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سارا سالیکی تطبیق شماره ۱۳ بازدم رفتار A

$$y = (a-1)x^2 + x + 3 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{a-1} = 2 \rightarrow a-1 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad -1$$

$$a-1 = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}}x^2 + x + 3$$

$$1 - k(r)(-\frac{1}{k}) = k \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm 2}{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{matrix} \quad \text{طول} \rightarrow -2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} x_1 & x_2 & \\ \hline - & + & - \end{array} \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$f(x) = mx^2 - \Delta x + m \quad -2$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 4\Delta - 4(m)(m) > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 < 4\Delta \rightarrow$$

$$m < \Delta \rightarrow m < \frac{\Delta}{4} \quad \frac{-\Delta}{4} < m < \frac{\Delta}{4}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{4} < m < \frac{\Delta}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in (0, \frac{\Delta}{4})$$

$$\frac{r+\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} \cdot \frac{r-\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} = \frac{r-\Delta}{r} = \frac{r}{q} = p$$

$$\frac{r+\sqrt{\Delta} + r-\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} = \frac{2r}{r} \Rightarrow S=2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 5x + p &= 0 \\ x^2 - rx + \frac{r}{q} &= 0 \\ 4x^2 - 18x + r &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$x^2 - rx + \frac{r}{q} = 0 =$$

$$4x^2 - 18x + r = 0$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = r, \quad p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+r}{r} \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$\beta = r - \alpha \rightarrow r\alpha^2 + (r - \alpha^2) = r \rightarrow r\alpha^2 + 14 - 18\alpha + \alpha^2 = r$$

$$r\alpha^2 - 18\alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha - 1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = r$$

$$\alpha\beta = r \Rightarrow \frac{m+r}{r} = r \Rightarrow m+r = r^2 \rightarrow m = r^2 - r$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ \Delta & 9 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} r \\ q \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow y = a(n-h)r + k \rightarrow y = a(n-r)r + 9 \underline{\Delta} \quad -\Delta$$

$$\Delta = a(n-r)r + 9 \rightarrow r a + 9 = \Delta \rightarrow r a = -r \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow y = -(n-r)r + 9$$

$$y = -n^2 + r n + \Delta \quad 14 - r(-1)(\Delta) = 24 \quad \frac{-r \pm 4}{-2} \rightarrow \Delta \quad (5)$$

بالإشارة الموجبة $\rightarrow (-1, \Delta)$

$$\alpha n^2 - V n + 9\beta \quad -9$$

$$\Delta = \frac{V}{\alpha} \quad \rho = \frac{9\beta}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{9\beta}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2\beta = 9\beta \rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm 3$$

$$\alpha = 3 \rightarrow r n^2 - V n + 9\beta = 0 \rightarrow 2V - 21 + 9\beta = 0 \rightarrow 9\beta = 40 \quad \text{GUE}$$

$$\alpha = -3 \rightarrow -r n^2 - V n + 9\beta = 0 \rightarrow -2V + 21 + 9\beta = 0 \rightarrow 9\beta = 4 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{4}{9} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{V}{4}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -n \Rightarrow \beta = -n - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha^2 - n(-n - \alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow \quad -V$$

$$\alpha^2 + n\alpha + n\alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + n\alpha - r n = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = -n\alpha + r n \quad (5)$$

$$(-n\alpha + r n) + n\alpha + n\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + r m - 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} m = r \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -r \\ m = -r \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = r \end{cases} \quad \text{GUE}$$

$$m \rightarrow m_0$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-r}{r_m} = \frac{-r}{a} \rightarrow$$

-1

$$m\left(\frac{r}{m}\right) + r\left(\frac{-r}{m}\right) + \frac{m}{r} + V = \frac{r}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{r} + V = -\frac{r}{m} + \frac{m}{r} + V = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{m^r - rm - 1}{r_m} = 0 \Rightarrow m \rightarrow K \bar{C} \bar{C} \bar{C} \bar{C}$$

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$$\rightarrow m = -r \rightarrow -r_a^r + r_a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m^r - rm - r = 0$$

$$(m-r)(m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow K = 14$$

$$S \Big|_y^r, \Big|_r^0 \rightarrow y = a(n-h)^r + K \rightarrow y = a(n-r)^r + 1 \xrightarrow{r} -1$$

$$r = a(0-r)^r + 1 \rightarrow r_a = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = -\frac{r^r}{r} + r_a + 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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$$S = r$$

$$p = -1$$

$$m^r - (ra + r)m + (ra^r + 1a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow r - 1a - 1 + ra^r + 1a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

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$$ra^r - ra - 1 = 0 \quad r - r(-1)(r) = 14 \quad \frac{r + r}{1} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=1} m^r - 1m + 14 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 14 \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1+r}{r} \rightarrow 1$$

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$$a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow m^r - \frac{1}{r}m + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{14}{9} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1+r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = 1$$