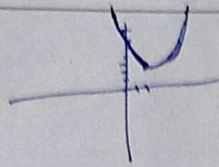
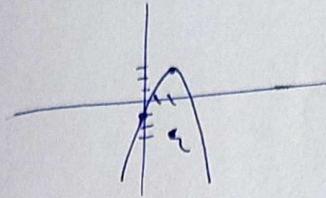


$$\frac{-b}{2a} \leq x \rightarrow y_3 \leq x^2$$



$$b) \rightarrow \frac{-x}{-2} \leq x^2 \rightarrow y_3 \leq -5 + 8x + x^2$$



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$$(m+1)^2 \left( \frac{1}{m+2} \right) > 0 \Rightarrow (m+1)^2 (-4m-14) > 0$$

$$\frac{-4}{+} \frac{-14}{-} \Rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$(m+1)^2 (-4m-14) = 0 \Rightarrow m \in \{-4, -1\}$$

$$(m+1)^2 (-4m-14) < 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-4, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$(m+1)^2 (-4m-14) > 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -4] \cup [-1, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{m^2-2}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \Rightarrow m > 2$$

$$S < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2-2}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \Rightarrow m > 2$$

$$P < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2 \Rightarrow m \in (-1, 2) \cap \mathbb{R}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a < 0 &\Rightarrow m-2 < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2 \\ \Rightarrow a > 0 &\Rightarrow m-2 > 0 \Rightarrow m > 2 \\ \Rightarrow a < 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow m < 2$$

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$$c) \frac{-b}{2a} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-2m-2}{2m-2} = 2 \Rightarrow -2m-2 = 4m-4 \Rightarrow 4m = 2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\{ \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha \in [0, 1]$$

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

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

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$$\frac{(1-n)(1+n)(1+n)}{(1-n)(1+n)} = -9n^2 + 10n + 0$$

$$n_5 = \frac{-10}{-12} = \frac{10}{12} \rightarrow \left(\frac{10}{12}\right)^2 + 10 \times \frac{10}{12} + \frac{100}{12} = -\frac{100}{12} + \frac{100}{12} + \frac{100}{12} = \frac{100}{12}$$

$$y_5 = 0p + v$$

$$\frac{y_{m+1}}{m} = \frac{-1 + v_m}{m} \Rightarrow \epsilon_m = 1 \Rightarrow m = \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon_m^2 - y_m - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 - \epsilon \alpha \beta = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\left(\frac{9}{\epsilon}\right) - 1 - \alpha \beta = \frac{0}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \quad a n^2 + b n + c \Rightarrow \epsilon a + 2b + c = \epsilon \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \Rightarrow a - c b + c = \epsilon \Rightarrow a - c b = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$n^2 + c n + c = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{c} = \frac{-b}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-c}{\epsilon}$$

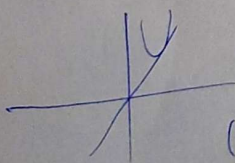
$$B^2 - 0B + \epsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \epsilon \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\epsilon}{\alpha}}{\frac{\epsilon}{\alpha}} + \frac{\beta^0}{0\beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{0} + \frac{\beta^2}{0} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{0} = \frac{90}{0} = 19$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{0} = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - \epsilon \alpha \beta (\alpha + \beta) = 100 - \epsilon = 90$$

$$m + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow m > -4$$



$$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$(m+1)^2 - f(1m+1) \Rightarrow m^2 + 1m + 1 - 1m - \epsilon = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 - y_m - \epsilon$$

$$29 + 11\epsilon = 22\epsilon \Rightarrow 22\epsilon = 14 \times 1\epsilon = 2^2 \times 1\epsilon \Rightarrow \sqrt{22\epsilon} = \epsilon \sqrt{1\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{9 \pm \sqrt{1\epsilon}}{\epsilon} = \epsilon \pm \sqrt{1\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon - \sqrt{1\epsilon}}{\epsilon + \sqrt{1\epsilon}}$$