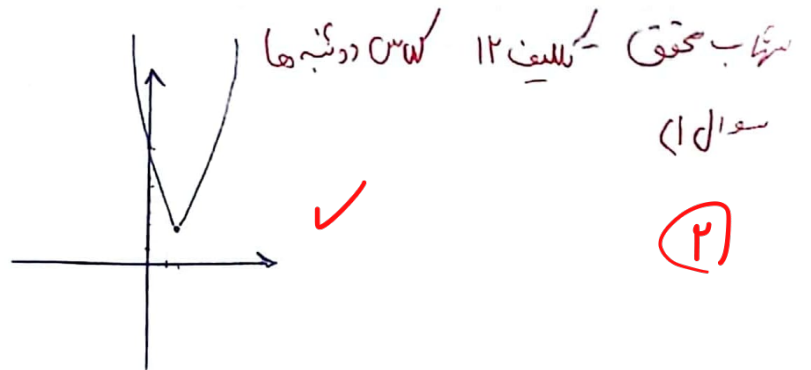


19, 20



الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$

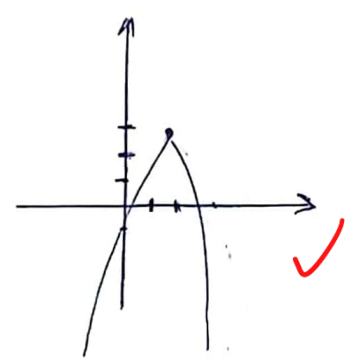
$$\begin{cases} x_{ext} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-2)}{2(1)} = 1 \\ y_{ext} = (1)^2 - 2(1) + 1 = 0 \\ a > 0, C = 1 \end{cases}$$

سوال 1

(2)

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$

$$\begin{cases} x_{ext} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(4)}{2(-1)} = 2 \\ y_{ext} = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 1 = 3 \\ a < 0, C = -1 \end{cases}$$



$p(m) = y = (m+1)^2 + \frac{1}{p}m + 2 = 0$

سوال 2

(2)

الف

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0, (m+1)^2 - \frac{1}{p}(m+2) > 0$

$m^2 + 2m + 1 - \frac{1}{p}m - \frac{2}{p} > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + (2 - \frac{1}{p})m + (1 - \frac{2}{p}) > 0 \Rightarrow (m - \omega)(m + \omega) > 0$

$p(m)$	-2	ω
m	+	-
	+	+

$m \in (-\infty, -\omega) \cup (\omega, +\infty)$ ✓

ب

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$(m+1)^2 - \frac{1}{p}(m+2) = 0$

$m^2 + 2m + 1 - \frac{1}{p}m - \frac{2}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + (2 - \frac{1}{p})m + (1 - \frac{2}{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} (m - \omega) & (m + \omega) \\ \omega & -\omega \end{matrix} = 0$

$m = \{-\omega, \omega\}$ ✓

ج

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0$

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

$m^2 + 2m + 1 - \frac{1}{p}m - \frac{2}{p} < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + (2 - \frac{1}{p})m + (1 - \frac{2}{p}) < 0 \Rightarrow (m - \omega)(m + \omega) < 0$

$p(m)$	-2	ω
m	+	-
	+	+

$\Rightarrow m \in (-\omega, \omega)$ ✓

$\Delta > 0, b^2 - 4ac > 0$

$(m+1)^2 - \frac{1}{p}(m+2) > 0$

د

$p(m)$	-2	ω
m	+	-
	+	+

$m^2 + 2m + 1 - \frac{1}{p}m - \frac{2}{p} > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + (2 - \frac{1}{p})m + (1 - \frac{2}{p}) > 0 \Rightarrow (m - \omega)(m + \omega) > 0$

$m \in (-\infty, -\omega) \cup (\omega, +\infty)$ ✓

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

$$f_m^2 + 4m + f - f_0 m + 1 > 0 \quad (2) \quad \text{سوال ۳ الف}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \geq 0 & (2(m+1))^2 - 4(m+2)(1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f_m^2 - 4m + 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 \geq 0 \\ S < 0 & -\frac{(-2(m+1))}{2(m+2)} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{2(m+2)} < 0 \\ P > 0 & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m+2} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -2 \quad II \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{II}{I} \Rightarrow \emptyset \Rightarrow m \text{ از این معادله قرار نمی‌گیرد}$$

$$f_m^2 + 4m + f - f_0 m + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow m \neq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \geq 0 & (2(m+1))^2 - 4(m+2)(1) > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 > 0 \\ S < 0 & -\frac{(-2(m+1))}{2(m+2)} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{2(m+2)} < 0 \\ P < 0 & \frac{1}{m+2} < 0 \Rightarrow m < -2 \quad II \end{cases}$$

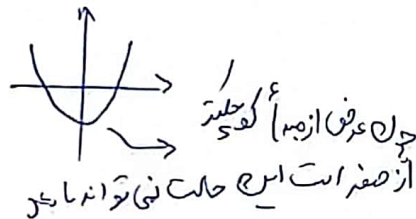
$$\frac{S, II}{I} \Rightarrow m \in (-2, 2) \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$(1, \sqrt{5}) \quad \text{سوال ۴ الف}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \geq 0 & (2(m+1))^2 - 4(m-2)(1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f_m^2 + 4m + f - f_0 m + 1 \geq 0 \\ a > 0 & m-2 > 0 \Rightarrow m > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_m^2 - 4m + 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \geq 2$$



$$\Rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 2) \quad \checkmark$$

(ب)

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

$$\frac{2x^2}{3} - (2\sin \alpha)x + \frac{4}{3} = 0$$

$$0 \leq \sin^2 \alpha \leq 1 \quad \text{سوال ۵}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \geq 0 & \Rightarrow (2\sin \alpha)^2 - 4 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4\sin^2 \alpha - \frac{16}{3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \geq \frac{4}{3} \\ S > 0 & 2\sin \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S > 0 & 2\sin \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 2x + \frac{4}{3} > 0 & \Rightarrow (x^2 - 3x + 2) > 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{I}{x = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

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

(2)

$$(r_n^r - r_{n-1} - 1) = r^r - r_{n-1} - 1 = (r - 1)(n+1) \Rightarrow (r-1) \left(n + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$\frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad \frac{-1}{r}$

$$(r_n^r - r_{n-1} - \omega) = r^r - r_{n-1} - \omega = (r - \omega)(n+1) \Rightarrow (n+1) \left(r - \frac{\omega}{r} \right)$$

$\frac{\omega}{r} \quad \frac{-r}{r} = -1$
(r - \omega)

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

$$= - r_n^r + r_{n-1} + \omega \quad \text{if } r \neq 1 \text{ b.s.}$$

$$\Rightarrow a < 0 \Rightarrow y_{\text{Max}} = \frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon a} = - \frac{1r^r - r(\omega)(-r)}{r(-r)} = - \frac{1r^r + r\omega}{-r^2} = \frac{r^r + r\omega}{r^2} \checkmark$$

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

$$S = \frac{m+r}{n}, \rho = \frac{-r}{m}$$

(2) (1) d.s.

$$r S = \omega \rho + V \Rightarrow r \left(\frac{m+r}{n} \right) = \omega \left(\frac{-r}{m} \right) + V \xrightarrow{\times m} r_{m+r} = -1 + V m \quad (m \neq 0)$$

$$r_m = -1 \Rightarrow m = r$$

$$S^r - r\rho = \left(\frac{(r+r)}{r} \right)^r - r \left(\frac{-r}{r} \right) = \frac{q}{r} + 1 = \frac{1r}{r} \checkmark$$

$$n^r - \omega n + r = 0$$

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

$$S = \omega \beta = \omega$$

(1) d.s.

$$\xrightarrow{n=\beta} \beta^r - \omega \beta + r = 0$$

$$\alpha = \omega - \beta \Rightarrow r\alpha = r - r\beta (I)$$

$$\beta^r = \omega \beta - r (II)$$

(2)

$$\beta^r = \beta \cdot \beta^r = \beta (\omega \beta - r) = \omega \beta^r - r\beta$$

$$\beta^r = \beta \cdot \beta^r = \beta (r\beta - 1) = r\beta^r - \beta$$

$$\beta^{\omega} = \beta \cdot \beta^r = \beta (1 \cdot \omega \beta - r) = 1 \cdot \omega \beta^r - r\beta \rightarrow \beta^{\omega} = 1 \cdot \omega (\omega \beta - r) - r\beta$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + (r\omega \beta - r)}{\omega \beta^r} = \frac{r\alpha + r\omega \beta - r}{\omega \beta^r} \Rightarrow \frac{(r - r\beta) + r\omega \beta - r}{\omega \beta^r} = \frac{r\omega \beta - r}{\omega \beta^r} = \frac{r\omega \beta - r}{\beta^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r\omega \beta - r}{\omega \beta - r} = \frac{1r(\omega \beta - r)}{(\omega \beta - r)} = 1r \checkmark$$

(9d) 200

④

$$\begin{cases} x=r \end{cases} \rightarrow r a + r(b-r) - c = 0 \Rightarrow r a + r b - r^2 = 0$$

$$| \quad x = -\mu \rightarrow 9a - 3(b - r) - 6 = 0 \quad 9a - 3b = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 9a = 3b \\ (3a = b) \end{matrix} \quad \text{b}$$

$$\xrightarrow{*} \quad r(a) + r(r(a)) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot a = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\mu(1) = b$$

$$b = \mu$$

$$\int y_1 = x^{\mu+1} x^{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{ext} = -\frac{b}{r_a} = -\frac{r}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال (۱)

$$y = \ln^r + (m+1)x + m + c$$

$$\begin{cases} y_i = T_n^T(m+1) x_{i+m+1} \\ y_p = n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_l = y_r \Rightarrow r_n^r + (m+1)x + \zeta_n^m = x$$

$$r_{n+m} n + r_{tm} \xrightarrow{\text{Cub}} 0$$

$$m^T - F(r)(g_m) = 0 \Rightarrow m^T = F_{1-1} m$$

$m^T + 1 m_{-T-1}$
 $(m+1)(m-1) \rightarrow m \rightarrow m-1$

چون لفظ نیما زنا صیغه اول باید نقطه بر خوردهم علامت
باشد و نه صیغه اول باشد

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(m)}{r(r)} \quad \text{?} \quad m < 0$$

$$m < 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{m = -15} \quad m = -15$$