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$$x = 2 \Rightarrow \text{محور تقارن} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \Rightarrow -1 = 4a-4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 12 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 12 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-6) \Rightarrow$$

دو نقطه ۲، ۶ - قطع می کند که عدد ۶ مثبت است.

مثبت

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چون در ریشه مثبت و دیگر از دور ریشه منفی است، پس $m < 0$

چون در ریشه داریم پس $\Delta > 0$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 4a - 4m^2 > 0 \rightarrow (a - 2m)(a + 2m) > 0 \Rightarrow m < -\frac{a}{2} \text{ or } m > \frac{a}{2}$$

$m \in (-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$ (۲)

استدلال (۱) و (۲) $\Rightarrow (-\frac{a}{2}, 0)$

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$$y = x^2 - 5x + p$$

$$s = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{5 - \sqrt{a}}{2} + \frac{5 + \sqrt{a}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5 - \sqrt{a}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{9 - a}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y = x^2 - 5x + \frac{9}{2} \xrightarrow{\times 2} 2x^2 - 10x + 9 = y$$

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$$2x^2 + \beta^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2\beta^2 + x^2 - \beta^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 2(x^2 + \beta^2) + x^2 - \beta^2 = 12$$

$$2(x^2 + \beta^2) + (x + \beta)(x - \beta) = 12 \Rightarrow 2(12 - m - 4) + 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{12}}{12}\right) = 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$4 - 2m + 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{48 - 12m - 12}}{12}\right) = 12 \Rightarrow 4 - 2m + \sqrt{48 - 12m} = 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{48 - 12m} = -4 + 2m \Rightarrow 192 - 48m = 164 + 4m^2 - 64m \Rightarrow$$

$$4m^2 - 44m + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 11m + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow (m - 4)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 4$$

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$$y = a(x-2)^2 + 9 \xrightarrow{(0,5)} 5 = a(-2)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$y = -1(x-2)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 4 + 9 \Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 4x + 5$$

$$y = -x^2 + 4x + 5 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 5 < 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-5) < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 5)$$

$$\alpha x^r - \sqrt{x} + 9\beta = 0$$

$\beta > 0$

$\beta > 0$
 $\alpha \alpha^r - \sqrt{\alpha} + 9\beta \xrightarrow{\alpha} \alpha^r - \sqrt{\alpha} + 9\beta = 0 \quad \alpha^r - 9\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha(\alpha^r - 9) = 0 \quad \alpha \begin{cases} 0 \\ \neq 0 \end{cases}$
 $\beta^r \alpha - \sqrt{\beta} + 9\beta = 0 \rightarrow \beta^r \alpha + r\beta = 0 \rightarrow \beta(\beta \alpha + r) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} 0 \\ \neq 0 \end{cases}$
 $\beta > 0 \rightarrow \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -r} \quad \boxed{\beta = \frac{r}{9} = \frac{r}{2}}$

$$\beta > \alpha \rightarrow \alpha < \beta \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -\frac{1}{\beta}} \quad \boxed{\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \\ \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1-1}{-1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{-1}}$$

$$x^r + mx - r = 0 \longrightarrow \alpha^r = -m\alpha + r$$

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow -m\alpha - m\beta + 2m = 1 \Rightarrow -m(\alpha + \beta - 1) = 1$$

$$m^2 + 2m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m+1) = 0 \quad m = \frac{-f \pm \sqrt{f^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$m = -\varepsilon \longrightarrow \chi^\nu - \varepsilon \chi^{\nu+1} \longrightarrow \Delta \zeta \cup \overline{\cup} \varepsilon$$

$$m = -c \rightarrow x^1 + x^2 - c = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = \textcircled{-1}$$

$$y = m x^r + (x + \frac{m}{r} + v)$$

$$m(\frac{m}{r} + v) = \frac{m^2}{r} + v m$$

$$-2x^2 + 3x + 4 = y$$

$$-x^2 + (x + 4) \Rightarrow (x - 4)(x + 2) = 0$$

$\approx$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$K \approx 2$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon_a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{14.2 \text{ mV} - 21 \text{ mV}}{-\epsilon_m} = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$-r_m^2 - r_{m+1/2}^2 - r_{m-1/2}^2 - r_{m+1/2}^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 - \varepsilon m - \varepsilon^2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m+\varepsilon) = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$y = a(x-r)^r + y \xrightarrow{(0, f)} f = a(-r)^r + y \Rightarrow f = \ell a + y \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 2 + 4 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 2 \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} -x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$\boxed{-\alpha^T + E\alpha + 1 = f(\alpha)} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{f}{-1} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} \mathcal{L} - (\mathcal{L}_a + \mathcal{L})' + (\mathcal{L}_a'' + \mathcal{L}_a' + \mathcal{L}) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} - \lambda a - \lambda + \mathcal{L}_a'' + \mathcal{L}_a' + \mathcal{L} = 0$$

$$ca^2 - ca - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - a - \frac{1}{c} = 0 \Rightarrow (a + \frac{1}{c})(a - c) = 0 \Rightarrow a < -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1x + 1 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-1) = 0 \quad x \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow (x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \in \frac{r}{2}, r, y$$