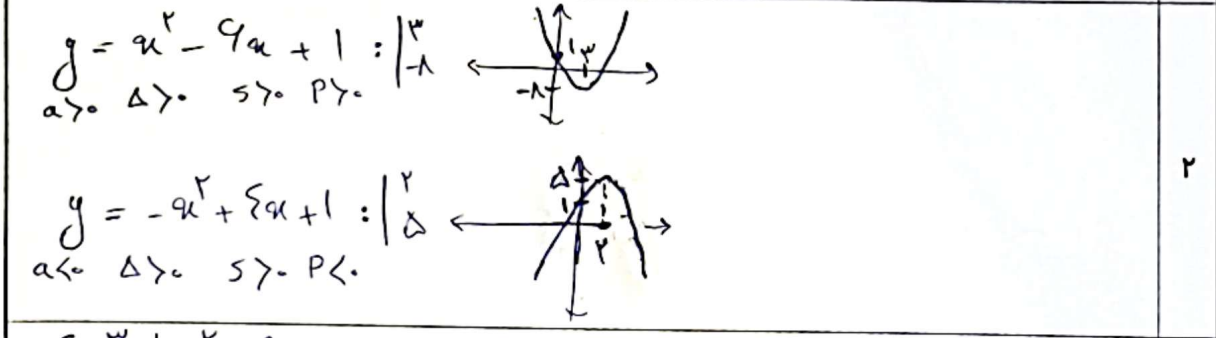


$y = 2x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1 \xrightarrow{\alpha > 0} \text{Min}$ 1
 $y = -2x^2 + 2x - 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha < 0} \text{Max}$ $\frac{3}{\varepsilon}$
 $\frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon \alpha} = -\frac{9 - \varepsilon_0}{-1} = \frac{31}{1}$



$\varepsilon x^2 + kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0 \qquad \alpha\beta = -2 \quad \alpha + \beta = 1$
 $y = \varepsilon(x - \alpha)^2(x - \beta) = \varepsilon(x^2 - 2\alpha x + \alpha^2)(x - \beta)$
 $\left. \begin{aligned} -\varepsilon\alpha^2\beta &= -2 \\ \alpha\beta &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} -\varepsilon\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \beta = 1$
 $Kx^2 = -\varepsilon\beta x^2 - \Lambda x^2 \rightarrow K = -\varepsilon\beta - \Lambda \Rightarrow K = -3\varepsilon + 2 = \boxed{-10}$

$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = 1 \rightarrow 5 - 2\sqrt{P} = 1 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{P} = 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{P} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow P = \frac{16}{9}$
 $\sqrt{9x^2 - 9x - 1} = x \rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{9}}$

$y = 2x^2 - (m+2)x + m \quad \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon - 4m}}{2} = \frac{(m-2)^2}{2}$
 $\text{علاوه} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(m-2)^2}{2} \times m = \frac{c}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{m(m-2)^2}{4} = \frac{c}{\varepsilon}$
 $\frac{m(m-2)^2}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow m(m-2)^2 = 6 \rightarrow m = 3$
 $\frac{m(m-2)^2}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow m(m-2)^2 = -6 \rightarrow m = -1$
 ① $y = x^2 - 3x + 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{c}{a}$
 ② $y = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{1}$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{a} = \frac{V}{K_r} \Rightarrow \frac{q - \varepsilon a^r}{a} = \frac{V}{r} \Rightarrow \Delta - \Delta a^r = -Va \Rightarrow \Delta a^r - Va - \Delta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (\Delta a + q)(a - r) = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-q}{\Delta}$$

$$a = rV$$

(سوال گفته بهترین جواب $a < 0$)

بازای یک مقدار

$$q^r - (a-1)q + a = 0 \xrightarrow{a+b+c=0} \begin{cases} q = 1 \\ q = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = P_1 = r$$

$$q^r - (ra+1)q + b = 0 \Rightarrow q^r - 10q + b = 0$$

$$(q - \varepsilon)(q - \eta) = 0 \Rightarrow b = r\varepsilon \Rightarrow P_r = r\varepsilon$$

$$P_r - P_1 = r\varepsilon - r = r1$$

$$\begin{aligned} -aq^r + q^2 + r &\rightarrow \text{Erat} \left/ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{a+1}{\varepsilon} \end{array} \right. \\ rbq^r - bq - 1 &\rightarrow \text{Erat} \left/ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ \frac{-b-1}{\Delta} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{r}{\varepsilon} - r + r = \frac{-1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-b-1}{\Delta r} \rightarrow -r = -b-1 \rightarrow b = -r$$

$$b - a = r$$

$$S = \frac{-\varepsilon}{r\Delta a} \quad P = \frac{B}{r\Delta a} \rightarrow \alpha P = \frac{B}{r\Delta a} \rightarrow r\Delta \alpha^r = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\Delta}$$

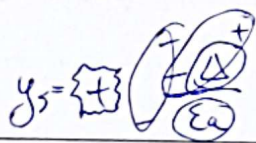
$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{\Delta} \rightarrow B = -1 \times \\ \alpha = -\frac{1}{\Delta} \rightarrow B = 1 \checkmark (B > \alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\Delta q^r + \varepsilon q + 1$$

$$y_s > 0$$

$$y_s > 0$$

در تمام اعداد



$$a+b = S = a^r + b^r - 1r = a+b$$

$$ab = P = a + b - 1 = S - 1$$

$$ab = a + b - 1$$

$$S = S^r - \frac{rP}{rS-r} - 1r \rightarrow S^r - rS - 10 = 0 \rightarrow (S-1)(S+r)$$

$$S = 1$$

$$S = -r \times$$

$$a+b-1 = -r$$

$$a+b = -1$$

(در تمام اعداد)