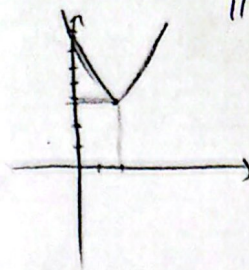


ج) $y = m^2 - 6m + 4$

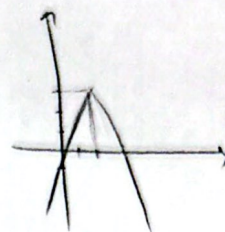
$$\min \begin{cases} \frac{f}{f} = 2 \\ f - 6 + 4 = 2 \end{cases}$$



المنحنيات - تليين شماره ١٢

ب) $y = -m^2 + 6m - 1$

$$\max \begin{cases} -\frac{f}{-f} = 2 \\ -f + 6 - 1 = 2 \end{cases}$$



٢) $x^2 + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{m}x + 2$

Δ > 0. $(m+1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \left(\frac{1}{m}x + 2 \right) = m^2 + 2m + 1 - 4 \left(\frac{1}{m}x + 2 \right) = m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0$

٢ (من)

$(m-3)(m+3)$ $\frac{-3}{+} \frac{3}{-}$ $m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

Δ = 0 $m = -3, 3$

(ب)

Δ < 0. $\rightarrow m \in (-3, 3)$

(ج)

Δ > 0. $\rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [3, +\infty)$

(د)

٣) $y = (m-2)m^2 + (m+1)m + 1$

٣

Δ > 0. $S < 0$. $P > 0$.

(الف) درستی شش دانته باشد

$f(m+1)^2 - 2 \cdot (m-2) > 0$ $f(m^2 + 4m + 1 - 2 \cdot m + 4) = f(m^2 - 2m + 1)$

$\frac{f}{f} \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 4m + 1}{m^2 - 4m + 1} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$

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

(ب)

Δ > 0. $S < 0$. $P < 0$. $\rightarrow m < 2$ $\rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$

$$u > (n-r) \omega^r - r(n-1) \omega + 1 \rightarrow p < \frac{1}{n-r} < 0 \quad (n < r) \quad -1$$

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

$$\alpha \beta, r \quad \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \omega$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta r}{\alpha \beta r} = \frac{r\alpha}{\alpha \beta r} + \frac{\beta r}{\alpha} = \frac{r\alpha}{\alpha \times \frac{r}{\alpha}} = \frac{r}{\omega} + \frac{r}{\omega} = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\omega} = \frac{5^r - 3^r}{\omega} = \frac{11\omega - r \times \omega \times r}{\omega} = \frac{11\omega - r}{\omega} = \frac{19\omega}{\omega} = 19$$

$$\underline{U} \rightarrow \emptyset \cup (-1, 2) \cup (-\infty, -1) = (-\infty, 2) - \{-1\}$$

$$\frac{b}{r_n} = \frac{r(n-1)}{r(n-r)} = -r \quad n+1 = -n+r \quad r_n = r \quad (n=1)$$

$$0 < \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \times \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} > 0 \quad \sin^2 n = 1 > 0 \quad \sin n > 1 \quad \sin n = 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{r \sin \alpha}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \sin n > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \times 1 = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$-(r_{n+1})(r_n - \omega) = -(4n^2 - 1)\omega n + r_n - \omega = -4n^2 + 12n + 6$$

$$\frac{1}{r_n} = \frac{-0}{r_n} = \frac{-1(149 + 12)}{r_n} = \frac{161}{r_n}$$

$$WS = \omega \beta + \sqrt{\frac{r(n+r)}{n}} = \frac{-1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n \pm 1}{n}} \quad r_{n+1} = -1 + \sqrt{n}$$

$$(n=14) \quad n \neq 1 \rightarrow s, \frac{n+r}{n} = \frac{r}{r} \quad p = -\frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha \pm \beta^r = 5^r - 3^r, \quad \frac{q}{r} + 1 = \frac{17}{r}$$

$$y_1 = an^2 + bn + c$$

$$y_2 = 2n+1 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = (a + 2b + c)$$

$$(a + 2b + c) = 0$$

$$12a + 4b - 3c = 0$$

$$3a - 3c = 0 \Rightarrow a = c$$

$$9a - 2b + c = 0$$

$$9a - 2b = 0$$

$$11a - 4b = 0$$

$$b = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

$$y_1 = n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$x_{min} = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$y = 2n^2 + (n+1)n + n + 4 = n$$

$$2n^2 + 3n + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - 1(n+4) = 0$$

$$n^2 - 1n - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)(n+4) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1, -4$$

$$2n^2 + 3n + 4 = n$$

$$2n^2 + 3n + 4 = 0$$

$$n^2 + 4n + 9 = 0$$

$$(n+2)^2 = -3 \Rightarrow \text{no real solution}$$

$$2n^2 - 3n + 4 = n$$

$$n^2 - 2n + 4 = 0$$

$$n - 2m + 1 = (n+1)^2$$

$$\frac{n-2m+1}{(n+1)^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{no real solution}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma$$