

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow b = a$$

$$1 = 9a + 4b + c \Rightarrow 1 = 9a + 4a + c \Rightarrow 1 = 13a + c$$

$$4 = a - b + c \Rightarrow 4 = a - a + c \Rightarrow 4 = c$$

$$-1 = -13a - c$$

$$4 = -a + c$$

$$A = -13a \Rightarrow a = -1/13 \quad b = -1 \quad c = 4 \Rightarrow y = -1/13 x^2 - x + 4$$

فرضه های اولی

سوال ۱

سوال ۲

$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{a} > 0$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$m^2 - 4 < 0$$

$$m^2 - 4m + 4 < 0$$

$$(m-2)^2 < 0$$

$$m = 2$$

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

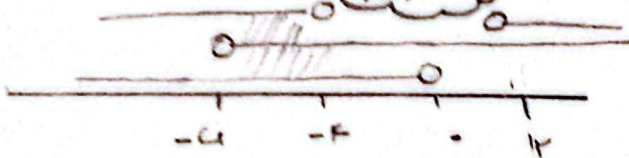
$$\frac{-m}{p} > 0$$

$$\frac{m+4}{p} > 0$$

$$-m > 0$$

$$m < 0$$

$$m > -4$$



$$\Rightarrow m = (-4, 0)$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{c}{c}$$

$$\frac{-km+1}{p} = \frac{p}{p-m}$$

$$(-km+1)(p-m) = p$$

$$pmp - \Delta m + 1 = p$$

$$pmp - \Delta m - p = 0$$

$$(m-p)(m+1) = 0$$

$$p = \frac{m+1}{m-p}$$

$$m^2 - \Delta m - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{V}{p} \Rightarrow m = \frac{V}{p} \Rightarrow m = \frac{V}{p} \Rightarrow m = \frac{V}{p}$$

$$m^2 - m - 1 = 0$$

$$S = 1 \quad P = -1$$

$$m_1^2 - m_1 + \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_1} = (m_1 + m_2)^2 - 2(m_1 m_2) + \frac{1}{m_1 m_2}$$

$$1 + 1 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\Delta} = 2$$

$$(m_1^2 + \frac{1}{m_1})(m_1^2 + \frac{1}{m_1}) = (m_1 m_2)^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 + \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} = 4 + 1 + \frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{5}{\Delta}$$

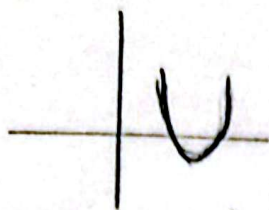
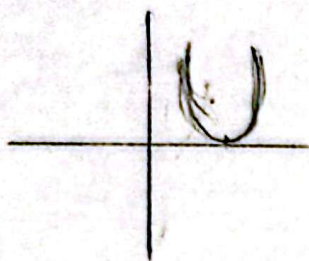
$$y = m^2 - \frac{\Delta}{p} m - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\sqrt{m^2} = t \Rightarrow (t + \frac{1}{t})(t - 1) = t^2 - \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow \sqrt{t^2} = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow \sqrt{t^2} = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow t^2 = 1 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{m^2}{a} = \frac{p}{p} = \frac{p}{p} = \frac{p}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{p} = \frac{p}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{p} = \frac{p}{p}$$

$$A = (-1, 1) \Rightarrow 1/4$$



$$a > 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} > 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{-1-1}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$a) \cup \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \emptyset$$

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

(مستد)

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow 1x^2 + 1x - 1 = -1x^2 - 1x + b \Rightarrow 1x^2 + 1x - 1 = -1x^2 - 1x + b \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=1}$$

$$1(-1)^2 + 2(1-1) - 2 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$ab = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$1x^2 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow a' \beta' = a_{1/2}$$

سؤال 9

$$a' \beta' = b_{1/2}$$

$$1ax^2 + ax - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{1}$$

$$\frac{-a}{1} + 1 = a_{1/2} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a\beta = -1$$

$$a' \beta' = \frac{b}{1} \rightarrow (\alpha + 1/2)(\beta + 1/2) = \frac{b}{1}$$

$$a\beta + 1/2(\alpha + \beta) + 1/4 = \frac{b}{1}$$

$$-1 + 1/2(-\frac{a}{1}) + 1/4 = \frac{b}{1}$$

$$-1 + 1/2(-1/2) + 1/4 = \frac{b}{1}$$

$$b = -4 \leftarrow -1 = \frac{b}{1}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{1} \right] = -4$$

$$1) x^2 + 1x - 1m = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 1x - 1(-4m - x^2)$$

سؤال 10

$$x^2 + 1x + 1x + 1x^2 \Rightarrow 1x^2 + 1x = 0 \quad 1m(x+1) = 0$$

$$2) x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \rightarrow m = -4x - x^2 \rightarrow m = -4(-1) - (-1)^2$$

$$m = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$1) x^2 + 1x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = -12$$

$$x = 12$$

$$12 \cdot (-1) = -12$$

$$2) x^2 + 4x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$x = -12$$