

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

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

$$m^2 - (m+2)n - 1 = 0 \quad r_s = \Delta p \pm V \rightarrow \frac{m^2}{m} \pm V = \Delta \left(\frac{-r}{m} \right) + V \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} + V$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m+4}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} + V \rightarrow m+4 = -1 + Vm \rightarrow 5m = 17 \rightarrow m = \frac{17}{5}$$

$$5^x - 2p = \frac{9}{p} + 1 = \frac{13}{p}$$

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

$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{12 - 4}{1} = 8$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 2$$

$$\alpha\beta = 2 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{2}{\alpha} = 2$$

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

$$y = 2x^2 + 10$$

$$r \text{ نقطه: } a(r)^2 + b(r) + c = r(r) + 10 \rightarrow 4a + 2b + c = 10$$

$$r \text{ نقطه: } a(-r)^2 + b(-r) + c = r(-r) + 10 \rightarrow 9a - 2b + c = 10$$

$$c = 10 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + 2b + 10 = 10 \\ 9a - 2b + 10 = 10 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + 2b = 0 \\ 9a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + b = 0 \\ 9a - 2b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c = 10 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + 2b + 10 = 10 \\ 9a - 2b + 10 = 10 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + 2b = 0 \\ 9a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + b = 0 \\ 9a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + b = 0 \\ 9a - 2b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4a + 2b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = \frac{-b}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} + \frac{b}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2a + b}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 2a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -2a$$

$$9a - 2b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = \frac{2b}{9} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} - \frac{2b}{9} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9a - 2b}{9} = 0 \rightarrow 9a - 2b = 0$$

مسئله:

$$y = 2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4 \rightarrow f(x) \quad y = u \rightarrow g(u) \rightarrow u, y > 0$$

$$\text{برای ساس (ب) باید نقطه اشتراک باشد} \quad \text{شرط است که } f(x) = g(x)$$

$$2x^2 + (m+1)x + m + 4 = u$$

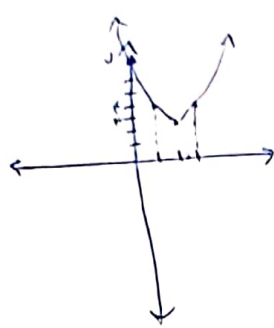
$$2x^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4(2)(m+4) = m^2 - 8m - 32 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 128}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{192}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 8\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4 \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$m = 4 + 4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2x^2 + (4 + 4\sqrt{3})x + 4 + 4 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + (2 + 2\sqrt{3})x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$$

$$m = 4 - 4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2x^2 + (4 - 4\sqrt{3})x + 4 - 4 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + (2 - 2\sqrt{3})x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow (x-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 3$$

از دست دهنه



نقطه

نقطه

الف) $x^2 - 4x + 7$

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

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

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

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

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

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

ب) $\sin \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m < 2 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$

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

ج) $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2m+2}{2m-2} = 2 \Rightarrow -5m+11 \geq 2m+2$
 $4 \geq 7m \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{4}{7}$

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