

A parabola opening upwards with vertex at (2, 1).

$$a) y = x^2 - 4x + 5$$

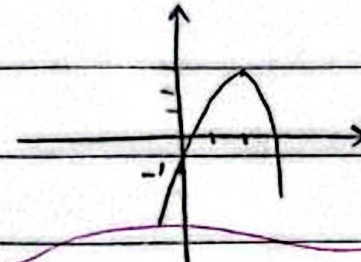
$$-\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow y = 1$$



5

$$b) y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow y = 7$$



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

$$b^2 - 4ac = (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}m + 2\right) = m^2 + 2m - 7 \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m+3)(m-7) \geq 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -3] \cup (7, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \rightarrow m \in \left\{ -3, 7 \right\}$$

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$$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(m-2) \geq 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m + 9 \geq 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m + 9 = 14(1) = -14 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no real roots}$$

$$S = \frac{2m+2}{m-2} \quad P = \frac{1}{m-2}$$



1 $S \leq \frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} \leq \frac{-1}{-1+} \rightarrow (-1, 2)$ $p > 0, S \leq, \Delta > 0$ (الف - ۳)

2 $\Delta \rightarrow \emptyset$ $\Delta \rightarrow \emptyset$ $\Delta \rightarrow \emptyset$

3 $p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > \frac{2}{-1+} \rightarrow (2, +\infty)$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

4 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

5 $S \leq \frac{-1}{-1+} \rightarrow (-1, 2)$ $p < 0, S \leq, \Delta > 0$ (ب - ۳)

6 $\Delta \rightarrow (-1, 2)$ $\Delta \rightarrow (-1, 2)$ $\Delta \rightarrow (-1, 2)$

7 $p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

8 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

9 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

10 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

11 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

12 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

13 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

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18 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

19 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

20 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

21 $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$



$$r_{n-1}^2 - r_n^2 = 1 \text{ since } r_n = \frac{1}{C/a^2} \rightarrow 1, C/a^2 = 1/r_n, 1$$

$$r_n^+ r_n^- = \Delta \frac{a \cos b}{y} - 1, -c/a \leq n \leq \Delta y, -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(r_{n+1})(n-1)(n+1)(r_n - \Delta)}{(1-n)(n+1)} = (r_{n+1})(-r_n + \Delta) = -r_n^2 + 1r_n + \Delta$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x} = \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon \alpha} = \frac{-(149 - (x + 5x - 2))}{-2x} = \frac{-289}{-2x} = \frac{289}{2x}$$

$$m\alpha^r - (m+r)\alpha - r = 0$$

$$p = \frac{-\gamma}{m} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{E} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right)$$
$$S = \frac{m+r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{E+r}{E} \left(\frac{c}{r} \right)$$
$$\vec{v} = \frac{r(m+r)}{m} - v = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{-Em+r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{m}$$

$$-10ms - Em^v + 4m \rightarrow fm^v - 14ms.$$

$$f_m(m-\varepsilon) = 0$$

*: $-r_m - r_i - r_m = -1$

$$m \geq r \rightarrow y = r^m - 4m - r = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^c + \beta^r + S^r - r p = \frac{9}{\varepsilon} + 1 = \frac{10}{\varepsilon}$$

$$* p \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \gamma \Rightarrow \beta \leq \gamma/q$$

3. S. S. S.

$$\frac{f_q + \beta^Q}{\Delta \beta^r} = \frac{f_q}{\Delta \beta^r} + \frac{\beta^Q}{\Delta \beta^r} = \frac{f_q}{\cancel{\gamma} / \cancel{q^r}} + \frac{\beta^Q}{a} = \frac{q^r + \beta^r}{a} = \frac{S^r - rSP}{a} \quad [19]$$

$$\frac{9^2}{8}$$



