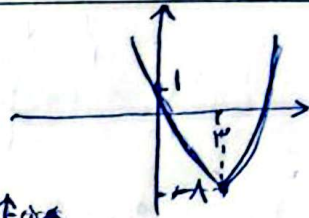


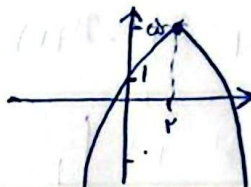
الف)  $a=2$  و  $a > 0 \Rightarrow$  نمودار min دارد  $\rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow ext(1, -1)$

ب)  $a=-2$  و  $a < 0 \Rightarrow$  نمودار max دارد  $\rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-11}{-8} = \frac{11}{8} \end{cases} \rightarrow ext(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{8})$

الف)  $ext = 1$  و  $ext = \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow a > 0$



ب)  $ext = 1$  و  $ext = \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow a < 0$



$a(x-\alpha)^2 + (x-\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow a(x^2 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x)(x-\beta) = a(x^3 - \beta x^2 + \alpha^2 x - \beta \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x^2 \alpha + 2\alpha x \alpha \beta) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{a(x^3 - (\beta + 2\alpha)x^2 + (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta)x - \beta\alpha^2)}_A = kx^3 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$a = k \Rightarrow k \times A = kx^3 - (k(\beta + 2\alpha))x^2 + (k(\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta))x - k\beta\alpha^2 = kx^3 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow -2 = -k\beta\alpha^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-2}{k\beta} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \Rightarrow k = -k(\beta + 2\alpha) = -k - k\alpha = -k + 1 = -2 \Rightarrow k = -2$

$\sqrt{\alpha - \sqrt{\beta}} = 1 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha - \sqrt{\beta}})^2 = \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{m} \Rightarrow$

$\sqrt{m}^2 - \sqrt{m} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 \wedge \frac{c}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = 1 \wedge \sqrt{m} = -1$

$\sqrt{m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$

$\sqrt{m}^2 - m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m}^2 - m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1 \wedge \frac{c}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (m+2)^2 - 4m = m^2 - 2m + 4 = (m-1)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = m-1 \Rightarrow$

$x_1 = \frac{(m+2) + (m-1)}{2} = \frac{m}{2}$  و  $x_2 = \frac{(m+2) - (m-1)}{2} = 1$  و  $A(1, 0)$  و  $B(\frac{m}{2}, 0)$  و  $C(0, m)$

$S_{ABC} = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta = |\frac{m}{2} - 1|$  و  $|\alpha \cdot \beta| = |m| \Rightarrow \frac{|m-2|}{2} \times |m| = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow$

$|m-2| \times |m| = m \Rightarrow m(m-2) = m \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - m = 0 \Rightarrow (m-3)(m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1 \wedge m = 3$

$m(m-2) = -m \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m + m = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m$  (no real solution)

$\Rightarrow y = x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow y = x^2 - 3x + 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{m}{2}$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}$

$g = a^2x^2 + 2ax + a \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2a}$   
 کترین مقدار برای  $x$  است  
 $a < 0$

$a\left(\frac{9}{4a^2}\right) - \frac{9}{4a} + a = \frac{9 - 11 + 4a^2}{4a} = \frac{4a^2 - 2}{4a}$

$\frac{4a^2 - 2}{4a} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow 4a^2 - 2 = \frac{4}{\lambda} \Rightarrow 4a^2 - 2\lambda a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{\lambda} \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{\lambda}$   
 $\lambda = \frac{9}{a}$

$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow x_1 \text{ و } x_2 = x_1 + 2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\frac{c}{a} = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{c}{2}$   
 $x^2 - (2x+1)x + b = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + b = 0 \Rightarrow$

$x_1 + x_2 = 5 = 10 \Rightarrow x_1 \text{ و } x_2 = x_1 + 2 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_1 + 2 = 10 \Rightarrow 2x_1 = 8 \Rightarrow x_1 = 4 \Rightarrow x_2 = 6$

$y_1 = -ax^2 + ax + 2 \mid \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $-a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 = 2 + \frac{a}{4}$

$y_2 = 2bx^2 - bx - 1 \rightarrow 2 + \frac{a}{4} = 2b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - b\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 \Rightarrow 2 + \frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 1 \Rightarrow$

$\frac{a}{4} = -2 \Rightarrow a = -8$   
 $y_2 = 2bx^2 - bx - 1 \mid \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $-\frac{b}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow b = 1$

$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{\gamma \alpha} = \alpha \cdot \beta \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma \alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\gamma}$

if  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} + \beta = \frac{-r}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta = -1 \rightarrow \beta < \alpha$

if  $\alpha = -\frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\omega} + \beta = \frac{-r}{\omega} \Rightarrow \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta > \alpha$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \text{ و } \beta = 1 \Rightarrow y = -\omega x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow \text{ext } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2\omega} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{9}{4\omega} \end{array} \right\}$

$a + b = 5 = \frac{-b}{a} = a^2 + b^2 - 12 \text{ و } ab = p = \frac{c}{a} = \alpha + b - 1$

$(a+b) = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s^2 - r^2} - 12 \Rightarrow (a+b) = \frac{(a+b)^2 - 2ab}{a+b-1} - 12 \Rightarrow$

$(a+b) = (a+b)^2 - 2(a+b-1) - 12 = (a+b)^2 - 2(a+b) + 2 - 12 \Rightarrow$

$(a+b) = (a+b)^2 - 2(a+b) - 10 \Rightarrow (a+b)^2 - 3(a+b) - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$((a+b) - 5)((a+b) + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow (a+b) = 5 \Rightarrow a + b = 5$

غیوتی و غیوتی