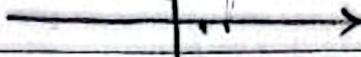


A parabola opening upwards with vertex at (1, 1).

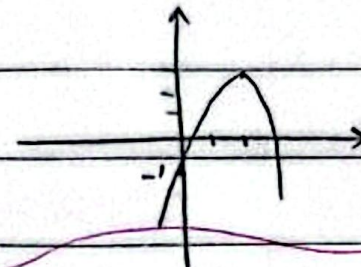
$$a) y = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

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



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

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



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

$$b^2 - 4ac = (m+1)^2 - 4(1/m + 2) \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4/m - 8 \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m+1)(m-1) \geq \frac{-4}{m} \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{-4}{m} \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow m \in \{-1, 1\} \quad \Delta = 0 \rightarrow \text{one root}$$

$$\frac{-4}{m} < 0$$

$$\rightarrow m \in (-1, 1) \quad \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no roots}$$

$$\frac{-4}{m} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty) \quad \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{two roots}$$

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

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$

9 $\Delta \leq r m^2 - 2 r m + 1 \leq \Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

10 $\Delta \leq \frac{r(m+1)}{m-r}$ $\Delta \leq \frac{r(m+1)}{m-r}$ $\Delta \leq \frac{r(m+1)}{m-r}$

11 $\Delta \leq \frac{1}{m-r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1+} \rightarrow (-\infty, r)$ $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$

12 $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$

13 $\frac{r(m+1)}{r(m-1)} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow m+1 = -2m+1$ $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2a}$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

14 $r m = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$ $m = 1$ $m = 1$

15 $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$

16 $\frac{r a^2}{r} - (r \sin^2 \alpha) a + \frac{r}{r} = 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

17 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow r \sin^2 \alpha - (r \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{r}{r}) = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 0$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

18 $\sin^2 \alpha > 1 \rightarrow 0, r \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

19 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{r a^2}{r} + \frac{r}{r} \leq 0, x = \frac{-r}{r} \leq \frac{-r}{r}$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$

20 $\Delta \leq \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} \leq \frac{r}{r}$ $\Delta \leq \frac{r}{r}$ $\Delta \leq \frac{r}{r}$

21 $\sin \alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{r}{r} \leq \frac{r}{r}$ $\Delta > 0$ $\Delta > 0$



$$r_n^2 - r_{n-1}^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \rightarrow 1, c/a \text{ s } \alpha = -1/a, 1$$

$$r_n^2 - r_{n-1}^2 = \Delta \frac{a^2 c^2 b}{\dots} \rightarrow -1, -c/a \text{ s } \alpha \text{ s } \Delta \alpha, -1$$

$$\rightarrow (r_{n+1}^2 - r_n^2)(r_n^2 - r_{n-1}^2)(r_{n-1}^2 - r_{n-2}^2) = (r_{n+1}^2 - r_n^2)(r_n^2 - r_{n-1}^2) = \dots$$

$$\frac{r_{n+1}^2 - r_n^2}{\Delta a} = \frac{-\Delta}{\Delta a} = \dots = \frac{r_{n+1}^2 - r_n^2}{\Delta a}$$

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

$$p = \frac{r}{m} \text{ s } \frac{r}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{m} - v \text{ s } \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon m + 4}{m} \text{ s } \frac{1}{m}$$

$$-10ms = -\epsilon m^2 + 4m \rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - 4m = 0$$

$$m(m - \epsilon) = 0$$

$$* : -r_m - r_n = 0 \rightarrow r_m = -1$$

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$$m \text{ s } r \rightarrow y = r_m^2 - 4m - r = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \text{ s } S^2 - r p \text{ s } \frac{q}{\epsilon} + 1 \text{ s } \frac{10}{\epsilon^5}$$

$$* p \text{ s } q, p \text{ s } r \Rightarrow \beta \text{ s } r/q$$

$$S \text{ s } \Delta$$

$$\frac{f_q + \beta \omega}{\Delta p^2} = \frac{f_q}{\Delta p^2} + \frac{\beta \omega}{\Delta p^2} = \frac{f_q}{\Delta p^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\Delta} = \frac{q^2 + \beta^2}{\Delta} \text{ s } \frac{S^2 - r s p}{\Delta} \text{ s } 19$$

$$q^2/\Delta$$



