

$$y = (a-1)n^2 + n + 3$$

$$n = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow n_5 = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \Rightarrow \varepsilon a - \varepsilon = -1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon a = 3 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\mathbb{L} \Rightarrow y = \frac{n^2}{\varepsilon} + n + 3 \Rightarrow -\frac{n^2}{\varepsilon} + n + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - \varepsilon n - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (n+4)(n+3) = 0$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, n = \frac{-3}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow n = \frac{4}{-3}, n = \frac{-2}{-\varepsilon}$$

$$f(m) = mn^2 - \omega n + m$$

$$m \in (I) \cap (II) = -\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} < m < 0$$

n	n_1	n_2
$f(m)$	$-\phi$	$+\phi$

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$$\Rightarrow m < 0 (I)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4\omega - \varepsilon(m)(m) = 4\omega - \varepsilon m^2 > 0$$

$$\varepsilon m^2 - 4\omega < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\omega}{\varepsilon} < m < \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow -\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} < m < \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} (II)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3-\sqrt{\omega}}{3}$$

$$\beta = \frac{3+\sqrt{\omega}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \omega, -b = 3, 3 = 2a$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{\varepsilon} n^2 - 3n + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$9 - \varepsilon\left(\frac{3}{\varepsilon}\right)(c) = \omega \Rightarrow 9 - 9c = \omega \Rightarrow 9c = \varepsilon \Rightarrow c = \frac{\varepsilon}{9}$$

$$y = 9n^2 - 18n + \varepsilon$$

$$\alpha = \frac{18-4\sqrt{\omega}}{18}, \beta = \frac{18+4\sqrt{\omega}}{18} \Rightarrow \Delta = 180, b = -18, a = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 32\varepsilon - \varepsilon(9)(c) = 180 \Rightarrow 32\varepsilon - 180 = 36c \Rightarrow -11\varepsilon = 36c \Rightarrow c = \varepsilon$$

$$2n^2 - 18n + m + 12 = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

$$3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \alpha = \varepsilon - \beta \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$3(\varepsilon - \beta)^2 + \beta^2 = 12$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{m+12}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{m+12}{\varepsilon} = 3$$

$$3(12 + \beta^2 - 18\beta) + \beta^2 = 12$$

$$54 + 3\beta^2 - 54\beta + \beta^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$m+12=9$$

$$m=9$$

$$-\beta^2 - 6\beta + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (\beta-3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 3$$

$$\varepsilon\beta^2 - 18\varepsilon\beta + 36 = 0$$

$$c = \omega$$

$$S(2, 9)$$

$$y = an^2 + bn + c$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow -b = 4a \Rightarrow b = -4a$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -n^2 + 2n + \omega$$

$$-4a + \omega = 9 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$b = 4$$

$$(-1, \omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n^2 + 2n - \omega = (n+\omega)(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = +\omega, -1$$

(4)

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

$$\alpha n^r - vn + q\beta = 0$$

$$\beta > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = ?$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^r = q \Rightarrow \alpha = -r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{r-q}{r} = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\frac{v}{-r} = -r + \beta \Rightarrow v = 9 + r\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{-4}{r}$$

$$\alpha\beta^r - v\beta + q\beta = 0 \Rightarrow r\beta = -\alpha\beta^r \Rightarrow \alpha < 0$$

$$n^r + mn - rm = 0$$

$$\alpha^r - m\beta = 1$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = ? = -r$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = -rm$$

$$\alpha + \beta = m$$

$$(m\beta = -\beta^r + rm)$$

$$\text{if } m = r \Rightarrow n^r + rm - r = y$$

$$\text{if } m = -r \Rightarrow n^r - rn + 1$$

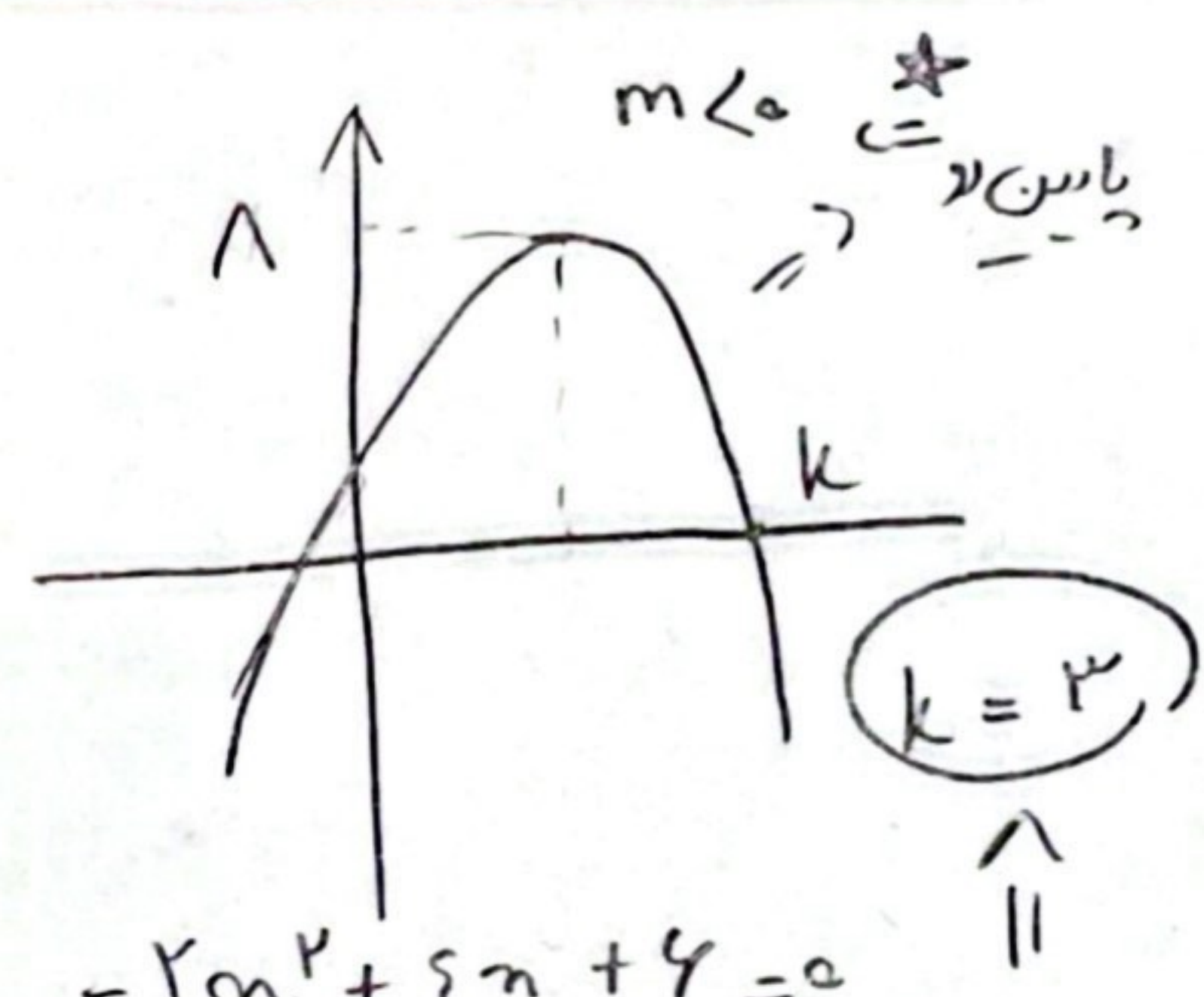
$$\alpha^r - m\beta = \alpha^r + \beta^r - rm = 1$$

$$\Delta = 14 - r(1)(1)$$

$$\frac{r^r - r\beta}{1 - r}$$

$$m^r + rm - 1 = 0$$

$$(m+r)(m-r) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -r, r$$



$$f(n) = mn^r + \varepsilon n + \frac{m}{r} + v$$

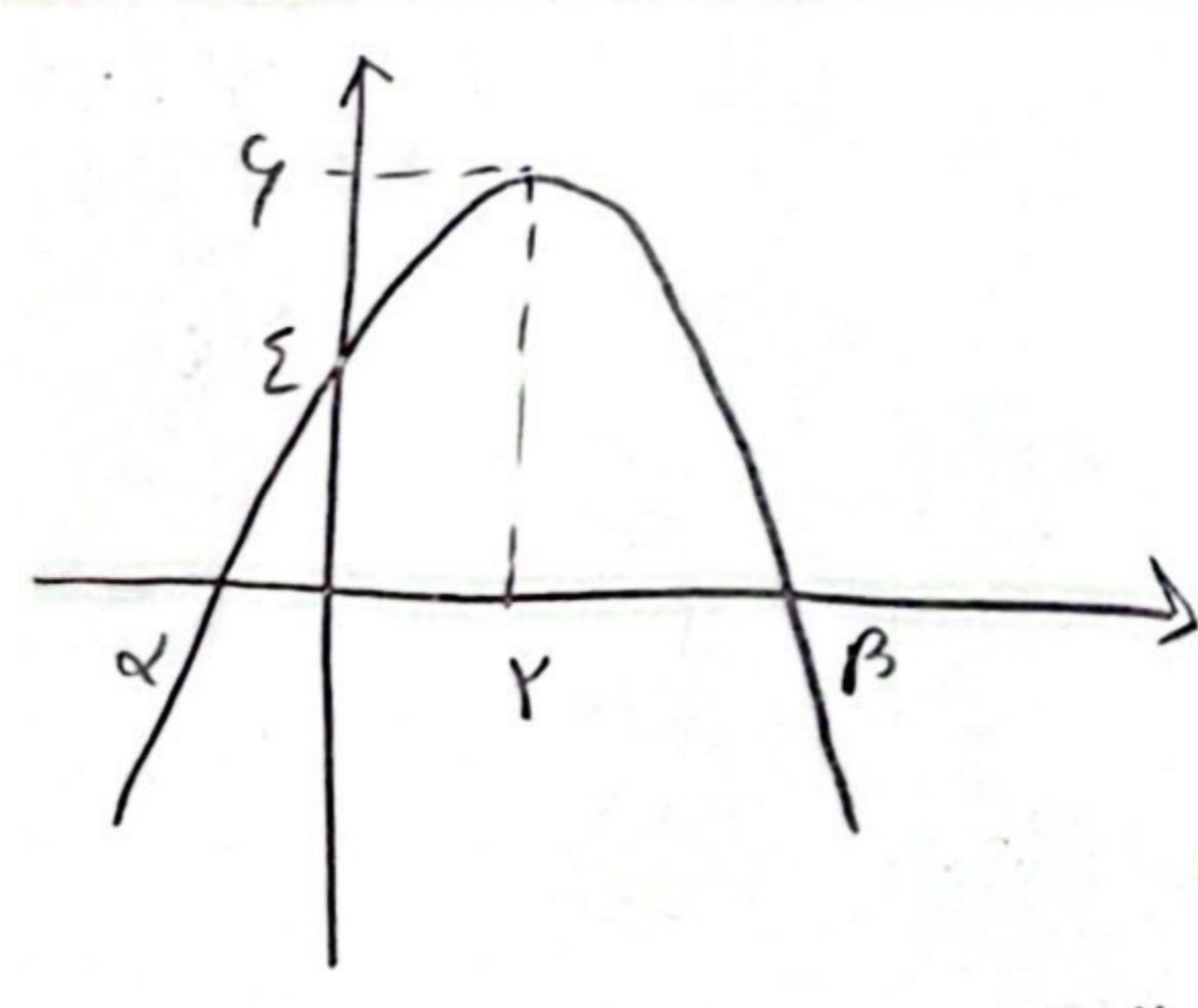
$$y_s = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = 1$$

$$\Delta = 14 - \varepsilon(m) \left(\frac{m}{r} + v \right) = 14 - rm^r - r\Lambda m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{rm^r + r\Lambda m - 14}{\varepsilon m} = 1 \Rightarrow rm^r - \varepsilon m - 14 = 0$$

$$m = -r$$

$$(m-1)(m+r) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \varepsilon, -r$$



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

$$y = a(n - n_s)^r + y_s \Rightarrow y = a(n - r)^r + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon a + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon a = -r$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r} (n - r)^r + \varepsilon$$

$$y = -\frac{n^r}{r} - r + rn + \varepsilon = -\frac{n^r}{r} + rn + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \varepsilon, \alpha \cdot \beta = -1$$

$$n^r - (\varepsilon a + \varepsilon)n + (ra^r + \varepsilon a + r) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } a = 1 \Rightarrow n^r - \Lambda n + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-1)(n-r) \Rightarrow n = 1, r$$

$$\varepsilon - \Lambda a + 1 + ra^r + \varepsilon a + r = 0$$

$$\text{if } a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n^r - \frac{\Lambda}{r} n + \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{4\varepsilon}{9} - \varepsilon(1)\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{r}\right) = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\Lambda}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = r$$

$$(1) a = 1, -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$n = \frac{\Lambda}{r} - \frac{\varepsilon}{r}, \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$