

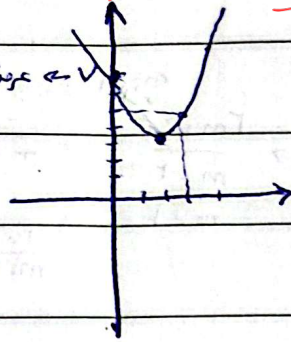
به دلیل نوشتن نام و نام خانوادگی خود به صورت (۵) منی باشد

$$y = m^2 - 4m + 7 \quad (الف)$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 14 - 28 < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow 2 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

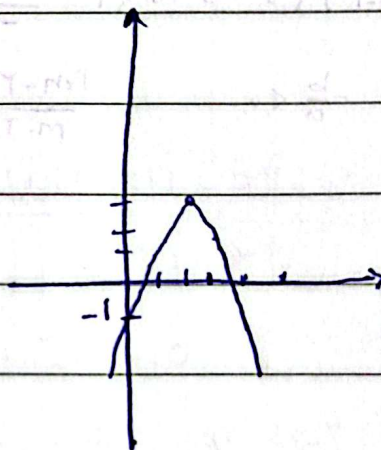


(۳)

$$-m^2 + 4m + 1 \quad (ب)$$

$$\max \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$$



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

$$\Delta > 0 \quad (m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}m + 2\right) \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 15 > 0$$

$$m \leq -3, m \geq 5$$

$$m \in \mathbb{R} - [-3, 5]$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad m^2 - 2m - 15 = 0 \quad m = -3, 5$$

ب) یک ریشه مضاعف ←

$$\Delta < 0 \quad m^2 - 2m - 15 < 0$$

$$m \in (-3, 5)$$

ج) فاقد ریشه حقیقی ←

$$\Delta \geq 0$$

$$m \in \mathbb{R} - (-3, 5)$$

د) حداقل یک ریشه حقیقی ←

$$m^2 - 2m - 15 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{+4} = \frac{0}{+4}$$

$$y = (m-2)m^2 - 2(m+1)m + 1 \quad (3)$$

الف) دور دوم منفرد باشد.

$$\Delta > 0 \quad S < 0 \quad P > 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm 2}{+1 - 1 +} \quad (-1, 2)$$

$$\frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \quad \frac{2}{-1+}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm 2}{+1 - 1 +}$$

ب) معادله درجه دوم تحت المثلث با ضلع‌های منفرجه از نسبت پتران.

$$1 - (m-2) < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$$

$$\frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm 2}{+1 - 1 +}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm 2}{+1 - 1 +}$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} < 0$$

جواب: $(-1, 2)$

$$y = (m-2)m^2 - 2(m+1)m + 1 \quad (4)$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow m < 2$$

$$(-\infty, 2)$$

الف)

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{دو ریشه‌ی مختلف و حقیقی}$$

$$(m^2 + 8m + 15 - 4m + 10) = 0$$

$$(2m+2)^2 - 4(m-2)(1) > 0$$

$$(m^2 - 8m + 21) > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$-2 < \frac{2m+2}{2m-4}$$

$$(-8m+16) = 2m+2$$

$$-4m = -14 \quad [m=1]$$

$$\frac{r_m r}{r} - r (\sin \alpha) m + \frac{r}{r} = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha \gg 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin \alpha \approx \pm 1$$

$$\boxed{\sin \alpha = 1}$$

سب سے پہلے

1

$$\Delta > 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

2

$$\frac{r}{r} m^2 - r m + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow (r m - r)^2 = 0 \quad r m - r = 0 \quad m = \frac{r}{r}$$

3

4

4

5

$$y = \frac{(r_m r - r m - 1)(r_m r - r m - 0)}{1 - m r}$$

6

7

$$\frac{r_m r - r m - 1}{-r_m r + r m} \bigg|_{m=1}^{m-1}$$

$$(m-1)(r_m+1)(m+1)(r_m-0)$$

$$(1+r)(1+m)$$

5

8

9

$$\frac{r_m r - r m - 0}{m+1} \rightarrow r m - 0$$

$$r_m r - 1 r m - 0$$

10

$$\max \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{(149 - \epsilon(-r))}{r \epsilon} = \frac{149}{r \epsilon}$$

11

12

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

2

13

$$\psi_S = \partial \rho + v$$

$$r \left(\frac{m+r}{m} \right) = \partial \left(-\frac{r}{m} \right) + v$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r$$

14

$$\frac{r_{m+4}}{m} = 1 + \frac{v m}{m} \rightarrow r_{m+4} = -1 + v m$$

$$(a+\beta)^r - r \alpha \beta$$

$$s^r - r \rho$$

15

16

$$\epsilon m^r - 4 m - r = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{r}{r} \quad P = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{2}{\epsilon} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{15}{\epsilon}$$

5

17

18

19

20

(1)

$$\frac{\partial \alpha + \beta^0}{\partial \beta^r} = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \beta^r} + \frac{\partial \beta^0}{\partial \beta^r}$$

$$m^r - \alpha m + r = 0$$

$$s < 0, p < r \quad \alpha \beta < r$$

$$\beta < \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta^r}{\partial \alpha^r} = \frac{r_0}{\alpha^r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \beta^r} + \frac{\beta^r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \alpha}{\frac{r_0}{\alpha^r}} + \frac{\beta^r}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r}{\partial} + \frac{\beta^r}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial} (\alpha^r + \beta^r) = \frac{1}{\partial} (s^r - r p s)$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial} (120 - r) \quad (19)$$

(2)

$$y_{r < r m + 1} \xrightarrow{m \leq r} y_{r < 1}$$

$$y_1 = a m^r + b m + c \xrightarrow{m \leq r} y_{r < 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial a + r b}{\partial} < 1$$

$$a - r b < 0 \Rightarrow r a < b$$

$$m^r + r m + c \Rightarrow m_s = -\frac{b}{r a} \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial a + 4a}{\partial} < 1$$

$$a < 1 \quad b < r$$

(12)

$$r m^r + (m+1) m + m + 4 < 4$$

$$r m^r + m m + m + 4 < 0$$

$$\Delta = m^r - \frac{1}{2} (r) (m+4) \Rightarrow m^r - \frac{1}{2} m - \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$(m - \frac{1}{2}) (m + \frac{1}{2}) < 0 \Rightarrow m < \frac{1}{2}$$

(m - 1/2)