

$$y = -x + b \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{-\Delta}{F} = \frac{-14 - b}{-F} = V \rightarrow b = 14 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 14} \quad \text{[1]}$$

$$w) f(x) = x^T x + r \quad \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no solution} \quad \text{[2]}$$

$$u) f(x) = (x^T x)^T - r(x^T x) - 10 = ((x^T x) - 10)(x^T x + r) = (x^T x - 10)(x^T x + r) \rightarrow x = +\sqrt{10} \quad \text{[5]}$$

$$x^T x - 14x + m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha, \alpha + r \rightarrow r\alpha + r = \frac{14}{F} \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \text{[3]}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow F - 14 + m = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 14} \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

$$x^T x - 4x + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = r \quad \alpha = r \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{m-1}{F} \quad \text{[4]}$$

$$r\alpha - \beta = F \quad \beta = 0 \quad m-1 = Vr \rightarrow \boxed{m = -Vr} \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

$$r\alpha = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 4 \quad \beta = -F \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

$$m x^T + F x + m^T r = 0 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \beta \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = 1 = \frac{m^T r}{-m} \rightarrow m^T r = -m \quad \text{[5]}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 14 + m^T r > 0 \quad \begin{cases} 14 + 1 \cdot r > 0 \quad \checkmark \\ 14 - 1 \cdot F > 0 \quad \checkmark \end{cases} \quad m^T r + m - r = 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

$$\boxed{m = -r, 1} \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

$$x^T m x + r = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = r \quad \beta = \frac{F}{F} \quad \alpha = \frac{9}{F} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{14+r}{F} \quad \text{[4]}$$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{F}{14}} \quad \alpha\beta = r \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

$$x^T x + m = 0 \quad \alpha, \alpha \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha = F\alpha = F \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \text{[4]}$$

$$1 + F + m = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -F} \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{[1, 2]}$$

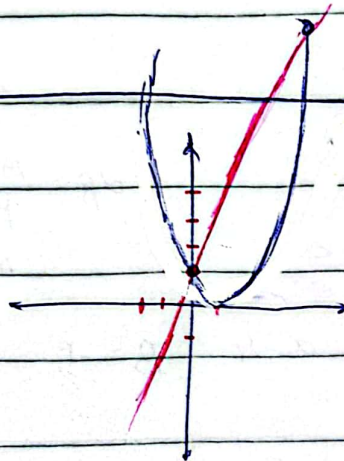
$$\lambda^r V_h + r = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \alpha\beta = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \quad \alpha + \beta = V \quad \boxed{-A}$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}}{V} \right)^{\mu} - 4 \left(\frac{\alpha + \frac{r}{\alpha}}{V} \right) = 101 \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda(t) = \ln t^r + \omega_0 t \rightarrow \max \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{r\alpha} = \frac{-\omega_0}{-r_0} = \frac{\omega}{r} = r, \omega \\ -\frac{\Delta}{r\alpha} = \frac{-r\omega_{00}}{r_0} = \frac{4r, \omega}{r_0} \rightarrow \max \text{ جواب} \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{-9}$$

$$-\ln t(t - \omega_0) \rightarrow \underline{t = \omega} \Rightarrow \text{بر ضرورت باز می آید} \quad (1, 5)$$

$$c1) (\lambda, 1)^r = r_h + 1 \quad \boxed{1a}$$

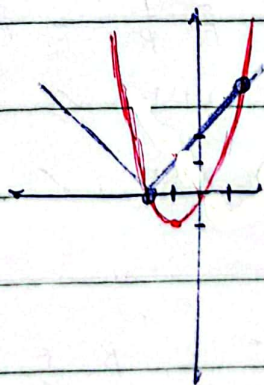


جواب ۲

$$\alpha = 0, 1$$

(1)

$$b) \lambda^r + r_h = (\lambda + r)$$



جواب ۲

$$\alpha = -2, 1$$