

$$y = x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow -\frac{(14 - \varepsilon(-1)(1))}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = -x^2 + \varepsilon x - 1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon}{-2} = 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow -\frac{(14 - \varepsilon(-1)(-1))}{-4} = \frac{12}{-4} = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$10x^2 + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{r}m + 15$$

(الف)  $\Delta < 0$

$$(m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(1)\left(\frac{1}{r}m+1\right) < 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 1 - \varepsilon m - 14 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - \varepsilon m - 13$$

$$(-\infty, -4) \cup (5, +\infty) \leftarrow (m-5)(m+4)$$

(ب)  $\Delta = 0$

$$m = -4 \leftarrow (m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(1)\left(\frac{1}{r}m+1\right) = 0$$

(2)  $\Delta < 0$

$$m = 5 \leftarrow (m+1)^2 - \varepsilon(1)\left(\frac{1}{r}m+1\right) = 0$$

(3)  $\Delta > 0$

$$(-\infty, -4] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

$$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1$$

(الف)  $p > 0 \Rightarrow S < 0$

$$\frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} < \frac{-1}{1-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \text{ I}$$

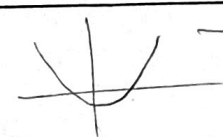
$$p > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1+} \rightarrow (2, +\infty) \text{ II}$$

(ب)

$$B < a \Rightarrow |B| > |a| \Rightarrow S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} < \frac{-1}{1-1} \rightarrow (-1, 2) \text{ I}$$

$$p < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < \frac{2}{-1+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2) \text{ II}$$

$$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1$$



(الف)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$p < 0 \rightarrow (-2m-2)^2 - \varepsilon(m-2)(1) = -\varepsilon m^2 + 8m + 2 - \varepsilon m + 1 = -\varepsilon m^2 - \varepsilon m + 3$$

$$p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{16}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} = -1 \rightarrow 2m+2 = -\varepsilon m + 1$$

$$4m = 4 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{\mu} - (2 \sin \alpha)x + \frac{4}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \{x^2 - (2 \sin \alpha)x + 2 = 0\}$$

$$\frac{C}{a} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \pm \frac{4}{2} \rightarrow \left[ \frac{2}{2} \right] \rightarrow \frac{p}{-}$$

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$$y = \frac{(r_m^r - r_{m-1})(r_m^r - r_{m-a})}{1 - r^r} = \frac{(n+1)(r_{m+1})(n+1)(r_m - a)}{-(n+1)(n+1)}$$

$$= -(n+1)(r_m - a) = -(4m^r - 1r_m - a) = -4m^r + 1r_m + a \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon_m} = \frac{+189}{\epsilon_m} = \frac{170}{\epsilon_m}$$

$\Delta = 149 - \epsilon(-4)(a) = 189$

$$\begin{aligned} r_m^r - r_{m-1} &\rightarrow m^r - r_{m-1} = (n-1)(m+1) \rightarrow (n-1)(r_{m+1}) \\ r_m^r - r_m - a &\rightarrow m^r - r_m - 1 = (n-a)(m+r) \rightarrow (n+1)(r_m - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$r(\alpha + \beta) = \omega \alpha \beta + v$$

$$m m^r - (m+r)m - r = \dots$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{-r}{m} \rightarrow r\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) = \omega\left(\frac{-r}{m}\right) + v \rightarrow \left(\frac{r_{m+4}}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} + v\right) x_m$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+r}{m} \quad r_{m+4} = -1 + v m \Rightarrow 14 = \epsilon m \rightarrow \boxed{m = 14}$$

$$\xrightarrow{m \neq \epsilon} \epsilon m^r - (4)m - r = \dots \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 5^r - r p = \frac{4}{\epsilon} - r\left(\frac{-1}{r}\right) = \frac{4}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{15}{\epsilon}$$

$$n^r - \omega m + r = \dots$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \omega \quad d\beta = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\omega} = \frac{5^r - r p s}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{17a - r(r)(a)}{\omega} = \frac{17a - r_0}{\omega} = \boxed{19}$$

$$y_1 = a n^r + b n + c \quad n=7 \Rightarrow \epsilon a + b + c = 12$$

$$y_r = r_{m+1} \quad n=-r \Rightarrow 9a - r b + c = \epsilon$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \epsilon a + b + c &= 12 \\ 9a - r b + c &= \epsilon \end{aligned} \right. \xrightarrow{c=\epsilon} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \epsilon a + b &= 12 - \epsilon \\ 9a - r b &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{مقدار } = -\frac{b}{r a} = \frac{-\frac{r}{\epsilon}}{\frac{r}{\epsilon}} = \frac{-r}{r} = \boxed{b = \frac{r}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 17a + r b &= r \\ 9a - r b &= \epsilon \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow 11a = r - \epsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$y = r m^r + (m+1)m + m+4 \Rightarrow x = r m^r + (m+1)m + m+4$$

$$\Rightarrow r m^r + m m + m+4 = \dots$$

$$x = y$$

$$\Delta = \dots \rightarrow m^r - \epsilon(r)(m+4) = \dots$$

$$\text{if } x = \epsilon \rightarrow r m^r - \epsilon m + r = \dots \rightarrow (x-1)^r = \dots$$

$$\left( \begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{matrix} \right) \text{ (مقدار اولی)}$$

$$\text{if } x = -1 \rightarrow r m^r + 1r m + 11 = r(m+r)^r \quad (-r - r) = \dots \rightarrow 00 - \epsilon$$

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