 - mx + m = 0 \rightarrow \frac{e}{a} = \frac{-n}{2} \rightarrow m = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2}$

ضرب تابع  $\rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$   $\Delta = (m-2)^2$   
 $a = m$   
 $b = -(m+2)$   
 $c = m$   
 $x_1 = \frac{m+2+(m-2)}{2} = m$   $x_2 = \frac{m-2-(m-2)}{2} = -1$   
 اعداد  $x = 1$   $x = \frac{m}{2}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + ra}{ra} = \frac{r}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda a^r - ra - \lambda s. \rightarrow \left\{ \right.$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + as. \xrightarrow{a+b+cs.} x_1 = 1, x_2 = a = r$$

$$x^r - (r(r)+1)x + bs. \xrightarrow{S sl.} x_1 = \varepsilon, x_2 = \gamma \quad \text{دو جواب}$$

$$x^r - (r)x = r \gamma$$

$$y. -ax^r + ax + r \rightarrow \frac{-a}{-ra} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{eat } s \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{a}{r} + r \end{array} \right. \rightarrow r \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^r - r \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$y. r b x^r - bx - 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{eat } s \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{b}{ra} - 1 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b s \rightarrow \\ b - a \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{6}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^r \times r b - b \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) - 1 = \frac{a}{r} + r \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r} - 1 = \frac{a}{r} + r \rightarrow a = -r$$

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

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

$$B) \alpha \Rightarrow \text{المحل } \alpha = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{ra} = \frac{r}{a} \quad y = \frac{a}{a} = 1$$

ناتمام

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

$$1 + b = 1 + b^r - 1 \rightarrow b = b^r - 1 \rightarrow b^r - b - 1 = 0 \rightarrow b = r, -r$$

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