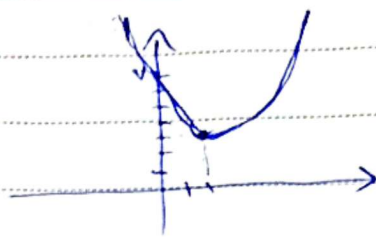


$$y = m^r - r_m + v$$

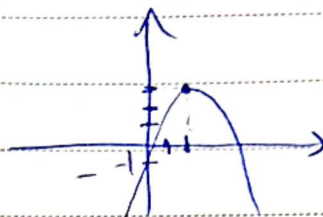
$$\min \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{r_m} = \frac{\xi}{r} = r \\ r - \Lambda + v = r \end{array} \right.$$



①

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

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



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

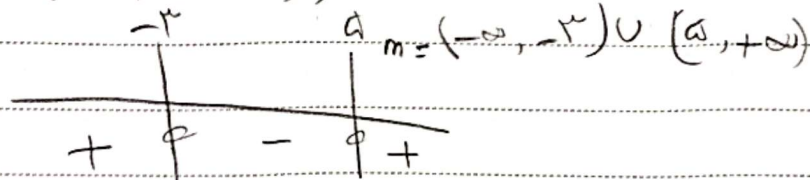
②

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

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

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

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



$$b) \Delta = 0$$

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

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

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

$$2) \Delta < 0$$

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



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



3) $\Delta \neq 0$

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

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

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

④

الف) معادله معادله ۱، در $\frac{1}{2}$ طول همان منحنی قطع شد.

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (r_{m+1})^2 - f_0(m+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$r_m^2 + f_0(m) - f_0(m+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow (r_m^2 - r_{m+1}^2) \geq -\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow r_m^2 - r_{m+1}^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow r_m \geq r_{m+1} \quad \text{if } r_m \geq 0$$

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

$$p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-y} > 0 \rightarrow m-y > 0 \rightarrow m > y \quad (7)$$

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

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

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

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

$S(x) \rightarrow \frac{r_{m+r}}{m-r} \leftarrow \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+0} \frac{r}{-0+} \quad m = (-1, r) \textcircled{P}$

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

⑤

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

النسبة المئوية، من كل نسبة مئة

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

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

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

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

بالمقارنة مع $x = -2$

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

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

بالمقارنة مع $x = \frac{\mu}{r}$

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

$$x = \frac{\mu}{r} \quad \text{بالمقارنة مع $x = \frac{\mu}{r}$ }$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x^2 - rx + \frac{\mu}{2} = 0$$

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

$$x = \frac{r}{2} \quad \text{وَقَدْ}$$



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

to max (9)

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

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

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

$$-9n^2 + 11n + a$$

$$g_{max} = \frac{-\Delta}{r_n} = \frac{-(149+11r)}{-28} = \frac{159}{28}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$n^2 - an + r = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \quad (1) \quad \alpha + \beta = a \rightarrow a = \alpha + \beta$$

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

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

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

$$12\alpha\beta - 20 - r\alpha\beta + 8 = 10\alpha\beta - 12 \quad \times 13 \rightarrow 10\alpha\beta - 12\alpha\beta = 10\alpha(4\beta - 2) - 12\alpha\beta =$$

$$10\alpha\beta - 12\alpha\beta - 12\alpha\beta = 10\alpha\beta - 12\alpha\beta$$

$$y = 2x + 1. \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{x=2} y = 2+1 = 3 \\ \xrightarrow{x=-2} y = -4+1 = -3 \end{array}$$

$$an^r + bn + c \xrightarrow{C=\Sigma} an^r + bn + \Sigma \begin{matrix} n=r \\ n=-r \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1\Sigma = 1a + 1b + \Sigma \\ r = 9a - 1b + \Sigma \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 12a + 17b = 10 & \times 17 \\ 9a - 17b = 0 & \times 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 12a + 17b = 10 \\ 11a - 4b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_0 a = \mu_0 \rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow b = \mu$$

$$\eta = \frac{-b}{r_2} = \frac{-1}{1}$$

(10) به زبان m قدر، m تعدادی تابع $y = m^2 + (m+1)x + n + y$ به

$$x^2 + (m+1)x + m+9 = x$$

$$P_n^r + n(n+1-1) + m + 4 = 0$$

$$y_2^4 + m x + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{\Delta =}: m^4 - 1(m+4) = 0 \rightarrow m^4 - 1m - 4 = 0$$

$$(m-12)(m+8)=0 \rightarrow m=12$$

$$\quad\quad\quad L \rightarrow m=-8$$

$$m = -2 \rightarrow r_{m^2} - r_m + r \rightarrow \Delta = 9 - 4 \times 2 = -1$$

$$m = 12 \rightarrow 12^2 + 12 + 1 \rightarrow \Delta = 149 - 1 \times 1 \checkmark \rightarrow \boxed{m = 12}$$