

$$\max = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{f_a} = v \rightarrow \frac{-(b^2 - 4ac)}{f_a} = \frac{f_a c - b^2}{f_a} = v \rightarrow \frac{4(-1)(3) - b^2}{4(-1)} = v$$

$$\rightarrow -12 - b^2 = -28 \rightarrow -b^2 = -16 \rightarrow b^2 = 16 \rightarrow b = \pm 4$$

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(الف) $x^2 + 2x^2 + 3$ مرتبه‌ای منفرجه است (زیرا $\Delta < 0$ است)

ب) $* 4 - x^2 = t \sim t^2 - 2t - 15 = 0 \rightarrow (t-5)(t+3) = 0$

$\rightarrow t = 5 = 4 - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = -1$ غرض

$\rightarrow t = -3 = -x^2 + 4 \rightarrow x^2 = 7 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{7}$

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$\alpha, \alpha+2 \sim$ زیرا $\sim 1, 3$

$4x^2 - 14x + m = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-(-14)}{2(4)} = 1 \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 2 = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$

$p = \frac{m}{k} = 1 \times 2 \rightarrow m = 12$

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$2\alpha - \beta = 4 \rightarrow 2\alpha - 4 = \beta$

$S = \frac{4}{3} = 2 = 2\alpha - 4 + \alpha \rightarrow 3\alpha - 4 = 2 \rightarrow \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \beta = 0$

$P = \frac{m-1}{3} = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$

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$\alpha\beta = 1 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m^2 - 2}{-m} \rightarrow -m = m^2 - 2 \rightarrow m^2 + m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m+2)(m-1) = 0$

$\rightarrow m = -2 \rightarrow 2x^2 + 4x + 2 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \sim$ زیرا $\Delta = 0$ غرض

$m = 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow$ قابل قبول

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$$\alpha \beta^r = f \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{f}{\beta^r} \quad , \quad \frac{f}{\beta^r} + \beta = m \quad , \quad \alpha \beta \times \beta = f$$

$$\alpha \beta = r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = m$$

$$\beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{f}{\frac{r}{\alpha}} + \frac{r}{\alpha} = \frac{f \alpha}{r} + \frac{r}{\alpha} = \frac{f \alpha^2 + r^2}{r \alpha} = \frac{r^2 + 14}{11} = \frac{f r}{11}$$

$$\sim m = \frac{f r}{11}$$

$$\alpha, r \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} s = f \alpha = \frac{-b}{a} = f \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \omega: 1, r \\ p = \alpha \beta = \frac{m}{1} = 1 \times r \rightarrow m = r \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = (\alpha)^r + \left(\frac{r}{\alpha}\right)^r = (\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}) \left(\frac{\alpha^r}{\alpha} - r + \frac{f}{\alpha^r}\right)$$

$$\alpha^r - v \alpha + r \xrightarrow{\alpha \Rightarrow} \alpha^r - v \alpha + r =$$

$$\begin{cases} s = v \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = v \\ p = r \rightarrow \alpha \beta = r \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{\beta}, \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \left(\alpha + \beta \right) \left(\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \right)^r - r \alpha \beta - r}_{\substack{\text{S} \\ \text{D} \times \left(f r - r - r \right)}} \right) \\ & = v \times f r \\ & = r \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$h_{\max} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta_c}{f_a} = \frac{f a c - b^r}{f_a} = \frac{r \Delta \cdot 1}{r \cdot 1} = 9r, \omega$$

$$\leadsto \sim -1 \cdot \epsilon^r + 0 \cdot \epsilon = \cdot \quad \div 1 \rightarrow \epsilon^r - 2 \epsilon = \cdot \rightarrow \epsilon(t - \omega) =$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon = \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Delta$$

$$\leadsto \epsilon \quad \checkmark$$

