

DATE:

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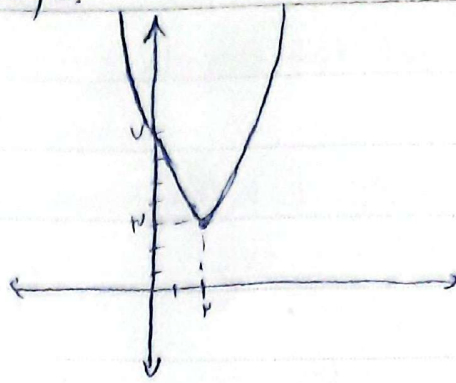
Gibb's

1.2.2.2

$$الف) y = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-b}{a} = 1$$

$$y_1 = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

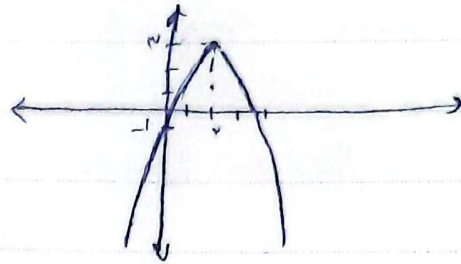


$$ب) y = -x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-b}{a} = 1$$

$$y_1 = -1 + 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{-2} = 1 \pm 0 = 1$$



$$r_1^2 + (m+1)r_1 + \frac{1}{p}m + r_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{p}m + r_1\right) > 0 \quad m^2 + r_1m + 1 - 4r_1 > 0 \quad (الف)$$

$$m^2 - r_1m - 1 > 0 \quad (m - a)(m + r_1) > 0 \quad \frac{-r_1 \pm \sqrt{r_1^2 + 4}}{2} \rightarrow (-\infty, -r_1) \cup (a, +\infty) \leftarrow m$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow (m - a)(m + r_1) \leq 0 \rightarrow m \in [-r_1, a] \quad (ب)$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m - a)(m + r_1) < 0 \quad \frac{-r_1 \pm \sqrt{r_1^2 + 4}}{2} \rightarrow m \in (-r_1, a) \quad (ج)$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m - a)(m + r_1) \geq 0 \quad \frac{-r_1 \pm \sqrt{r_1^2 + 4}}{2} \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -r_1] \cup [a, +\infty) \quad (د)$$

Elipon

$$y = (m-r)n^r - r(m+1)n + 1.$$

$$m \neq r \leftarrow \text{Case}$$

-3

$$\Delta > 0 \quad f(m+1)^r - f(m-r) > 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1(m+r) > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(الف)

$$S < 0$$

$$P > 0$$

$$\frac{r(m+1)}{m-r} < 0 \quad \frac{-1-r}{+1-r} \rightarrow -1 < m < r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{n} \emptyset$$

$$\frac{1_0}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow m > r$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1(m+r) > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(ب)

$$S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{m-r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1-r}{+1-r} \rightarrow -1 < m < r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{n} (-1, r)$$

$$P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1_0}{m-r} < 0 \rightarrow m < r$$

$$y = (m-r)n^r - r(m+1)n + 1.$$

$$m \neq r \leftarrow \text{Case}$$

-4

$$P < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1_0}{m-r} < 0 \rightarrow m < r \rightarrow (-\infty, r)$$

(الف)

$$\frac{X(m+1)}{X(m-r)} \leq -r \quad m+1 = -r m + r \rightarrow m = 1$$

(ب)

$$\frac{r}{p} n^r - r \sin \alpha n + \frac{w}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow r \sin^2 \alpha \geq r \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1$$

-5

$$\text{Case 2} \rightarrow \frac{r}{p} n^r - r n + \frac{w}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{p} = \frac{w}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{(-1)(r_{m+1})(n+1)(r_n - a)}{(1-a)(n+1)} \xrightarrow{n \neq -1} y = -(r_{n+1})(r_n - a)$$

-6

$$y = -9n^r + 1r_n + a \quad n_5 = \frac{-1r}{-1r} = \frac{1r}{1r} \quad y_5 = \frac{-9 \times 1r^r}{1r \times 1r} + \frac{1r \times 1r}{1r} + a = \frac{199}{1r} + a = \frac{199}{1r}$$

Elipon

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$$mS = \omega P + V \rightarrow \frac{r(m+r)}{m} = \frac{-1_0}{m} + \frac{Vm}{m} \quad -V$$

$\downarrow m \neq 0$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = ?$$

$$rm + 9 = -1_0 + \frac{Vm}{m} \rightarrow m = r$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{r}\right)^r - r \frac{y-r}{r} = -\frac{9}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{\frac{11r}{r}}$$

$$n^r - \omega n + r = 0 \quad \frac{r\alpha + \beta^0}{\omega p^r} = \frac{r\alpha}{\omega p^r} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega} = \frac{r\alpha}{\omega \alpha \left(\frac{r}{\alpha}\right)^r} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega} = \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\omega} \quad -1$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^r - \alpha\beta + \beta^r)}{\omega} = \frac{5(S^r - rP)}{\omega} = \frac{\omega(\omega - 9)}{\omega} = \boxed{19}$$

$$y_r = m_{n+1_0} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} r \\ 1r \\ -r \\ r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = an^r + bn + r \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1_0 = (a+r)b \times \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1_0 = 4a + r^2b \\ 0 = 9a - r^2b \end{cases} \quad -9$$

$$\begin{cases} 1_0 a = 1_0 \rightarrow a = 1 \\ 0 = 9a - r^2b \end{cases}$$

$$n^r + rn + r \rightarrow a_5 = -\frac{b}{ra} = \boxed{\frac{-r}{r}}$$

$$r_n^r + (m+1)n + m + 9 = n \rightarrow r_n^r + mn + m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \quad -1_0$$

$$m^r - 1(m+9) = 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1m - 9 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m+9) = 0 \rightarrow m = 1 \text{ or } -9$$

calculating
GGG