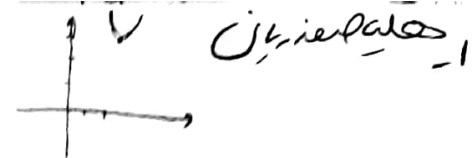


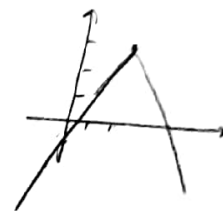
$$a) y = m^2 - 2x + 4$$

$$m \rightarrow \infty \quad \left| \quad \frac{m^2 - 2x + 4}{m^2} = 1 \right.$$



$$b) y = -x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$m \rightarrow \infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{m^2 - 2x + 4}{m^2} = 1 \\ \frac{-m^2 + 2x - 1}{m^2} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$2x^2 + 2(m+1)x + m + 2 = 0$$

$$\bullet \Delta \rightarrow (b^2 - 4ac) \rightarrow 2^2(m+1)^2 - 4(m+2) = 4m^2 + 4m + 2 - 4m - 8 = 4m^2 - 6m - 6$$

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

$$\bullet 4m^2 - 6m - 6 = 0$$

$$(m-2)(m+3) = 0$$

$$\frac{-c}{a} \quad \frac{a}{a}$$

$$m = (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+3) = 0 \rightarrow m = 2, -3$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+3) < 0$$

$$\frac{-c}{a} \quad \frac{a}{a}$$

$$m = (-3, 2)$$

$$\bullet \Delta \geq (m-2)(m+3)$$

$$\frac{-c}{a} \quad \frac{a}{a}$$

$$m = (-\infty, -3] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$y = (m-r)u^r - r(m+1)u+10$$

$$ac. \rightarrow m-r < -m < r$$

$$sc. \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{(m-r)} < -1 < m < r$$

$$\bullet CP \rightarrow \bullet < \frac{10}{m-r} \quad r < m$$

$$\bullet ca \rightarrow \bullet < m-r \quad r < m$$

$$sc. \rightarrow -1 < m < r$$

$$\bullet CP \rightarrow r < m \quad \emptyset$$

$$\bullet ca \rightarrow \bullet < m-r-m+1$$

$$4\varepsilon - 1\varepsilon = -r \quad \overline{000}$$

$$\Delta Z.$$

$$y = (m-r)u^r - r(m+1)u+10$$

$$\bullet ca \quad r < m$$

$$m = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, +\infty) \quad (3)$$

$$\bullet CD \rightarrow \varepsilon(m+1)^r - r(m-r) = \varepsilon m^r - r^2 m + 1\varepsilon \quad -10$$



$$m = \emptyset$$



$$\Delta = m^r - 1m + 11 \quad \Delta < 0$$



$$- \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon (10)$$

$$-\frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{r(m+1)}{r(m-a)} = -1 \rightarrow r(m+1) = -r(m-a) \rightarrow 4m = 4 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\frac{r_m}{a} - (r \sin a) n + \frac{c}{r} = 0$$

$$\sin a = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{\frac{9}{2}} = 1 \rightarrow a' = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$r a = \frac{r \sin a}{\frac{r}{a}} \rightarrow r a = r \sin a \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \sin a = 1 \rightarrow \sin a = 1$$

$$a' = \frac{9}{2} (\sin a)$$

$$\frac{9}{2} (\sin a) = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow \sin a = 1$$

$$y = \frac{(r_n - r_{n-1})(r_n - r_{n-2})}{1 - r^n} = \frac{-(1 - r^n)}{(n-1)(r_{n+1})(n+1)(r_n - 0)}$$

$$\frac{r_n - r_{n-1}}{r_n - r_{n-2}} \Big| \frac{n+1}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{r_n - r_{n-1}}{r_n + r_{n-1}} \Big| \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -(r_{n+1})(r_n - 0) &= y \\ -(4n - 1)(r_n - 0) &= y \\ -4n + 1(r_n - 0) &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$n = \frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{-1c}{-1r} = \frac{1c}{1r}$$

Open, also -v

~~rearrange~~
 $m n^r - (m + r) n - r = 0$

$r(\alpha + \beta), 2\alpha, \beta \rightarrow v$

$q^{\alpha+\beta} = z^p$

$r \left(\frac{m+r}{m} \right) = \frac{-1}{m} + v \quad m \neq 0 \rightarrow r(m+1) = v m - 1$
 $-14 = 8m \rightarrow m = -\frac{7}{4}$

$8m^r - 9m - r = 9$

$2^{\alpha+\beta} = 5^r - r! \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{10}{2}$

$5 = \frac{5}{2} = \frac{r}{r}$

$P = \frac{-r}{2} = -\frac{1}{r}$

$\frac{\sum \alpha + \beta^0}{\alpha \beta^r}$

$\beta^r = \alpha \beta - r \frac{\alpha \beta^r}{\beta^0} = \alpha \beta^2 - r \beta^2 = \alpha (2\beta - r) = r(\alpha \beta^r - r! \beta)$

$2\alpha \beta^r - r \alpha \beta = 2 - 1 \cdot \beta^r = 2\beta$

$\beta^0 = 1 \alpha \beta^r - r! \beta$

$4 = a n^r + b n + r = r n + 1 \rightarrow a n^r + n(b - r) - 4 = 0$

$n = n^r - n + 8 \quad \left(\frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{1}{r} \right) \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$
 Open, also

$5 = -r + r - 1 = \frac{r-b}{a}$

$a-b=r \rightarrow b=-1$

$P = -r a r = -4 = -\frac{8}{2} \rightarrow a=1$

حل المسألة

- b

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

$$y = -n$$

$$y_1 = y_c \rightarrow -n = r n^2 + (m+1) n + m + 4$$

$$r n^2 + (m+1) n + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(m+4) = 0$$

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 - 4m - 16 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 15 = 0$$