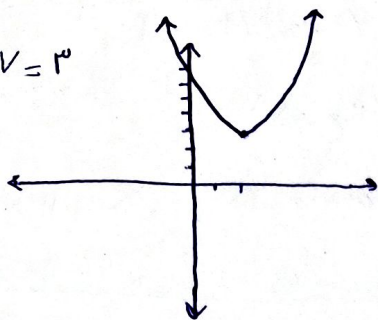


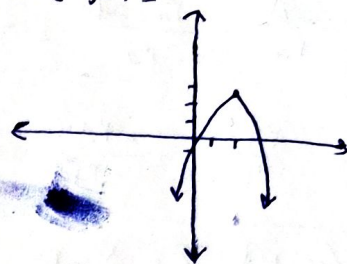
$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$y = 2^2 - 4(2) + 7 = 3$$



$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$$

$$y = -2^2 + 4(2) - 1 = 3$$



الف: $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ $m^2 + 1 + 2m - 4m - 16 > 0$ $m^2 - 2m - 15 > 0$ $(m-5)(m+3) > 0$

ب: $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ $m^2 - 2m - 15 = 0$ $(m-5)(m+3) = 0$ $m = 5$ $m = -3$ $m = \mathbb{R} - [-3, 5]$

ج: $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ $m = (-3, 5)$

د: $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

الف: $\Delta > 0$ $S < 0$ $P > 0$

$$\frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \quad \frac{10}{m-2} > 0$$

$$\frac{2}{- \quad 0 \quad +}$$

$$\frac{-1}{+ \quad - \quad +}$$

استرال
نازده

بازای هیچ مقدار

ب: $\Delta > 0$ $S < 0$ $P < 0$

$$(-\infty, 2) \cap (-1, 2) = (-1, 2)$$

الف: $\Delta > 0$ $a < 0$ $P < 0$

$$m-2 < 0$$

$$m < 2$$

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

استرال

$$m < 2$$



$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = -2$$

$$\frac{2m+2}{2m-4} = -2$$

$$2m+2 = -4m+8$$

$$6m = 6$$

$$m = 1$$

$$4\left(\frac{2x^2}{4} - (2\sin\alpha)x + \frac{9}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$2x^2 - (4\sin\alpha)x + 9 = 0$$

if $\sin\alpha = 1$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 9 = 0$$

$$(2x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x^r - x - 1 = (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$x^r - x - \omega = (x - \omega)(x+1)$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{r_a} = \frac{r_a c - b^r}{r_a} = \frac{-1r_0 - 1r_9}{-r_r} =$$

$$\frac{r_1 9}{r_r} = \frac{-r_1 9}{-r_r}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x+1)(x-\omega)}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$$-(x+1)(x-\omega)$$

$$x^r - \omega x + x - \omega = -x^r + 1x + \omega$$

$$x(x+B) - V = \omega x B$$

$$x\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) - V = \omega\left(\frac{-r}{m}\right)$$

$$\frac{r_m + r - V_m}{m} = \frac{-1_0}{m}$$

$$(x+B)^r - r_x B = x^r + B^r$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{-1}{r}\right) = \frac{9}{r} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{1r}{r}}$$

$$\frac{-r_m + r}{m} = \frac{-1_0}{m}$$

$$1r = r_m$$

$$m = r$$

$$r x^r - 9 x - r = 0$$

$$a+B=\omega$$

$$aB=r$$

$$B^r = \omega B - r$$

$$\frac{A+B^r}{\omega B^r} = \frac{A}{\omega B^r} + \frac{B^r}{\omega B^r} = \frac{A}{\omega B^r} + \frac{B^r}{\omega}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{B^r} = \frac{a^r}{\Lambda}$$

$$B^r = B \times B^r = \omega(\omega B - r) - rB$$

$$B^r = r^r B - 1_0$$

$$\frac{r^r(x+B) - r_0}{\omega} = \frac{r^r \omega - r_0}{\omega} = \frac{9\omega}{\omega}$$

$$\boxed{1r}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\omega} \left(\frac{a^r}{\Lambda}\right) + \frac{1}{\omega} (r^r B - 1_0) = \frac{a^r}{\omega} + \frac{r^r B - 1_0}{\omega} = \frac{a^r + r^r B - 1_0}{\omega}$$

$$a^r = r^r a - 1_0$$

$$ax^r + bx + c = y$$

$$x=0 \quad y=r$$

$$c=r$$

$$x=-r \quad 9a - r^r b + r = r$$

$$9a = r^r b$$

$$r a = b$$

$$ax^r + bx + c = y$$

$$\boxed{x^r + r x + r = y}$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$ax^r + r a x + r = y$$

$$x=r \rightarrow r a + 9a + r = 1r \quad 1_0 a = 1_0$$

$$a=1$$

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

$$r x^r + m x + m + 9 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad b^r - r a c = 0$$

$$m^r - \Lambda m - r \Lambda = 0$$

$$(m - 1r)(m + r) = 0$$

$$m = 1r \quad m = -r$$