

Subject :

Date :

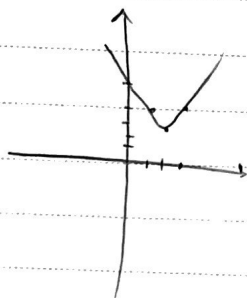
لنا ابراهيمي تكلف ١٢

الف) $y = x^2 - 8x + 17$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 14 - 2 \times 1 < 0$

min $\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = 4 \\ \frac{\Delta}{-4a} = 3 \end{array} \right|$

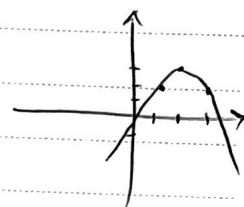
x	1	2	3
y	8	3	4



ب) $-x^2 + 8x - 1$

max $\left| \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 3 \end{array} \right|$

x	1	2	3
y	6	3	2



$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(\frac{1}{2}m+2) = m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0 \rightarrow m = 1R - [-2, 2] \text{ (الف) } m = 0, -2$

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = -2, 2$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow m = -2 \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = -1 \pm 1 \rightarrow m = (-2, 2) \text{ (ج) } m = 0$

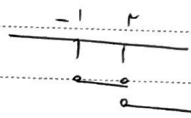
$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 > 0 \rightarrow m = -2, 2 \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = -1 \pm 1 \rightarrow m = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty) \text{ (د) } m = 0$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

ب) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m = 2$

$\frac{1}{m-2} > 0$

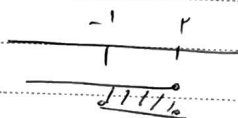
$\frac{2}{-1+} > 0$



جواب = $\emptyset$

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

$\frac{-b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$



د) $1 < (m-2) < 0$

جواب = $(-1, 2)$

الف) $a < 0 \rightarrow x < 2$

د) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ في حال تقبل الحالات

$\epsilon m^2 + 11m + 8 - \epsilon \cdot m + 11 > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 11m + 19 > 0 \rightarrow m = 1R - (-\infty, 2) \Delta < 0$

$(2m+2)^2 - \epsilon(m-2)(11) > 0$

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

$-2m+11 = 2m+2$

$-4m = -9 \rightarrow m = 1$

$$\frac{rx^r}{r} - r(\sin \alpha)x + \frac{r}{r} =$$

- 4

$$\Delta \frac{1}{r} \cdot b^r - \Sigma a c b$$

$$\sin \alpha \neq 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\sin \alpha = -1$$

$$\frac{r}{r} x^r - rx + \frac{r}{r} = 0$$

$$\Sigma x^r - 1rx + 1 = 0$$

$$(rx - r)^r = 0 \rightarrow rx - r = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{r}$$

- 9

$$y = \frac{(rx^r - rx - 1)(rx^r - rx - 0)}{1 - x^r}$$

$$\frac{rx^r - rx - 1}{rx^r + rx} \Big| \frac{n-1}{rx+1}$$

$$\frac{rx^r - rx - 0}{rx^r + rx} \Big| \frac{n-1}{rx-0}$$

$$\frac{-0x - 0}{0x + 0}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(rx+1)(n+1)(rx-0)}{(x-1)(n+1)} = (rx+1)(rx-0)$$

$$4x^r - 1rx - 0$$

$$y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{\Sigma a} = \frac{1.49 - \Sigma(-r \cdot 0)}{r \Sigma} = \frac{r \Delta 9}{r \Sigma}$$

$$rs = \delta p + v \quad r \left(\frac{m+r}{m} \right) = \delta \left(\frac{-r}{m} \right) + v \quad \alpha^r + B^r = (\alpha + B)^r - r \alpha B = s - r p - v$$

$$\frac{rm + 4}{m} = \frac{-1 \cdot 0 + vm}{m} \rightarrow rm + 4 = -1 \cdot 0 + vm \rightarrow \Sigma m = 19 = 0 \rightarrow m = 5$$

$$\Sigma m^r - 4m - r = 0 \rightarrow s = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{r}{r} \quad p = \frac{-r}{\Sigma} = \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{4}{\Sigma} + 1 = \frac{1r}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + B^r}{\delta B^r} \quad x^r - \delta n + r = 0$$

$$s = \delta \quad p = r$$

$$\alpha B = r \quad B = \frac{r}{\alpha} \quad \delta B^r = \frac{r}{\alpha r}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \alpha}{\delta B^r} + \frac{B^r}{\delta} \rightarrow \frac{\Sigma \alpha}{\frac{r}{\alpha r}} + \frac{B^r}{\delta} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r}{\delta} + \frac{B^r}{\delta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta} (\alpha^r + B^r) = \frac{1}{\delta} (s - rps) = \frac{1}{\delta} (1 + \delta - r) = 19$$

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$$y_1 = rx + 1 \quad \xrightarrow{x=r} y_1 = 1 \pm$$

$$y_1 = ax^r + bx + c \xrightarrow{x=r} y_1 = \pm$$

$$\pm a + rb = 1.$$

$$ra - rb = \dots \rightarrow ra = b$$

$$\pm a + ra = 1.$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = r$$

$$x^r + rx + \pm \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$rx^r + (m+1)x + m + 4 = x$$

$$rx^r + mx + m + 4 = \dots$$

$$0 = m^r - \pm(r)(m+4) = m^r - 1m - \pm 4 = \begin{cases} (m-1r) \rightarrow m=1r \\ (m+\pm) \rightarrow m=-\pm \end{cases}$$