

$$y_2 = \frac{(r_n - r_{n-1})(r_n - n - 1)}{1 - n^2} = \frac{(r_n + 1)(n - 1)(r_n - n)}{(1 - n)(1 + n)} = \frac{(r_n + 1)(n - 1)(r_n - n)}{(1 - n)(1 + n)}$$

$$-4n^2 + 12n + 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(12n + 12)}{4 \times (-4)} = \frac{3n + 3}{4}$$

$$m^2 - (m+2)n - 1 = 0$$

$$r_s = \Delta p \pm V \rightarrow \frac{m+2}{m} \times r = \Delta \left(\frac{-r}{m} \right) + V \rightarrow \frac{r(m+2)}{m} = \frac{-r}{m} + V$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r(m+2)}{m} = \frac{-r}{m} + V \rightarrow \frac{r(m+2)}{m} + \frac{r}{m} = V \rightarrow \frac{r(m+3)}{m} = V \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{V} - 3$$

$$5 - 2p = \frac{9}{r} + 1 = \frac{12}{r}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha \beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha \beta}$$

$$\frac{(x + 1)^2 - 2(x + 1)(x + 1)}{1} = \frac{12 - 1}{1} = 11$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$x + 1 = 2 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1 \rightarrow a(x)^2 + b(x) + c = 2x + 1 \rightarrow ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1 \rightarrow a(-x)^2 + b(-x) + c = 2(-x) + 1 \rightarrow ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1 \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \\ ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \\ ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \\ ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 2x + 1 \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \\ ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \\ ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \\ ax^2 - bx + c = -2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 2x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{1}x^2 + \frac{b}{1}x + \frac{c}{1} = \frac{2}{1}x + \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1}x^2 + \frac{b}{1}x + \frac{c}{1} = \frac{2}{1}x + \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1}x^2 + \frac{b}{1}x + \frac{c}{1} = \frac{2}{1}x + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$y = 2x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

مسئله

$$y = 2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4 \rightarrow f(x) = y = 2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4$$

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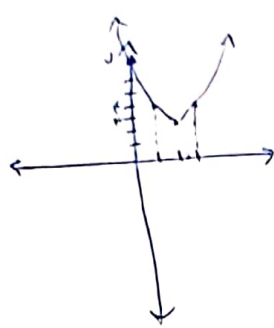
$$f(x) = y = 2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4 \rightarrow f(x) = y = 2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4$$

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از دست دهنه



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مسائلی که در کتاب ۱۲

الف) $x^2 - 4x + 7$

$y_3 = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$
 $y_3 = (1)^2 - 4(1) + 7 = 4$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{2}m+2) > 0$
 $m^2 + 2m + 1 - 2m - 8 > 0$
 $m^2 - 7 > 0$
 $(m-3)(m+3) > 0$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0$
 $(m-3)(m+3) \Rightarrow \{ -3, \infty \}$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 < 0$
 $(m-3)(m+3) < 0 \Rightarrow \{ -3, \infty \}$

د) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \{ -\infty, -3 \} \cup [3, \infty)$

الف) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (-2m-2)^2 - 4(m-2)(10) > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 + 8m + 4 - 40m + 80 > 0$
 $4m^2 - 32m + 84 > 0 \Rightarrow 4(m^2 - 8m + 21) > 0$
 $\frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \{ -1, 2 \}$

دو نقطه عطف داریم $\rightarrow \sin \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$

الف) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m-2 < 0 \rightarrow m < 2 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$

ج) $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2m+2}{2m-2} = -2 \Rightarrow -2m+2 = 2m-2 \Rightarrow 4 = 4m \Rightarrow m=1$

$\frac{2m^2}{r} - (2 \sin \alpha) m + \frac{3}{r} = 0$
 $\frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{3}{r} + \frac{3}{r} \rightarrow \frac{3}{r} \alpha \sin \alpha = 2 \alpha \frac{3}{r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ$
 $\rho = \frac{3}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{r}$