

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(r)(\frac{1}{r}m+r) = m^2 + 2m + 1 - 4m - 4r = m^2 - 2m - 4r + 1 = (m-\omega)(m+\nu) > 0$

ب) $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow (m-\omega)(m+\nu) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \omega \\ m = -\nu \end{cases}$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow (m-\omega)(m+\nu) < 0$

د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \rightarrow (m-\omega)(m+\nu) \geq 0$

نمودارها: $m \mid \begin{matrix} -\nu & \omega \\ + & - \end{matrix}$ و $m \mid \begin{matrix} -\nu & \omega \\ + & - \end{matrix}$

نتیجه: $m: (-\infty, -\nu) \cup (\omega, +\infty)$ و $m: (-\nu, \omega)$

$y = (m-r)x^2 - r(m+1)x + 10$

الف) $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow r^2(m+1)^2 - 4(m-r)(10) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 4r + 1 > 0$

ب) $\Delta > 0 \vee \begin{cases} S < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{(m-r)} < 0 \\ P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-r} > 0 \end{cases}$

نتیجه: $m: (-1, r): I$ و $m: (r, +\infty): II$

ج) $\Delta > 0 \vee \begin{cases} S < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{(m-r)} < 0 \\ P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-r} < 0 \end{cases}$

نتیجه: $m: (-1, r): I$ و $m: (-\infty, r): II$

الف) $y = x^2 - rx + v$

ب) $y = -x^2 + rx - 1$

الف) $a > 0, b \min \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{2} \\ y_{\min} = \frac{-b^2}{4a} + v = \frac{r^2}{4} \end{cases}$

ب) $a < 0, b \max \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-r}{2(-1)} = \frac{r}{2} \\ y_{\max} = \frac{-b^2}{4a} - 1 = \frac{r^2}{4} - 1 \end{cases}$

نمودارها:

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$y = (m-r)x^2 - r(m+1)x + 10$

الف) $ac < 0 \rightarrow (m-r)(10) < 0 \rightarrow m < r$

ب) $x = -r \rightarrow x_{\text{ext}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = -r \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{2(m-r)} = -r \Rightarrow m+1 = -2m+2 \Rightarrow 3m = 1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{r}{r}x^2 - (r \sin \alpha)x + \frac{r}{r} = 0$

الف) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \rightarrow r^2 \sin^2 \alpha - 4(r)(r) \geq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \geq 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = 1 \\ \sin \alpha = -1 \end{cases} : I$

ب) $S > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r \sin \alpha}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 : II$

ج) $P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} > 0$

نتیجه: $I \cap II \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1$

د) $\sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}x^2 - rx + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - rx + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{r}$

$r - a = -r$
 $r - r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$
 $x = -1$
 $x = \frac{-c}{a} = \frac{a}{r}$

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

$$\Rightarrow -4x^r + 13x + a = 0$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{13}{2(-4)} = -\frac{13}{8} \\ y_{\max} = \frac{-a}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-169 + 4(-4)(a)}{-16} = \frac{169 - 16a}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{-a}{4a} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-169 + 4(-4)(a)}{-16} = \frac{169 - 16a}{16}$$

$$mx^r - (m+r)x - r = 0$$

$$rs - ap = v$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = ?$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{m+r}{m} \rightarrow rs = \frac{r(m+r)}{m}$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{-10}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r(m+r)+1}{m} = v \Rightarrow r(m+r) = vm \rightarrow r(m+r) = vm \rightarrow m = 14 \rightarrow m = 6$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = \frac{9}{r} - r(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{9}{r} + 1 = \frac{10}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r}{r} \\ P = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$x^r - ax + r = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = a$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = r \rightarrow \alpha\beta = r \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{\beta} \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{r}{\beta^r}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rPS = 18a - r(r)(a) = 9a$$

$$\frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\alpha\beta^r} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \beta^a \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \times \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta^r} + \beta^r \right) = \frac{1}{a} (\alpha^r + \beta^r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \times 9a = 19$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = ax^r + bx + c \\ y_2 = rx + 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^r + bx + c = rx + 10 \\ (x=r, -r) \end{cases} \rightarrow ax^r + (b-r)x - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = -r &\rightarrow 9a + (-r)(b-r) - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^r} 18a - 4(b-r) - 14 = 0 \\ x = r &\rightarrow 8a + r(b-r) - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^r} 18a + 4(b-r) - 14 = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 18a = 18 \\ 18a = 18 \end{cases} \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

$$a = 1, b = r, c = r \rightarrow y = x^r + rx + r$$

$$a = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-r}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\min} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$y = rx^r + (m+1)x + m+4 \Rightarrow rx^r + (m+1)x + m+4 = x \Rightarrow rx^r + mx + m+4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x$$

$$(m-1)(m+4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 1 \rightarrow rx^r + 1x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^r + 4x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (x+r)^r = 0 \rightarrow x = -r \\ m = -4 \rightarrow rx^r - 4x + r = 0 \rightarrow x^r - rx + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$m = -4$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -r \end{cases}$$