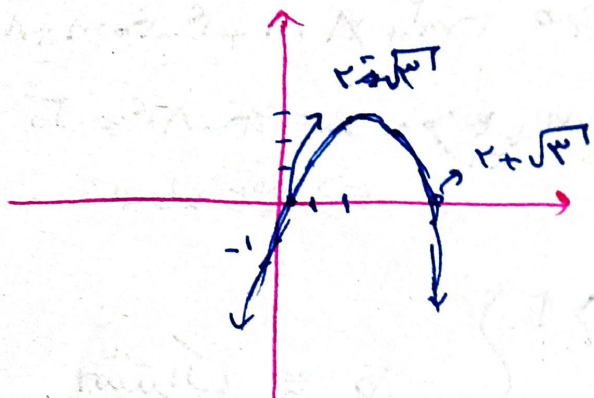
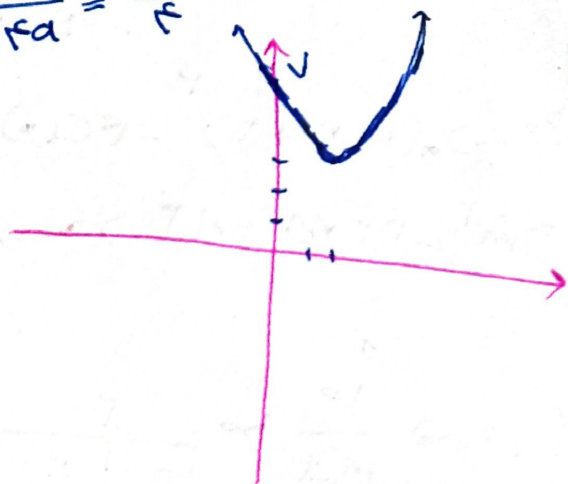


$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &= \frac{-r}{-r} = r \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} &= \frac{-1r}{-e} = r \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{aligned} \frac{-b}{2a} &\rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = r \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} &= \frac{1r}{r} = r \end{aligned} \right.$$



①
الف

$$rx^2 + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{r}m + r = 0$$

②

الف) ②، بیشترین $\Delta > 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{r}m + r\right)r > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 1 - 4m - 4r > 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+1) > 0$$

$$m < -1 \cup m > 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}m + r = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r}m + r = 0 \Rightarrow m = -r^2$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow m = -r^2$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m-2) = 0 \rightarrow m = 2 \text{ or } m = -1$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m-2) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < m < 2$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m-2) > 0 \Rightarrow m < -1 \cup m > 2$$

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

(۳)

الف) $\Delta > 0$ و $P > 0$ و $S < 0$ ، ریشه منفی

① $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (2m+2)^2 - 4(1)(m-2) > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 + 8m + 4 - 4m + 8 > 0$
 $4m^2 - 4m + 12 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m + 3 > 0$ $\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11 < 0$
 همواره برقرار $\Rightarrow$

② $P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > -\frac{2}{1+} \Rightarrow m > 2$

اشتراک ϕ
 به ازای هیچ مقدار m

③ $S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{(m-2)} < -\frac{1}{1-1+} \Rightarrow -1 < m < 2$

ب) $\Delta > 0$ و $P < 0$ و انداز ریشه منفی بزرگتر $S < 0$

① $\Delta > 0$ با توجه به روابط بارها بارها برقرار

② $S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} < -\frac{1}{1-1+} \Rightarrow -1 < m < 2$

③ $P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow m-2 < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2$

(۴)

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

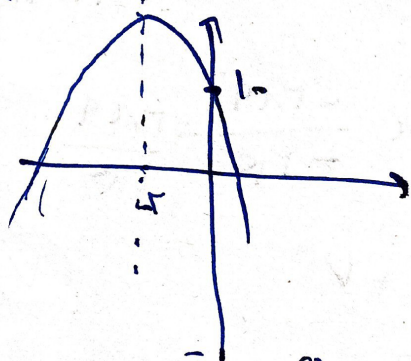
الف) چون عرفان از مبدأ max می‌خواهد بزرگترین دار بود فقط از ۳ ناحیه می‌گذشت.

$\Rightarrow m-2 < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (2m+2)^2 - 4(1)(m-2) = 4m^2 + 8m + 4 - 4m + 8 > 0$

$4m^2 - 4m + 12 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m + 3 > 0$ $\Delta < 0$ همواره برقرار

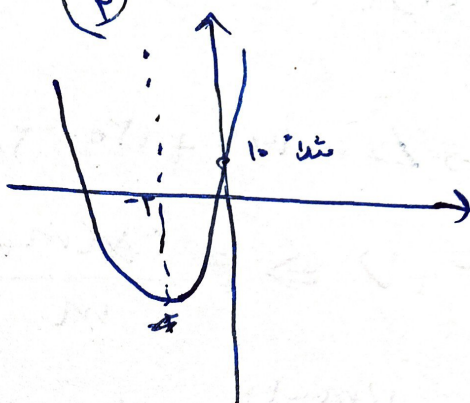
①



به دلیل روابط قسمت الف
مجموعه به صورت $\Delta > 0$

$$x^2 - 2m - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2 \quad \boxed{m < 2}$$

②



مجموعه به قدر $\Delta > 0$

$$x^2 - 2m - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow m > 2$$

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

$$4m = 2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \left(\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \right) > 0 \Rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha > 4$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1} x^2 - (\pm 1) x + \frac{1}{1} \right) \times 2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - (\pm 1)x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

③

$$y = \frac{(r_n^r - r_n - 1)(r_n^r - r_n - \omega)}{(1-n)(1+n)}$$

(9)

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{(\cancel{r_n - 1})(\cancel{r_n + 1})(\cancel{r_n + 1})(r_n - \omega)}{\cancel{r_n - 1}(\cancel{1 - n})(\cancel{1 + n})} \Rightarrow$$

$$y = -(r_n + 1)(r_n - \omega) = -(r_n^r - r_n - \omega) \Rightarrow -r_n^r + r_n + \omega$$

$$\text{man} = \frac{-\Delta}{r_a} \rightarrow \Delta = 149 + 150 - 719 \rightarrow \text{man} = \frac{-719}{-75} = \frac{719}{75}$$

$$\mu S = \omega P + V \Rightarrow \frac{r_x(m+r)}{m} = \frac{-10}{m} + V$$

(V)

$$\frac{r_m + 9}{m} = \frac{V_m - 10}{m} \quad r_m + 9 = V_m - 10 \rightarrow \boxed{r_m = 19}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_n^r - r_n - r = 0 \quad q^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{-1}{r}\right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{r} + 1 = \frac{10}{r}$$

$$\frac{\beta^0 + r\alpha}{\omega\beta^r} = M$$

$$\frac{q^0 + r\beta}{\omega q^r} = M$$

(1)

$$\omega q^r \beta^0 + r_0 q^r \beta^r + \omega q^0 \beta^r + r_0 \beta^r = rM$$

$$\omega q^r \beta^r$$

$$\frac{10(q^r + \beta^r) + \omega q^r \beta^r (\beta^r + q^r)}{\omega q^r \beta^r} = M \Rightarrow \frac{9\omega + (r+9\omega)}{r}$$

$$\frac{\omega q^r \beta^r}{r}$$

$$= \frac{r \times 9\omega}{r} = \boxed{15r\omega}$$

$$q^r + \beta^r = S^r - rSP$$

$$q^r + \beta^r = 15\omega - \frac{r}{r} \times \omega \times r = 9\omega$$

$$q^r \beta^r = r \quad r_0$$

