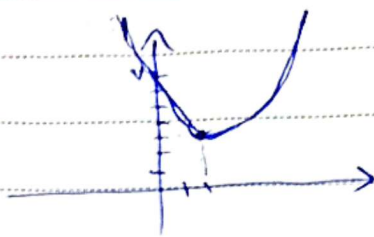


$$y = m^r - k_m + V$$

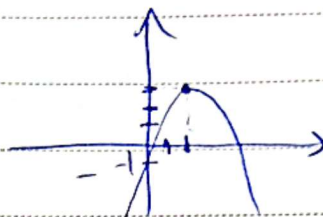
$$\min \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{r} = \frac{\xi}{r} = r \\ F - A + V = r \end{array} \right.$$



①

$$b) y = -m^r + k_m - 1$$

$$\max \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{r} = \frac{-\xi}{-r} = r \\ -\xi + A - 1 = r \end{array} \right.$$



②

$$y = k_m^r + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{r}m + k = 0$$

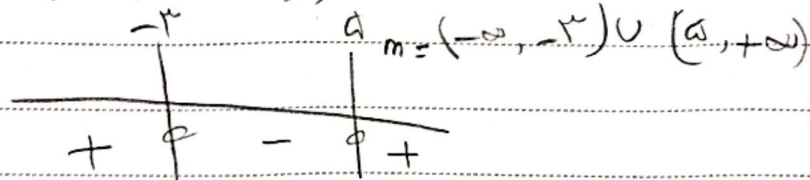
③

$$\Delta > 0 \quad (m+1)^r - F\left(\frac{1}{r}m + r\right) \times r > 0$$

$$m^r + 1 + k_m - k_m - 1 > 0$$

$$m^r - k_m - 1 > 0$$

$$(m-a)(m+r) > 0$$



④

$$b) \Delta = 0$$

$$(m+1)^r - F\left(\frac{1}{r}m + r\right) \times r = 0$$

$$m^r - k_m - 1 = 0$$

$$(m-a)(m+r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = a \\ m = -r \end{cases}$$

$$2) \Delta < 0$$

$$(m-a)(m+r) < 0$$



$$m = (-r, a)$$



3) $\Delta \neq 0$

$$(m-a)(n+r) \geq 0$$

$$m = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [9, +\infty)$$

$$y = (m-1)x^r - r(m+1)x_{+1}.$$

الف) معادله معادله ۱ را در $2x$ به طول همان معادله قطع کن

$$\Delta \rangle_0 \rightarrow (r_{m+1})^r - f_0(m-r) \rangle_0 \rightarrow f_m^r + f_0 \Delta m - f_0(m+\Delta) \rangle_0 \rightarrow f_m^r - f_0^r + \Delta \rangle_0 \rightarrow m^r - (m+r) \rangle_0 \quad \text{if } r \text{ is odd}$$

$$S \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \frac{r_m + r}{m - r} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+0} \frac{r}{-0+} \quad m = (-1, r) \quad (1) \quad (1) \cap (2) \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$P \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-1} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow m-1 \rightarrow m-1 \quad (F)$$

با معادله درستی مختلف العلائق داریم که قدر مطلق $\beta > |\alpha| - 1$ و نسبت باشد.

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{F}{m} - \mu + \lambda \varepsilon > 0$$

$$m^2 - 16m + 11 > 0 \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$P \leftarrow \frac{10}{m-1} \leftarrow m-1 \leftarrow m \quad (1)$$

$S_f \rightarrow \frac{r_m + r}{m - r} \leftarrow$

$$- \textcircled{0} \cap \textcircled{Y} \rightarrow m \in (-1, Y)$$

⑤

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

(الف) معيّن، در هر دو ناحیه یکتا می باشد

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (2m+2)^2 - 4(m-2) = 4m^2 + 8m + 4 - 4m + 8 = 4m^2 + 4m + 12 > 0$$

$$m^2 - 1m + 3 > 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{نه ای}$$

$$P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m-2 < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$$

$$m \in (-\infty, 2)$$

(ب) معیّن، می باشد $x = -2$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{2m-2} = -2 \rightarrow 2m+2 = -4m+4$$

$$6m = 2 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{3}$$

این معیّن، می باشد

$$\frac{2x^2}{r} - (2\sin\alpha)x + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$x = \frac{r}{r} \quad \text{با هر دو ناحیه یکتا می باشد}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (2\sin\alpha)^2 - 4 \times \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} = 4\sin^2\alpha - 4 \geq 0$$

$$4\sin^2\alpha \geq 4$$

$$\sin^2\alpha \geq 1 \rightarrow \sin\alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\sin\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{r} = -\frac{r}{r} \quad \text{غلط}$$

$$\sin\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 1r + r = 0$$

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

$$(x - \frac{r}{2})^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{r}{2} \quad \text{و}$$

$$\frac{(r_n^2 - r_n - 1)(r_n^2 - r_n - a)}{1 - x^r}$$

to max (5)

$$\begin{cases} n=1 \\ n = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n=-1 \\ n = -\frac{c}{a} = \frac{a}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n+\frac{1}{r})(n+1)(n-\frac{a}{r})}{(1+n)(1-n)} = -(n+1)(n-a)$$

$$-9r^2 + 14r + a$$

$$g_{max} = \frac{-\Delta}{r_2} = \frac{-(149+14)}{-28} = \frac{163}{28}$$

$$mn^2 - (m+r)n - r = 0$$

(5)

$$p = \frac{-r}{m} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$q = \frac{m+r}{m} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$x^r + \beta^r = \frac{9}{r} + 1 = \frac{13}{r}$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$r \times \frac{m+r}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} + v \rightarrow \frac{r_m + r}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} + v \rightarrow \frac{r_m + r + 1}{m} = v$$

$$\frac{r_m + 14}{m} = v \rightarrow r_m + 14 = vm \rightarrow r_m = 14 \rightarrow m = r$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta^a}{\alpha\beta^r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = a \rightarrow \alpha = a - \beta$$

$$\beta^r - a\beta + r = 0 \rightarrow \beta^r = a\beta - r$$

$$\frac{r(a-\beta) + \beta^a}{\alpha(a\beta - r)} = \frac{r - r\beta + \beta^a}{r\alpha\beta - 10} = \frac{r - r\beta + r(a\beta - r)}{r\alpha\beta - 10} = \frac{r(a\beta - 19)}{r\alpha\beta - 10} = \frac{(a\beta - 19)}{a\beta - 1}$$

$$\beta^a = \beta^r \times \beta \Rightarrow \beta^r = (a\beta - r)^r = r\alpha\beta^r + 8 - r\alpha\beta = r\alpha(a\beta - r) - r\alpha\beta + 8 =$$

$$12\alpha\beta - 20 - r\alpha\beta + 8 = 10\alpha\beta - 12 \xrightarrow{\times 13} 130\alpha\beta - 156\beta = 130(a\beta - r) - 156\beta =$$

$$130\alpha\beta - 156\beta = 130a\beta - 156\beta$$

