

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = 9a + 7b + c \\ 9 = a - b + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &10a + 8b = -8 \Rightarrow 5a + 4b = -4 \\ &10a + 6b = -8 \Rightarrow 2a + 3b = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}n^r - n + \frac{14}{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} m & 0 \\ \hline + & 0 \\ - & - \end{array} \Rightarrow m < 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{m}{-} \mid \frac{-4}{-} \Rightarrow m > -4 \text{ (P)}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - \Lambda m - \epsilon \Lambda > 0 \Rightarrow (m - 1\epsilon)(m + \epsilon) > 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow S.P = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m \in (-4, -\frac{1}{4})$$

$$m = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 4}}{-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \frac{-a+9}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow \text{if } m = -1 \Rightarrow \Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1 < 0 \\ m = \frac{-a-9}{-1} = \frac{9}{1} \rightarrow \text{if } m = \frac{9}{1} \Rightarrow \Delta = (9)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-\frac{9}{1}) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$q_1 + q_2 = 1 \Rightarrow q_1 = 1 - q_2$$

$$\alpha^k + \frac{1}{\alpha_k} = \alpha$$

$$n_f + \frac{1}{\beta} = \beta$$

$$n_f + \frac{1}{\beta} = \beta$$

$$+ \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1} = 1$$

$$= (a_1 + a_2) \cdot 1 - 1$$

$$= -\sin^2 \theta$$

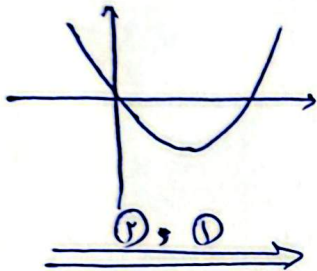
$$x + 2x = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$\frac{3a^2}{144} - \frac{a^2}{12} + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-9a^2}{144} = -4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - (-1)} = 14$$

$$a^2 = 4^2 \Rightarrow a = \pm 4$$

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چون سهمی از نامیه سوم عبور می کند پس نمی تواند تا کمترین داشته باشد و همچنین دارای یک ریشه منفی دارد، پس معن از مبدأ باید منفی باشد.



$$\text{دار } \min \Rightarrow a > 0 \quad ①$$

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2a-3}{a} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} a \mid -\frac{3}{a} \\ \hline -3 \quad + \end{array}$$

$$a \in (-\frac{3}{4}, 0) \quad ②$$

برای هیچ مقدار

$$\text{صورتقارن سهمی : } x = -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{1} = \frac{2}{-2} \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$y_1 = y_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(x_1 + 3)(x_1 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \quad \text{یا} \quad x_1 = -3 \Rightarrow -x_1^2 - 2x_1 + b = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{\underline{1 \quad \text{یا} \quad -3}} \Rightarrow -1 - 2 + b = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = 4}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{ab = 2 \times 4 = 8}}$$

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ریشه های $2x^2 - ax + b = 0$ یا α, β در β های $2ax^2 + ax - 6 = 0$ یا α', β' یا $\alpha + \beta = \alpha' + \beta' + 1 \Rightarrow$

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

$$(\alpha' + \frac{1}{2})(\beta' + \frac{1}{2}) = \alpha\beta' + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha' + \beta') + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = -3 + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = -9}} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{ab}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{-9}{2} \right] = -\frac{9}{2}$$

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ریشه های $x^2 + 4m + m = 0$ یا α, β در β های $x^2 + 2m + m = 0$ یا α', β' یا $\alpha + \beta = \alpha' + \beta' + 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\text{فرض : } \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = -4 \\ S_2 = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 = -2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (\alpha_2 + \beta_2) - (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) = \beta_2 - \beta_1 = -2 - (-4) = 2$$

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