

$y = x^2 - 4x + 4$ $-\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow y_3 = 3 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 3$ $y = -x^2 + 4x - 4$ $-\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow y_3 = 3 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 3$	۱
الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{2}m+2) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 3 > 0 \rightarrow (m+3)(m-1) > 0 \rightarrow m < -3 \vee m > 1$ ب) $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (m+3)(m-1) = 0 \rightarrow m = -3 \vee m = 1$ ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m+3)(m-1) < 0 \rightarrow -3 < m < 1$ د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m+3)(m-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow m \leq -3 \vee m \geq 1$	۲
الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (-2m+2)^2 - 4(m-2)(1) > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m + 4 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m + 1 > 0$ همیشه نادر $p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m > 2 \rightarrow m > 2$ $s < 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow -4 < m < 2$ ب) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ همیشه نادر $p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$ $s < 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow -4 < m < 2$	۳
$\frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$ الف) هر دو ناحیه اشتقاق نیز $p < 0$ ب) محورهای $m = -2$ $\frac{-b}{2a} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{2m-4} = -2 \rightarrow 2m+2 = -4m+8 \rightarrow 6m = 6 \rightarrow m = 1$	۴
$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 4(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 0$ $4(\sin^2 \alpha - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$ مستقیم $\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1}$	۵

$$y = \frac{(r_n^r - r_n - 1)(r_n^r - r_n - a)}{1 - r^r} \rightarrow \frac{r_n^r - 1^r r_n^r - 1 r_n^r + 1^r r_n + a}{1 - r^r} = \frac{r_n^r + 1^r r_n + a}{1 - r^r} \quad n \neq \pm 1$$

$$m_{n \rightarrow 0} = \frac{b}{r_n} = \frac{1^r}{r} \rightarrow y_s = -r \left(\frac{1^r}{r} \right)^r + 1^r \left(\frac{1^r}{r} \right) + a = \frac{r n q}{r \varepsilon}$$

$$r_s = v + \omega p \rightarrow \frac{r_{m+q}}{m} = \frac{-10}{m} + v \rightarrow \varepsilon m = 14 \rightarrow m = \varepsilon \quad S = \frac{m+r}{m}$$

$$P = \frac{-r}{m}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = s^r - r p \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{p} \right)^r - r \left(-\frac{1}{p} \right) = \frac{1^r}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon a + \beta^r}{\omega \beta^r} \xrightarrow{\text{نقل}} \frac{\varepsilon a}{\omega \beta^r} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega} \neq \frac{\varepsilon a}{\frac{r_0}{\alpha^r}} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r}{\omega} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega}$$

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

$$s = a$$

$$p = r$$

$$\frac{s^r - r p s}{\omega} = \frac{q \omega}{\omega} = 14$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\text{نقل}} \rightarrow c = \varepsilon$$

$$n = r \xrightarrow{y = r_n + 1} y_r = 1 \quad y_1 = \varepsilon a + r b + \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\text{نقل}} \varepsilon a + r b = 10 \rightarrow a + b = 10$$

$$n = -r \rightarrow y_r = \varepsilon \quad y_1 = 9a - r b + \varepsilon \rightarrow 9a - r b + \varepsilon = \varepsilon \rightarrow a = b$$

$$3a + r a = a \rightarrow a = 1, b = r \rightarrow y_1 = a^r + r_n + \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\text{نقل}} r_s = \frac{-b}{r_n} = \frac{-r}{r} = -1$$

$$n \rightarrow y = n \quad x = r_n^r (m+1) m + (m+4) \rightarrow r_n^r + m n + m + 4 =$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^r - \varepsilon (r) (m+4) = 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1 m - \varepsilon 1 = \rightarrow (m-r)(m+\varepsilon) = \rightarrow m = r$$

$$n_s = \frac{b}{r_n} = \frac{-m}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n_s > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{\varepsilon} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$m = -\varepsilon$$

$$n \rightarrow m > 0, y > 0$$