

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2(a-1)} = 2 \rightarrow -1 = 2a - 2 \rightarrow 2a = 2 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{نابالسا}} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 2 \xrightarrow{\times (-2)} x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} \text{ علامت}$$

۱

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{n} = 1 \rightarrow \text{نسبت معلوم است}$$

$$s = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{8}{m}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 28 - 4m^2 > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 < 28 \rightarrow (2m)^2 < (8)^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2m < 8 \\ 2m > -8 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{8}{2} < m < \frac{8}{2}}$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -8 < m < 0$$

۲

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{8}}{3} + \frac{3+\sqrt{8}}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \rightarrow S = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{8}}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{8}}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow P = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{9} \xrightarrow{\times 9} 9x^2 - 18x + 1$$

۳

$$3\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 12 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + s^2 - 2p = 12$$

$$n_1: \alpha \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 = 12 - m - 2 \Rightarrow 12 - m - 2 + (2)^2 - 2\left(\frac{m+2}{2}\right) = 12$$

$$\rightarrow 12 - m - 2 + 4 - m = 12 \rightarrow 12 - 2m = 12 \rightarrow 12 - 2m = 12 \rightarrow 2m = 0 \rightarrow m = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow m = 2\alpha = 2$$

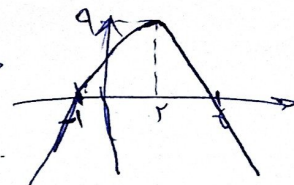
۴

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \xrightarrow{c=0} y = ax^2 + bx + 8 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow -b = 4a$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{نسبت}} a^2 - (4a)x + 8 \xrightarrow{(2,9)} 4a - 8a + 8 = 9 \rightarrow -4a = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{نابالسا: } -x^2 + 2x + 8 \rightarrow -(x-4)(x+2)$$

$$\rightarrow x: (-2, 4)$$



۵

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$\alpha\alpha' - \gamma\alpha + \gamma\beta = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha^2 - \gamma\alpha + \gamma\beta = 0 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha(\gamma - \alpha)}{\gamma} \\ \alpha\beta^2 - \gamma\beta + \gamma\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta^2 + \gamma\beta = \beta(\alpha\beta + \gamma) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{\gamma\beta}{\alpha} = -\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\beta = -\gamma\alpha \rightarrow \alpha\beta = -\gamma \leftarrow \text{Güç} \leftarrow \cup \cup \leftarrow \frac{5}{p} = \frac{5}{p} \leftarrow \alpha\beta = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$(-\gamma/\delta\beta)(\beta) = -\gamma\delta\beta^2 = -\gamma \rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\delta\beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\delta}} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \rightarrow \beta + \alpha = -\gamma/\delta\beta = 5 \rightarrow -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} \times \frac{\gamma}{\delta} = \left(\frac{\gamma}{\delta}\right)$$

$$\alpha^2 - m\beta = \Lambda \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha^2 = m\beta + \Lambda} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \alpha^2 + m\alpha - \gamma m = 0 \rightarrow (m\beta + \Lambda) + m\alpha - \gamma m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\alpha + \beta) = \gamma m - \Lambda \xrightarrow{S: \frac{-b}{a} = -m} m(-m) = \gamma m - \Lambda \rightarrow m^2 + \gamma m - \Lambda = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$(m + \gamma)(m - \gamma) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \gamma \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \\ m = -\gamma \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ Güç} \end{cases} \times$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \gamma \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = -m = -\gamma$$

$$y_{\max}: \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-(14 - \gamma m(\gamma + \frac{\gamma}{p}))}{\gamma m} = \Lambda \rightarrow \gamma m^2 + \gamma \Lambda m - 14 = \gamma \gamma m \rightarrow \gamma m^2 - \gamma m - 14 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m^2 - \gamma m - \Lambda = 0 \rightarrow (m - \gamma)(m + \gamma) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -\gamma \\ m = \gamma \end{cases} \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ Güç}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -\gamma \rightarrow -\gamma n^2 + \epsilon n + \gamma = -\gamma(n^2 - \gamma n - \gamma) = -\gamma(n - \gamma)(n + 1) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_1 = \gamma \\ n_2 = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{K = \frac{\epsilon \gamma}{\gamma} = \gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0 \rightarrow a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + \epsilon = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \gamma \rightarrow b = -\epsilon a} a\alpha^2 - \epsilon a\alpha + \epsilon = 0 \xrightarrow{(\gamma, 4)}$$

$$y = \epsilon a - \Lambda a + \gamma = \gamma \rightarrow -\epsilon a = \gamma \rightarrow a = -\frac{\gamma}{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{\text{Nöbet}} -\frac{1}{\gamma} n^2 + \gamma n + \epsilon = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{-\gamma}{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \gamma} \frac{5}{p} = \frac{\epsilon}{-\Lambda} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow p: \frac{\epsilon}{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} = -\Lambda$$

$$\alpha^2 - (\epsilon a + \epsilon)\alpha + (\gamma a^2 + \gamma a + \gamma) = 0 \xrightarrow{\alpha = \gamma} \gamma - \Lambda a - \Lambda + \gamma a^2 + \gamma a + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow \gamma a^2 - \gamma a - 1 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Nöbet}} (a - 1)(\gamma a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \gamma^2 - \frac{\Lambda}{\gamma} \gamma + \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma} \rightarrow \gamma^2 - \Lambda \gamma + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \\ \gamma = \gamma \end{cases} \\ a = 1 \rightarrow \gamma^2 - \Lambda \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow (\gamma - \gamma)(\gamma - \gamma) = 0 \rightarrow \gamma = \begin{cases} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Nöbet} \begin{cases} \gamma \\ \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$