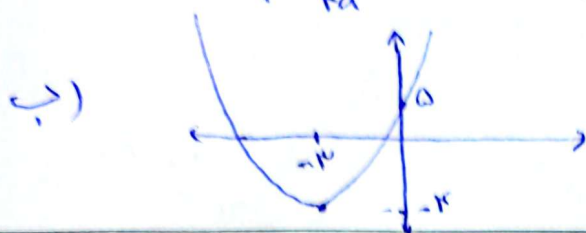
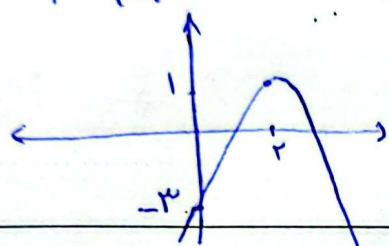


الف) $\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \text{min} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{2} \\ -\frac{(36-20)}{4} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \text{min} \left| \begin{array}{l} -2 \\ -4 \end{array} \right|$
 نوع الیستم: یکنیم دار است



الف) $\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \text{max} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{-2} \\ -\frac{(16-12)}{-4} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \text{max} \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right|$
 مضافات الیستم
 $y=0 \Rightarrow -x^2+4x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=1, x=3$
 در نقاط $[0, 3]$ و $[1, 0]$ هر x ها را قطع می کند



الف) $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 4a > 0 \Rightarrow 4a < 9 \Rightarrow a < \frac{9}{4}$
 ب) $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow 4a = 9 \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{4}$
 ج) $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 4a < 0 \Rightarrow 4a > 9 \Rightarrow a > \frac{9}{4}$
 د) $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 4a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4a \leq 9 \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{9}{4}$

الف) $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x-1 = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

ب) $x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

الف) $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 1 \times (-1)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

ب) $x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$

$$\text{الف) } x^2 - 11x + 18 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-9) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=9 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ب) } x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+6)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-6 \\ x=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{الف) } \omega x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 3\omega = 0 \Rightarrow (x-\omega)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\omega=1 \\ x=\frac{3}{\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ب) } 3x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{2}{3} \\ x=\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{الف) } 2x^2 - \omega x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=\frac{3}{\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ب) } 2x^2 + \omega x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=-\frac{3}{\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ج) } 2x^2 - \omega x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{\omega \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4}}{4} = \frac{\omega \pm \sqrt{16}}{4}$$

$$\text{د) } 4x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 144 - 144 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$s = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad p = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{b^2 - \Delta}{4a^2} = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\text{الف) } s^2 - 2p = \frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{2c}{a} = \frac{9}{1} - \frac{2(-2)}{1} = 13$$

$$\text{ب) } s^2 - 3sp = s(s^2 - 3p) = \frac{3}{4}(9 - 3(-2)) = 3 \times 15 = 45$$

$$\text{الف) } \binom{9}{\omega} + \binom{9}{2} = \frac{9!}{\omega! \times 2!} + \frac{9!}{2! \times 7!} = \frac{9 \times 8}{1 \times 2} + \frac{9 \times 8}{1 \times 2} = 21 + 36 = 57$$

$$\text{ب) } \binom{9}{3} - \binom{9}{2} = \frac{9!}{3! \times 6!} - \frac{9!}{2! \times 7!} = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7}{1 \times 2 \times 3} - \frac{9 \times 8}{1 \times 2} = 84 - 36 = 48$$

$$84 - 36 = 48$$