

$$f(x) = a(n-n.)^2 + y. \rightarrow f(n) = a(n+1)^2 + 9$$

$$1 = a(1)^2 + 9 \rightarrow 1 = 1a + 9 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$f(n) = -\frac{1}{7}(n+1)^2 + 9 \quad \therefore \quad f(n) = -\frac{1}{7}n^2 - n + \frac{14}{7}$$

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$$\Delta \Rightarrow m^2 - 2(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 8 > 0$$

$$(m+4)(m-12) > 0$$

$$S \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{m}{1} > 0 \rightarrow -m > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$m < -4 \text{ و } m > 12$$

$$P \rightarrow + \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{1} > 0 \rightarrow m+4 > 0 \rightarrow m > -4$$

$$\text{از شرایط فوق} \Rightarrow -4 < m < -2$$

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$$-\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow a^2 = -b \times c \rightarrow 9 = (-2m+1) \times (2-m) \rightarrow 9 = -2m + 2m^2 + 2 - m$$

$$(m+\frac{1}{2})(m-2) = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad 2m^2 - 3m - 7 = 0$$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{4}, m = -1$$

چونیم که هر ۲ قایل قبول هستند چون بزرگتر و برابر صفر است.

$$n = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{4} \quad m = -1$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 2m^2 + 3m - 7 > 0 \rightarrow 0 = 2m^2 + 3m - 7 \rightarrow m = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+56}}{4}$$

$$n = n - 2 \rightarrow n^2 - 2 - n = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{b^2}{a} \rightarrow 1 \quad \left| \quad n_1^2 + \frac{1}{n_1} > n_1^2 + \frac{1}{n_2} \right. \quad \frac{-n_1}{2}$$

$$S' \rightarrow n_1^2 - \frac{n_2}{2} + n_1^2 - \frac{n_1}{2} \quad p = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow -2 \quad 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n_1^2 + n_2^2 \rightarrow S' - 2p \rightarrow 1 - 2(-2)(1) = 5$$

$$\sqrt{n} = t \rightarrow (t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1)(t^2 - 1) = 2t \quad \text{ضرب در } (t^2 - 1) \quad t^2(t^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{t^2}(t^2 - 1) + 1(t^2 - 1) = 2t$$

$$t^4 - t^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} + t^2 - 1 = 2t \quad \rightarrow t^4 - \frac{1}{t^2} = 2t$$

$$n = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} \rightarrow n = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$t^4 - 2t^3 - 1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow t^4 - 1 = 2t^3 \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = t \quad n = t^2$$

$$n_1 + n_2 \rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{+a}{r} \quad / \quad r n^r + \varepsilon - a n = 0 \quad \begin{cases} n_1 \\ n_r = r n_1 \end{cases} \\ P &\rightarrow \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon n_1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1 \times n_1 \\ n_1 \times r n_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow r n_1^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow n_1^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow n_1 = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases} \\ n_1 &= \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 \times \frac{r}{r} = +1 \\ n_r &= -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 \times -\frac{r}{r} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - (-1) = 14$$

$$y = n (a n + (r + r a)) =$$

$$a n + (r + r a) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-r - r a}{a}$$



$$a - \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{a^2 - r}{a}$$

$$y = -n^r - r n + b \quad / \quad n^r + a n - r = y$$

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

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

$$a \times b = r \times \varepsilon = 1$$

$$n^r + r n - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} n_1 = 1 \\ n_r = -r \end{cases}$$

$$-1 - r + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$$

$$-9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$$

$$r n^r - a n + b = 0 \quad / \quad r a n^r + a n - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} n_1 \\ n_r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_r \end{cases} \rightarrow n_1 + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow n_1 + n_r = \frac{a}{r} \\ P &\rightarrow n_1 \times n_r = \frac{b}{r} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} S' \rightarrow y_1 + y_r \rightarrow \frac{a}{r a} = \frac{-1}{r} \\ P' \rightarrow y_1 \times y_r \rightarrow \frac{-4}{r a} = \frac{-r}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$n_1 + n_r = y_1 + y_r + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{-1}{r} + 1 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$n_1 \times n_r = (y_1 + \frac{1}{r})(y_r + \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow \frac{y_1 y_r}{r} + \frac{1}{r}(y_1 + y_r) + \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{r}(-\frac{1}{r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{-r^2 - 1 + 1}{r^2} = \frac{-r^2}{r^2} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^r + 4a + n &= 0 \rightarrow a^r + 4a + m = a^r + r a - r m \rightarrow m = -a \\ a^r + r a - r m &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^r + 4a + m = 0 \rightarrow a^r + 4a - a = 0 \rightarrow a^r + 3a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } a = -3$$

$$n^r + 4n + m = 0 \rightarrow n^r + 4n + 8 = 0 \rightarrow (n+1)(n+8) = 0$$

$$n^r + r n - r m = 0 \rightarrow n^r + r n - 18 = 0 \rightarrow (n-3)(n+6) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0 \text{ or } a = -3 \\ n &= -1 \text{ or } n = -6 \end{aligned}$$