

$$y = -x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$\max x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-(6+12)}{2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{b^2+12}{2} = 1 \rightarrow b^2+12=2 \rightarrow b^2=14$$

$$\begin{cases} b=4 \rightarrow -x^2+6x+9 \\ b=-8 \rightarrow -x^2-8x+9 \end{cases}$$

الف) $f(m) = x^2 + 2x + 9 \xrightarrow{x=t}$ $f(m), t^2 + 2t + 9 = 0$
 $\Delta = 4 - 36 = -32$
 $t = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{8}$
 $x^2 = t^2 \rightarrow x = \pm i\sqrt{8}$

ب) $f(m) = (x-2)^2 - 2(x-2) - 15 \xrightarrow{x-t}$ $t^2 - 2t - 15 = (t-5)(t+3) = 0$
 $t = 5 = x-2 \rightarrow x = 7$
 $t = -3 = x-2 \rightarrow x = -1$

$$x^2 - 14x + m = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \alpha + 2$$

$\rightarrow S: 2\alpha + 2 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{14}{1} \rightarrow 2\alpha + 2 = 14 \rightarrow 2\alpha = 12 \rightarrow \alpha = 6 \rightarrow \beta = 8$
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 14x + m = 0$
 $x^2 - 14x + m = (x-6)(x-8) \rightarrow m = 48$

$$3x^2 - 4x + m - 1 = 0$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha - 1, \alpha$$

$\rightarrow S: \frac{-b}{a} = \alpha + 2\alpha - 1 = 3\alpha - 1 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 3\alpha - 1 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 3\alpha = \frac{7}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{7}{9}$
 $12 - 12 + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$

$$-mx^2 + 8x + m^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\rho = 1 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^2-2}{-m} = 1 \rightarrow m^2-2 = -m$$

$m^2 + m - 2 = 0$
 $(m+2)(m-1) = 0$
 $m = -2$
 $m = 1$

$m = -2 \rightarrow y = 2x^2 + 8x + 2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^2 \times$
 $m = 1 \rightarrow y = -x^2 + 8x - 1$

$$n^r - mn + r = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow (\alpha\beta)/\beta = \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} = \varepsilon \quad \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{14}{9} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} m + r = 0$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} m = \frac{14}{9} - r \rightarrow m = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \times \frac{14}{9} = \frac{\varepsilon}{18} = m$$

$$n^r - \varepsilon n + m = 0$$

$$\beta = \varepsilon \alpha, \alpha$$

$$S \rightarrow \varepsilon \alpha + \alpha = \varepsilon \alpha = -\frac{b}{a} = \varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon \alpha = \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

$$1 - \varepsilon + m = 0$$

$$m = \varepsilon$$

$$n^r - vn + r = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} : \alpha\beta = r \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{\beta} \rightarrow \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\alpha^r} = \alpha^r + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{r}{\beta}\right)^r} = \alpha^r + \frac{\alpha\beta^r}{r}$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = v$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = r$$

$$= \alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - r \cdot S \cdot p = (v)^r - r(v)(v)$$

$$= r\varepsilon - \varepsilon r = (r-1)$$

$$h(t) = -1 \cdot t^r + d \cdot t$$



$$\frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-\Delta}{2\varepsilon} = \frac{7(12.1)}{2 \cdot 1} = \boxed{42.1}$$

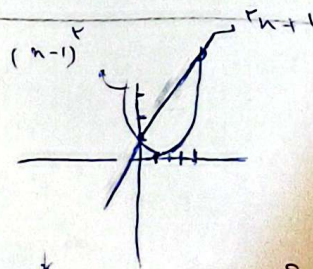
$$h(t) = 1 \cdot t(-t + d) \rightarrow h(t) = -t^2 + dt$$

$$t = d$$

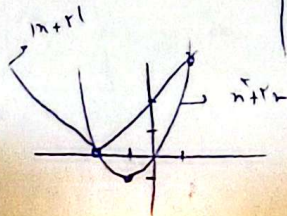
$$(n-1)^r = r_{n+1} \rightarrow n^r - r_{n+1} + 1 = r_{n+1}$$

$$-\frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$f(1) = -1 + 1 = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} n=0 \\ n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} n=-1 \\ n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$n^r + r_n = |n+r|$$

$$-\frac{b}{r_a} = -\frac{r}{r} = -1 \quad f(-1) = 1 - 1 = 0$$