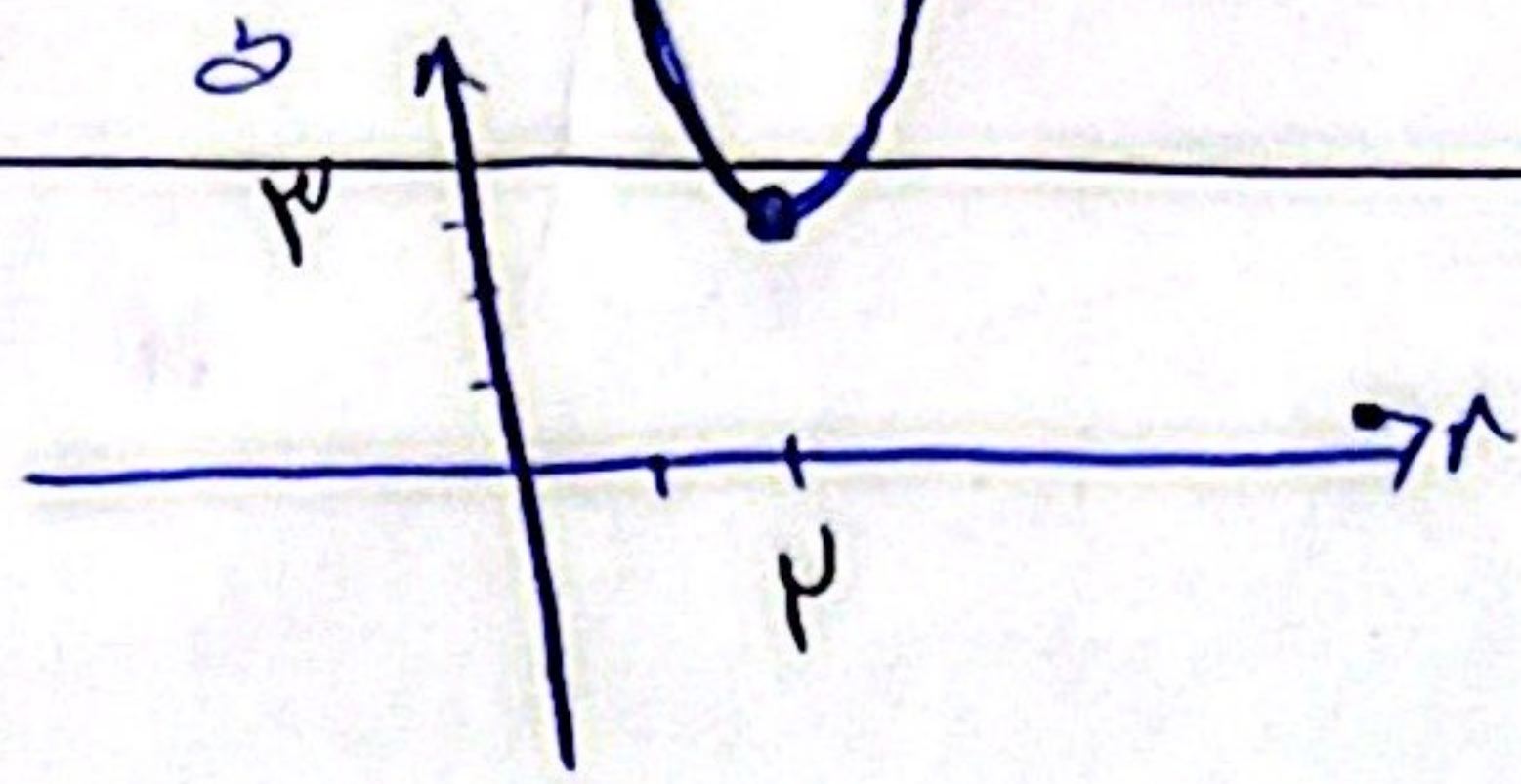
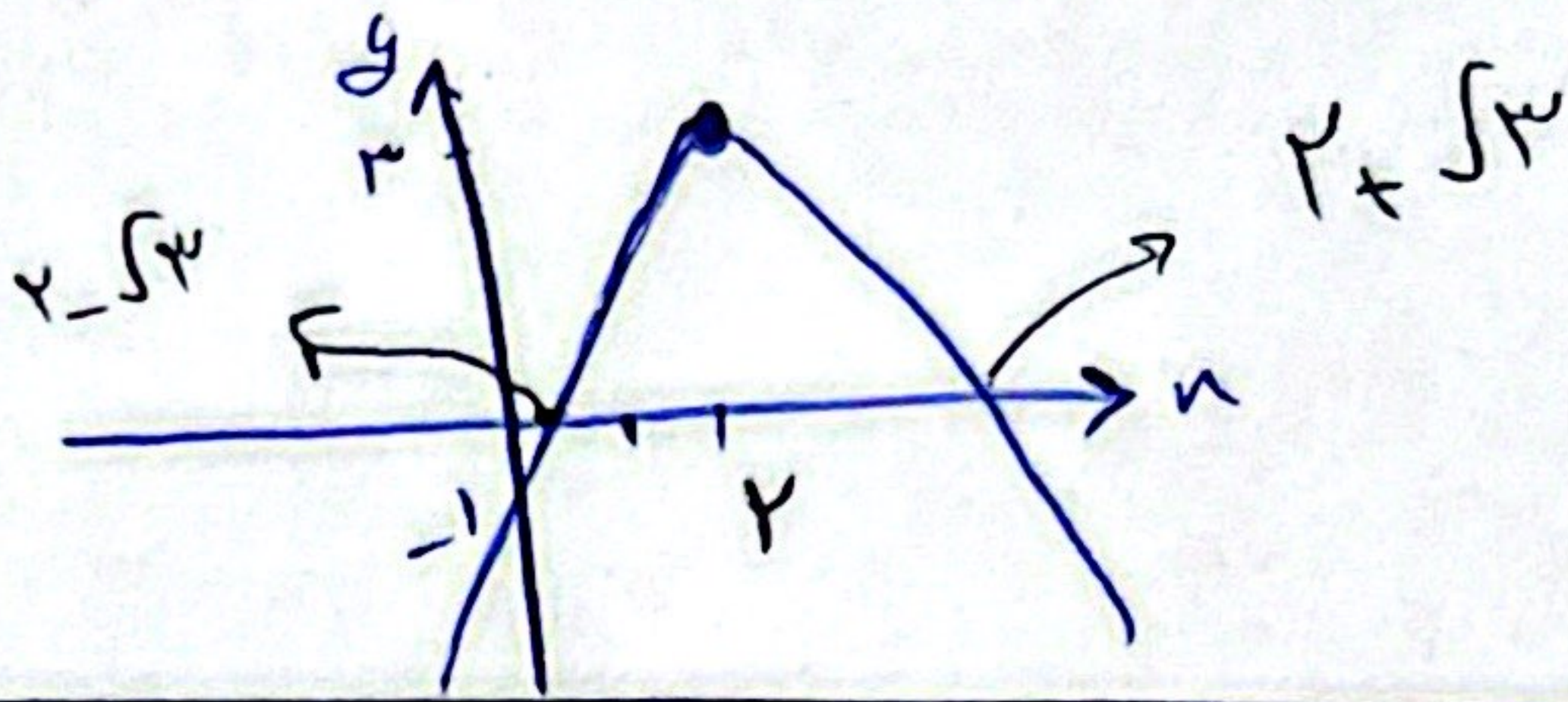




الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 7$
 $y = (x-2)^2 + 3$
 $\min |y|$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$
 $\min |y|$



$y = x^2 + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{4}m + 2$

الف) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(\frac{1}{4}m+2) \geq 0$
 $m^2 + 2m + 1 - m - 8 \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 + m - 7 \geq 0$
 $m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 1 \geq 0$
 $(m-2)^2 \geq 5 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-3, 2)$

$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1 = 0$

الف) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2(m+1)}{m-2} \leq \frac{-1}{m-2} \rightarrow m \in (-1, 2)$
 $p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m \in (2, +\infty)$

ب) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m-2)^2 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{m-2}) \geq 0$
 $(m-2)^3 - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow m-2 \geq \sqrt[3]{4} \rightarrow m \geq 2 + \sqrt[3]{4}$

ج) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m-2)^2 - 4(1)(\frac{1}{m-2}) < 0$
 $(m-2)^3 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow m-2 < \sqrt[3]{4} \rightarrow m < 2 + \sqrt[3]{4}$

$y = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1 = 0$

الف) $p < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \rightarrow m-2 < 0 \rightarrow m < 2 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 2)$

ب) $-\frac{b}{2a} = x \rightarrow \frac{2(m+1)}{2(m-2)} = x \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{m-2} = x$
 $\frac{-2m-2}{2m-4} = x \rightarrow -\frac{m+1}{m-2} = x$
 $\frac{m+1}{m-2} = -x$

$\frac{y}{x} = (2\sin \alpha)x + \frac{y}{x}$

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (2\sin \alpha)^2 - 4(\frac{y}{x})(\frac{y}{x}) \geq 0$
 $4\sin^2 \alpha - 4\frac{y^2}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \geq \frac{y^2}{x^2} \rightarrow \sin \alpha \geq \frac{y}{x}$

ب) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{y}{x} > 0$
 $\frac{y \sin \alpha}{1} > \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \sin \alpha > \frac{1}{x}$

ج) $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} - 4(\frac{y}{x})(\frac{y}{x}) \geq 0$
 $\frac{1}{x^2} - 4\frac{y^2}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 - 4y^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$y = x^2 - 4x + 9$
 $(x-2)^2 \geq 5 \rightarrow x \geq 2 + \sqrt{5}$

$$y = \frac{(r_n^r - r_n - 1)(r_n^r - r_n - \omega)}{1 - r^r} = \frac{(n-1)(r_{n+1})(n+1)(r_n - \omega)}{(1-r)(1+r)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -4n^r + 12n + \omega \\ \text{max} & \left| -\frac{h}{r_a} = \frac{12}{14} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_n^r - r_n - 1 &\rightarrow \frac{r_n^r - r_n - 1}{(n-1)(r_{n+1})} = (n-1)(n+1) \\ r_n^r - r_n - \omega &\rightarrow \frac{r_n^r - r_n - \omega}{(n-1)(r_{n+1})} = (n-1)(n+1) \\ r_n^r - r_n - \omega &= (r_n - \omega)(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{149}{r_f} + \frac{12}{r_f} = \frac{289}{r_f}$$

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$$m x^r - (m+1)x - r = 0$$

$$r_s = \Delta P + V$$

$$\frac{r(m+1)}{m} = \omega x \left(-\frac{r}{m} \right) + V$$

$$r_{m+1} = -10 + Vm \rightarrow +142 \rightarrow m = 12$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \sqrt{r_n^r - 4n - r} \\ & \alpha^r + \beta^r = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta\omega}{\omega\beta^r} = \frac{r\alpha}{\omega\beta^r} + \frac{\beta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{12\omega}{r\omega} = 19$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^r - \omega n + r &= 0 \\ p, r \rightarrow \alpha \beta, r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{r}{\alpha^r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \omega \\ p &= r \end{aligned}$$

1

$$g_1 = ax^r + bx + c \xrightarrow{n=0} c = 5 \rightarrow c = 5$$

$$g_r = r_{n+1} \xrightarrow{n=r} g_r = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g_1}{n=1} & \rightarrow (a+r)b + c = 14 \\ \frac{g_1}{n=-3} & \rightarrow 9a - 3b + c = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9a + rb &= 10 \rightarrow 10a = 10 \rightarrow a = 1 \\ 9a - 3b &= 5 \rightarrow 9a = 5 \rightarrow b = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} g_1 &= x^r + 3x + 5 \\ \text{at } n=3, x &= -\frac{b}{r} = -\frac{3}{r} \\ n &= -\frac{3}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

9

$$g_2 = x^r + (m+1)x + m + 9$$

$$r_n^r + (m+1)n + m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow r_n^r + mn + m + 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} \Delta=0 \rightarrow m^r - r(m+1)^r = 0$$

$$\text{Handwritten notes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m^r - 12m - 12 &= 0 \\ (m-12)(m+1) &= 0 \rightarrow m = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m=12 & \rightarrow r_n^r + 12n + 12 = 0 \rightarrow n^r + 12n + 12 = 0 \\ (n+12)^r &= 0 \rightarrow n = -12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m=12 & \rightarrow r_n^r - 12n + 12 = 0 \\ r_n^r - 12n + 12 &= 0 \rightarrow n = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$g = 1 \rightarrow m = 12$$

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