

$$\beta^r = \alpha\beta - \gamma$$

$$f\alpha + (\alpha\beta - \gamma)^r \times \beta$$

$$r\alpha\beta - 1.$$

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

$$\alpha\beta^r - f\beta^r + \gamma$$

$$+ r. \frac{r\alpha\beta^r + r\alpha\gamma\beta^r + r\alpha\beta^r}{r\alpha\beta - 1.}$$

$$\alpha\beta - \gamma$$

$$(\alpha\beta - \gamma)^r$$

$$(\alpha - \gamma)$$

$$\alpha\beta + \gamma + \frac{\gamma}{\beta^r} \rightarrow \alpha\beta^r + \gamma\beta^r + \gamma$$

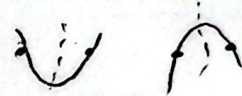
$$r\alpha\beta^r - 1\beta - \gamma\beta^r + \gamma$$

$$\frac{r\alpha\beta^r - 1\beta + \gamma}{\alpha\beta - \gamma}$$

$$\frac{r\alpha\beta - \gamma\gamma}{\alpha\beta - \gamma}$$

$$= 19$$

$$\frac{-1.5 + r}{r} = 0.175 = \frac{-b}{ra}$$



$$\frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow 0.175 \times r = 1.5$$

$$s = -rk$$

$$\begin{aligned} a - b &= \frac{r}{r}k \\ a + b &= -rk \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ra &= -\frac{r}{r}k \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}k \\ \rightarrow b &= -\frac{2}{r}k \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{0}{a} k^r = \alpha \rightarrow k^r = 4$$

$$\left[\frac{k^r}{r} \right] = k$$

$$\frac{r-0}{r} = -1$$

$$(-1, 1)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -r$$

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

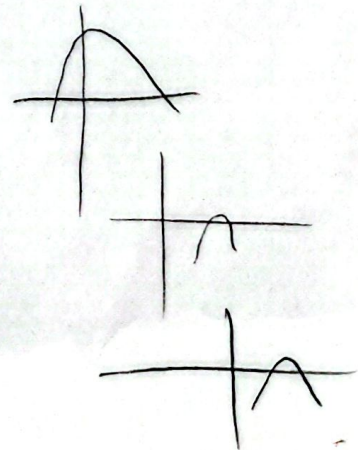
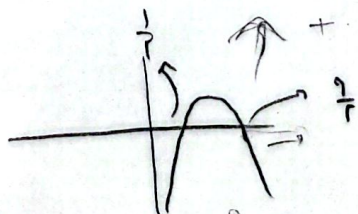
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta}{0} = -1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^r + (x - \frac{1}{r}) &= 0 \\ n=0 \rightarrow y &= -\frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \alpha \quad \alpha + \beta = \alpha$$

$$\frac{c}{a} =$$



$$(-n^r + \alpha n + (\frac{9}{2})^r) + 1$$

$$-\frac{\Delta}{\Gamma a} = \gamma \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 14^2 - 4(m)(\omega m - 1) = 196 - 4m^2 + 4m$$

④

$$\frac{4\omega m^2 - 4m - 196}{4m} = \gamma \rightarrow 4\omega m^2 - 4m - 196 = 4m \rightarrow 4\omega m^2 - 8m - 196 = 0$$

$$\omega m^2 - 2m - 49 = 0 \quad (4\omega + 92)(m - 4) \quad \begin{matrix} m = 4 \\ m = -12 \\ \delta \end{matrix} \rightarrow m > 0 \rightarrow m = 4 \quad a = m$$

$$-\frac{b}{\Gamma a} = \frac{14}{9} = \gamma \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{14}{9}$$

⑤

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$$a^2 = \alpha B$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \gamma a - 1 = a^2 \rightarrow a^2 - \gamma a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a - 1)(a - 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0$$

$$S = \frac{v}{1} = v \quad P = -a$$

$$2(-a)^2 - 2(v)(-a) + 2(1) = 149$$

⑥

$$y = -x - 1$$

⑦

$$\text{ent} \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{\Gamma a} = \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma k} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{\Gamma a} = \frac{14 - 4k}{\Gamma k} = -\frac{\Gamma(\Gamma + 4k)}{\Gamma k} = -\frac{\Gamma - 4k}{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 14 - 4(-4)(k) = 14 + 16k$$

$$\frac{-\Gamma - 4k}{k} = -\Gamma\left(\frac{\Gamma}{k}\right) - k$$

$$= -\frac{\Gamma - 4k}{k} = \frac{-\Gamma - 4k}{k} \rightarrow -\Gamma - 4k = -\Gamma - 4k \quad \Gamma = 2k \rightarrow k = \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$

$$\omega \gamma = \frac{-\Gamma - 4(\frac{\Gamma}{2})}{\frac{\Gamma}{2}} = \frac{-\Gamma - 2\Gamma}{\frac{\Gamma}{2}} = \frac{-3\Gamma}{\frac{\Gamma}{2}} = -6$$

$$-m^2 + m + 1 = -m - n \rightarrow -m^2 + m + n + m + 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4(-m)(m+1)$$

$$m^2 + 1 + 2m + 4m^2 + 4m + 1 < 0 \rightarrow 5m^2 + 4m + 2 < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m+\frac{2}{5}) < 0$$

$$(-1, -\frac{2}{5})$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad -\frac{2}{5}}{+4 \quad -9 \quad +}$$