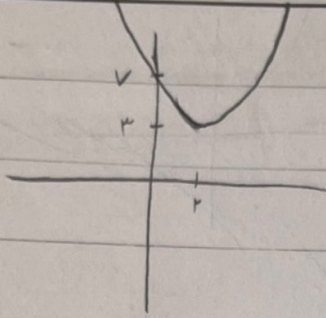


(الف)



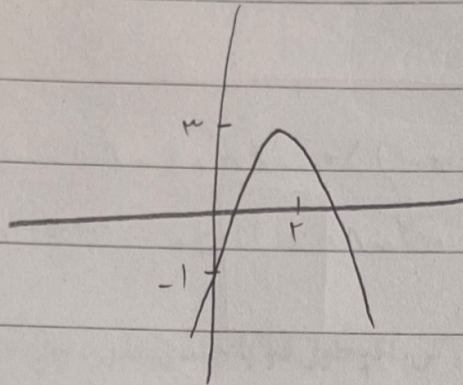
$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$y = x^2 + 4x - 4$$

1

(5)

(ب)



$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

$$y = -x^2 + 4x - 4$$

5

6

7

8

9

2

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$(m+1)^2 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{2}m+2) = m^2 + 2m + 1 - 2m - 4 = m^2 - 3$$

$$m^2 - 3m - 10 > 0 \rightarrow (m-5)(m+2) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} + & - & + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(5)

$$m: (-\infty, -2) \cup (5, +\infty)$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m - 10 = 0 \rightarrow (m-5)(m+2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m = 5, -2$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m-5)(m+2) < 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} + & - & + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$m \rightarrow (-2, 5)$$



$$\Delta \geq 0 \quad (m-0)(m+3) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -3 \quad 0 \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \end{array}$$

$$m \Rightarrow (-\infty, -3] \cup [0, +\infty)$$

الف)

$$(I) \Delta > 0 \quad 4(m+1)^2 - 4(m-2) > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 + 8m + 4 - 4m + 8 > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 + 4m + 12 > 0$$

$$4m^2 + 4m + 12 > 0 \xrightarrow{\div 4} m^2 + m + 3 > 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{مطلوب}$$

$$(II) P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{10}{m-2} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ - \quad | \quad + \end{array} \Rightarrow I \cap II \cap III = \emptyset$$

$$(III) S < 0 \quad \frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 2 \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \end{array}$$

5

$$(I) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{مطلوب}$$

$$S < 0 \rightarrow (-1, 2)$$

$$P < 0 \quad \frac{10}{m-2} < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ - \quad | \quad + \end{array} \quad (-\infty, 2)$$

$$\cap \Rightarrow (-1, 2)$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (+) \text{ هههه } \checkmark$$

$$P < 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, 2) \Rightarrow m = (-\infty, 2)$$

$$S \rightarrow x \quad ax$$

$$\frac{+b}{ra} = +2 \rightarrow b = 2a \rightarrow -2m - 2 = 2m - 1$$

$$4m = 4 \rightarrow m = 1$$

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

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \geq 0$$

$$4(\sin^2 \alpha - 1) \geq 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha \geq 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{r}{r} n^2 - 2n + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times 4} 4n^2 - 4n + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (n - \frac{r}{r})(4n - 4) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} n^2 + 2n + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times 4} 4n^2 + 4n + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (n + \frac{r}{r})(4n + 4) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$n = \frac{r}{r}$$



$$n^r - r_m - r = (n - \frac{r}{r}) (r_m + 1) \rightarrow (n-1)(r_m+1)$$

$$n^r - r_m - 1 = (r_m - 1)(n + \frac{r}{r}) \rightarrow (r_m - 1)(n+1)$$

$$\frac{-(n-1)(r_m+1)(r_m-1)(n+1)}{(n-1)(n+1)} = -4n^r + 1r_m + 1 = 4$$

$$\text{Max} \left\{ -\frac{b}{r_m} = \frac{-1r}{-1r} = \frac{1r}{1r} \right. \\ \left. -4\left(\frac{149}{188}\right) + \frac{149}{1r} + 1 = \frac{189}{18} \right\}$$

$$mm^r - (m+r) n - r = 0$$

$$rS = \omega P + V \rightarrow r\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) = \omega\left(\frac{-r}{m}\right) + V$$

$$\frac{r_m + 4}{m} = \frac{-10 + Vm}{m} \rightarrow r_m + 4 = Vm - 10 \rightarrow 2m = 14 \rightarrow m = 7$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = \frac{4}{r} + 1 = \frac{1r}{r}$$

$$S = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$\beta^r = \omega\beta - r \rightarrow \beta^r = \omega\beta^r - r\beta = \omega(\omega\beta - r) - r\beta = r\omega\beta - 1. \quad -1$$

$$\beta^e = \beta(r\omega\beta - 1) = r\omega\beta - 1.\beta = r\omega(\omega\beta - r) - 1.\beta = 1.\omega\beta - 4 \quad 2$$

$$\beta^0 = \beta(1.\omega\beta - 4) = 1.\omega\beta - 4\beta = 1.\omega(\omega\beta - r) - 4\beta = 5\omega\beta - 11. \quad 3$$

$$\omega\beta^r = \omega(\omega\beta - r) = r\omega\beta - 1. \quad 4$$

$$\varepsilon\alpha + \beta^0 = r(\omega - \beta) + (5\omega\beta - 11) = r_0 - \varepsilon\beta + 5\omega\beta - 11. \Rightarrow \quad 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\omega\beta - 19. \rightarrow \frac{5\omega\beta - 19}{r\omega\beta - 1} \stackrel{\div 0}{\Rightarrow} \frac{9\omega\beta - 11}{\omega\beta - r} = \frac{19(\omega\beta - r)}{\omega\beta - r} = 19 \quad 6$$

$$an^r + bn + c = r_n + 1. \quad \begin{cases} n = r \\ n = -r \end{cases} \rightarrow C = r \quad -9$$

$$ra + rb = 1\varepsilon - \varepsilon \rightarrow 10a = 1. \rightarrow a = 1 \quad 8$$

$$9a - rb = r - \varepsilon \rightarrow 9a = rb \rightarrow b = 9a \rightarrow rb = 9a \rightarrow b = 9 \quad 9$$

$$an^r + bn + c \rightarrow n^r - rn + \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{-b}{r_0} = \frac{r}{r} \quad 10$$

$$y = n \quad y = r_n^r + (m+1)n + m + 4 \quad -1. \quad 11$$

$$r_n^r + (m+1)n + m + 4 = n \rightarrow r_n^r + mn + m + 4 = 0. \quad 12$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1(m+4) = 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1m - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m+4) = 0. \quad 13$$

$$m = 1 \rightarrow r_n^r + 1r_n + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (n+1)^r = 0 \rightarrow n = -1 \quad 14$$

$$m = -4 \rightarrow r_n^r - 4n + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow n = 1 \quad 15$$