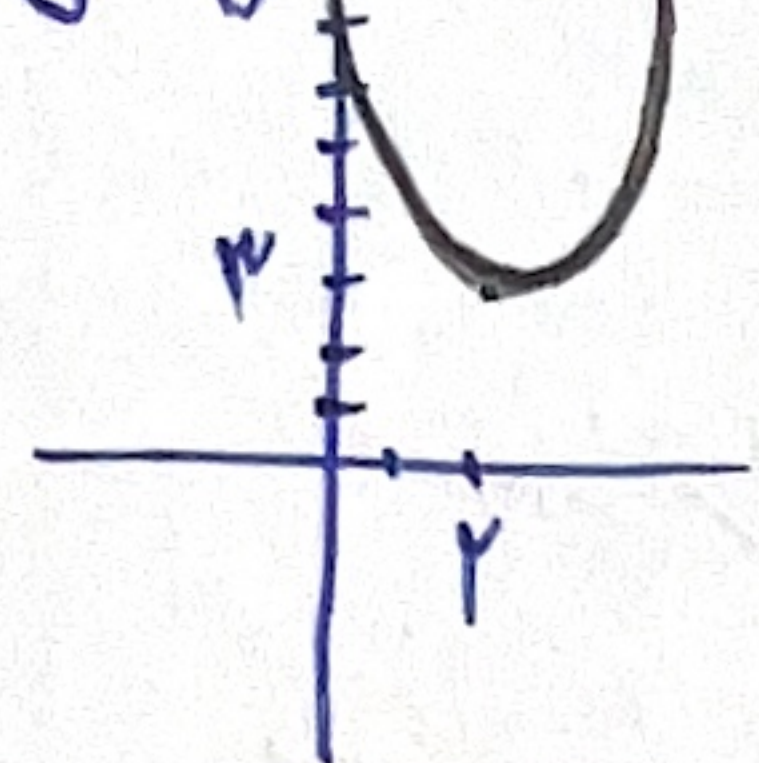


(الف) $y = x^r - r_{x+1}$

$$s | \chi_s = \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{f}{r} = r$$

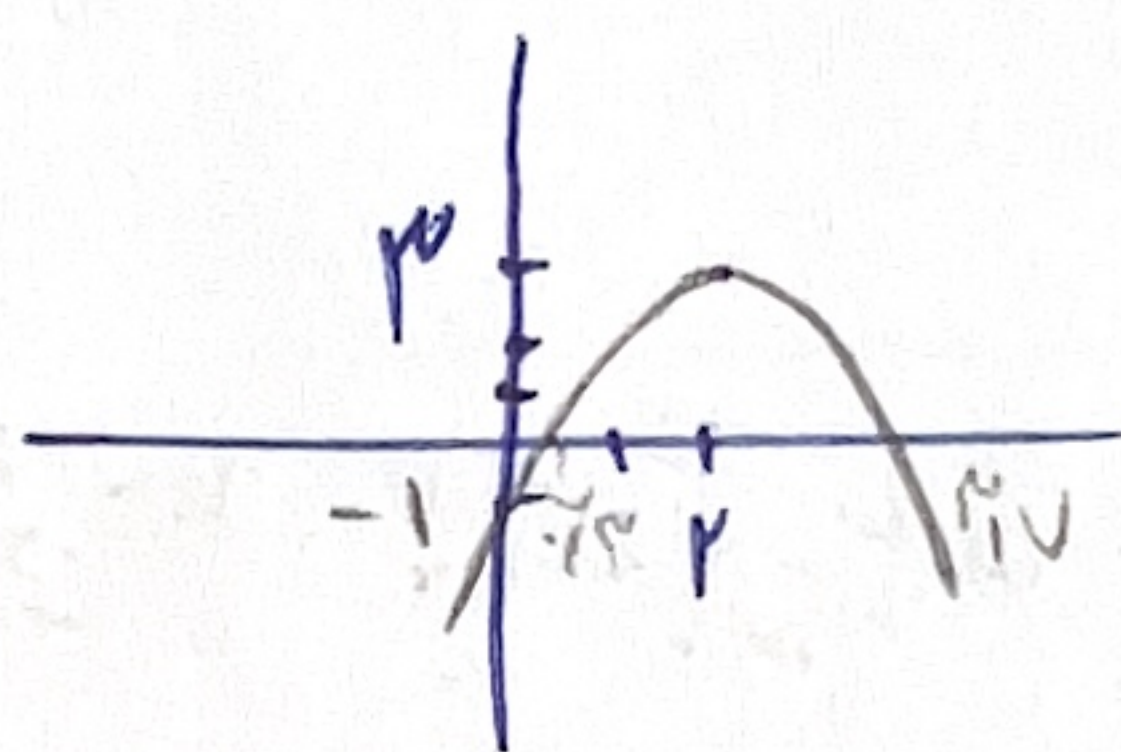
$$1) S = F - A + V = 14$$



→) $y = -x^2 + 16x - 1$

$$S \mid \Delta S = \frac{-b}{r_a} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta P}{r_x - 1} = r$$

$$1) g_s = -k + \lambda - 1 = \mu$$



$$\omega_{\pm} = \frac{-\gamma \pm \sqrt{14 - \gamma} \sqrt{\mu}}{-\gamma}$$

$$r \pm \sqrt{\mu} \Rightarrow \mu, \mu$$

9

$$r_2 r + (n+1)x + \frac{1}{r}n + r = .$$

$$\Delta \leftarrow m^* - m - \Delta \leftarrow \Rightarrow m \in (-\mu, \delta) \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \gamma_i$$

$$m^r - m - 1 \Delta \gamma_i$$

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

(الف) درای r رشته میانه

$$\Delta = m^p + 1 + r_m - r_m - 14 = -$$

$$\Delta = m^r - r_{m-10} \rightarrow m^r - r_{m-10}$$

$$M \in (-\infty, -r) \cup (s, +\infty)$$

$$\Delta = \cdot \Rightarrow m^{\nu} - \gamma_m \rightarrow \partial = \cdot$$

$$m \in \{ \gamma^{\nu}, \omega \}$$

5. Capitulum

$$y = (m-r)x^r - r(m+1)x + 1 = \dots$$

$p \rangle. \quad \Delta = (-r_m - r) \frac{r}{r_0} (m - r) \rangle.$

$$S \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle. \quad f_{m+1} + \mu + \lambda m - \kappa \cdot m + \lambda_0 \Rightarrow f_{m+1} - \mu \kappa m + \lambda \mu \rangle. \Rightarrow m \mu - \lambda m + \mu \lambda \rangle.$$

$$\Delta \rangle. \quad \mathcal{S} = \frac{r_m + r}{+m - r} \langle \Rightarrow m \in (-1, r) \quad \mathcal{P} \rangle \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m - r} \rangle \Rightarrow m \in (-1, r) \cap m \in r = \emptyset$$

(ب) در نتیجه نفی اللات، در مطلق ریشه منفی است.

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow m \in (-1, 4)$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} < 0 \quad \frac{1}{m-r} < 0 \Rightarrow m < r \quad (i)$$

$$5 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} < 0 \quad \frac{r+m+r}{m-r} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \Rightarrow m \in (-1, r) \quad (v)$$

(الف) معکوس از هر ناحیه بنویسید. $\Delta \rightarrow$ $m^2 + 4 + 1m - 4m + 1$
 در حال باقی ماندن $\Delta > 0, P < 0$ $\rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 1 > 0$ در نهایت
 حوزه مستقر است

$$PK_c = \frac{1}{M-r} K_c \Rightarrow m < r$$

$$x_5 = \frac{-b}{r_a} = -r \Rightarrow \frac{r_{m+r}}{r_m - r} = -r \Rightarrow \frac{r_{(m+1)}}{r_{(m-r)}} = -r \Rightarrow m+1 = -r_{m+r}$$

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

$$\nu_m = \nu \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\frac{r_2^2}{\mu} - (r_2 \sin \alpha) \lambda + \frac{\mu}{r_2} = 0 \rightarrow \text{دالة حقيقية في } \lambda \text{ و } \alpha$$

$$\Delta y_1 \Rightarrow F \sin \alpha - \frac{F}{\bar{r}} \times \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow F \sin \alpha - F y_1 \Rightarrow F(\sin \alpha - 1) y_1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha y_1$$

if $|\sin \alpha| = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $|\sin \alpha| = 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $|\sin \alpha| = 1$ (true)

if $\sin \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} x^r - (r x^{r-1}) x + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r x^r}{r} - r x + \frac{r}{r} = \Delta = r - r x + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \quad x = \underline{1}$

$$\text{If } \sin \varphi = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\mu} x^2 - (r-1)x + \frac{\mu}{r} = \frac{r}{\mu} x^2 + rx + \frac{\mu}{r} \Rightarrow \Delta = \dots \Rightarrow \underline{x = -r \pm \dots}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{-9}{2} = \frac{-10}{2}$$

$y = \frac{(kx^2 - kx - 1)(kx^2 - kx - 2)}{1 - x^2} = \frac{(k_{x+1})(x-1)(kx-2)(x+1)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = -4x^2 + 12x + 2$
 $-4x^2 + 12x + 2 = 0$
 $\Delta = \frac{144 - 4 \times 4 \times 2}{-4} = \frac{144 - 32}{-4} = \frac{112}{-4} = -28$
 $\Delta = 28$

$mx^2 - (m+1)x - 2 = 0$
 $k_5 = \alpha p + v$
 $S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+1}{m}$
 $P = \frac{-r}{m}$
 $\frac{14}{m} = 4 \Rightarrow m = 4 \Rightarrow kx^2 - 4x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 4P = \left(\frac{4}{4}\right)^2 - 4 \times \frac{-2}{4} = 1 + 2 = 3$
 $\frac{9}{4} + 1 = \frac{13}{4}$

$\frac{kx + \beta^2}{\alpha \beta^2} = A$
 $\frac{k\beta + \alpha^2}{\alpha \beta^2} = A$
 $\frac{kx}{\alpha \beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} + \frac{k\beta}{\alpha \beta^2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha} = 2A \Rightarrow \frac{kx(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{\alpha \beta^2} + \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha} = 2A$
 $\frac{kx(19)}{\alpha \beta^2} + \frac{19}{\alpha} = 2A$
 $2A = 2 \times 19 \Rightarrow A = 19$

$y_1 = ax^2 + bx + c$
 $y_2 = kx + 1$
 $y_3 = kx + 1$
 $ax^2 + bx + c = kx + 1$
 $ax^2 + bx + c - kx - 1 = 0$
 $ax^2 + (b-k)x + (c-1) = 0$
 $\Delta = 0$
 $(b-k)^2 - 4a(c-1) = 0$
 $b-k = 2\sqrt{a(c-1)}$
 $b = k + 2\sqrt{a(c-1)}$

$y = kx^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4$
 $y = x$
 $kx^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4 - x = 0$
 $kx^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0$
 $m^2 - 4k(m+4) = 0$
 $m^2 - 4km - 16m - 16 = 0$
 $(m-16)(m+1) = 0$
 $m = 16$