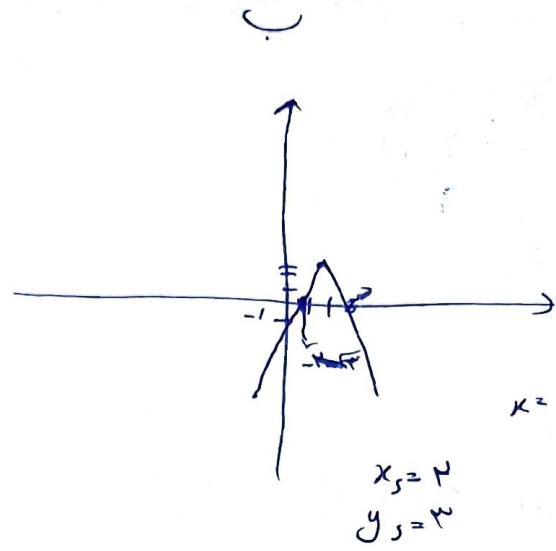
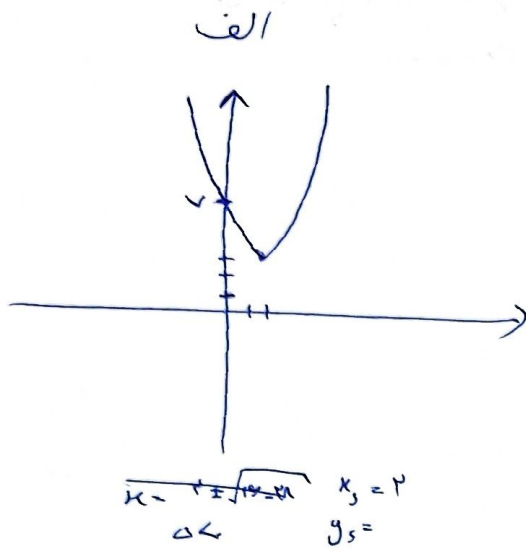




$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - 4\left(\frac{m^2}{4} + \frac{m}{4}\right) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - m^2 - m - 1 > 0 \rightarrow 0 > 0$
 $m \in \mathbb{R} - [-1, 0]$

ب) $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - 4\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - m^2 - m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 0$
 $m = -1, 0$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - 4\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) < 0 \rightarrow -3m < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-1, 0)$

د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - 4\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow m \in \mathbb{R} - (-1, 0)$

الف) $\frac{1}{m-1} < \frac{1}{m+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{1}{m+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+1 - (m-1)}{(m-1)(m+1)} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{m^2 - 1} < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 1 < 0 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1$

ب) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(1)(m-1) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - 4m + 4 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 5 > 0$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m < 1$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$

$m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9-20}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no real roots}$

$m \geq 1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow m < 1 \rightarrow m < 1$
 $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(1)(m-1) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m + 1 - 4m + 4 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 5 > 0$
 $m < 1$

$x_3 = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{1 + (m+1)}{2(m-1)} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{m+2}{2(m-1)} = -2 \rightarrow m+2 = -4(m-1) \rightarrow m+2 = -4m+4 \rightarrow 5m = 2 \rightarrow m = \frac{2}{5}$

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \alpha - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \alpha - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow -\sin^2 \alpha \geq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0$

$\sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi$

$\sin \alpha \in \left\{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$

$$y = \frac{(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{4})(x+1)(x-\frac{5}{4})}{(1-x)(1+x)} = (\frac{5}{4}-x)(x+\frac{1}{4}) = -x^2 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} = -x^2 + \frac{11}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{11^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}{4} = \frac{121 - 20}{4} = \frac{101}{4}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = -\left(\frac{11}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{101}}{2}\right) = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{101}}{4}$$

$$v(s) = v = \omega p$$

$$v\left(\frac{m+4}{m}\right) - v = \omega\left(-\frac{r}{m}\right)$$

$$vm + 4 - vm = -1 \rightarrow \epsilon m = 19 \rightarrow m = 19$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 4p = \left(\frac{4}{\epsilon}\right)^2 - 4\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) = \frac{9}{\epsilon} + 1 = \frac{19}{\epsilon}$$

$$\alpha\beta = r \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{\beta}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon\alpha + \beta^2}{\omega\beta^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\omega}$$

$$\beta^2 = \omega\beta - r \rightarrow \beta^2 = 4\omega\beta + \epsilon - r \cdot \beta = r\omega(\omega\beta - r) + \epsilon - r \cdot \beta$$

$$\beta^2 = 16\omega\beta - r^2 \rightarrow \beta^2 = 16\omega(\omega\beta - r) - r^2 = 16\omega^2\beta - 64\omega r - r^2$$

$$\beta^2 = 16\omega^2\beta - 16$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 0 - \beta \rightarrow \epsilon\alpha = -\epsilon\beta$$

$$\frac{\epsilon\alpha + \beta^2}{\omega\beta^2} = \frac{r - \epsilon\beta + \epsilon\omega\beta - r^2}{\omega(\omega\beta - r)} = \frac{\epsilon r\omega\beta - 16}{r\omega\beta - 16} = 19$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \epsilon a + 4b + c = 19 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow 9a - 3b + c = 19 \rightarrow \omega a - \omega b = -1 \rightarrow a - b = -2 \rightarrow a + 2 = b$$

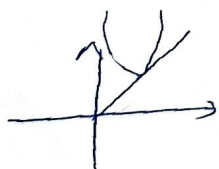
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow c = 19 \rightarrow \epsilon a + 19a + \epsilon + \epsilon = 19 \rightarrow \epsilon a = 19 \rightarrow a = 19$$

$$\boxed{2x^2 + 3x + 1} \rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{-b}{\epsilon a} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{19} \right| \rightarrow \frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-b^2 + \epsilon a c}{\epsilon a} \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{19} = \frac{(m+1)^2 - 19(m+4)}{19 \times 19}$$

$$vm + 4 = m^2 + m + 1 - 19m - 76 \Rightarrow m^2 - 19m - 81 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{19^2 + 4 \cdot 81}}{2} = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{361 + 324}}{2} = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{685}}{2}$$



$$\frac{m+4}{19} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -4 \rightarrow m = \frac{19 + \sqrt{685}}{2} = \frac{19 + \sqrt{685}}{2}$$