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$$x + y = 5$$

$$x \cdot y = 2$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\beta}$$

$$\beta^2 - 5\beta + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon x + \beta^2}{\alpha \beta^2} = \frac{x^2 - \alpha + \gamma + \beta^2}{\alpha \beta^2} = \frac{(5 - \beta)^2 - 5 + \beta + \beta^2}{\alpha \beta^2} = \frac{25 - 9\beta + \beta^2 + \beta}{\alpha \beta^2}$$

$$(\beta^2 + \epsilon)^2 = \beta^4 + \epsilon \beta^2 + \epsilon^2$$

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$$13 + (-1, 0) = 1, 0$$

✓ (۲)

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$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon \alpha} = \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} K$$

$$\frac{-\epsilon K^2 + \gamma_0}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} K$$

$$-12K^2 + 40 = 14K$$

$$-3K^2 - \epsilon K + 15 = 0$$

$$14 + 180 = 194$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \pm 1\epsilon}{4} \begin{cases} K = 13 \\ K = -\frac{10}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\frac{K^2}{\gamma} \right] = \left[\frac{4}{\gamma} \right] = \epsilon$$

✓ (۲)

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$$1 - (-5) = \frac{1}{\gamma} = \epsilon \rightarrow -5 + \epsilon = -1 \rightarrow \frac{x + \beta}{\gamma} = -1 \rightarrow x + \beta = -\gamma$$

$$\frac{-b}{\gamma \alpha} = -1 \rightarrow b = \gamma \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow a x^2 + \gamma \alpha x + c = 0$$

$$a(x^2 - (x + \beta)x + \alpha \beta) = 0$$

$$x^2 + \gamma x - \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0$$

$$(x + \beta)^2 = x^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma x \beta$$

$$\epsilon = 5 + \gamma x \beta$$

$$\gamma x \beta = -1 \rightarrow x \beta = -\frac{1}{\gamma}$$

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$$-x^2 + 5x + m \geq 0 \quad x, \beta < \frac{9}{\gamma}$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 4m \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq -\frac{25}{4} \rightarrow m \geq -6.25$$

$$\frac{-b}{\gamma \alpha} = \frac{-5}{\gamma} = \gamma, 5 \rightarrow \gamma, 5 < \frac{9}{\gamma}$$

$$-(\epsilon, 0) + a(\epsilon, 0) + m \Rightarrow \gamma, 25 + m < 0 \Rightarrow m < -\gamma, 25 \rightarrow m < -2$$

$$-4 \leq m < -2$$

$$\{-4, -5, -6, -7\} \rightarrow \epsilon$$

✓ (۲)

$$m > 0$$

$$-\frac{b}{va} = -\frac{(-1r)}{vm} = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{a}{m}\right)^r - 1r\left(\frac{a}{m}\right) + am - 1$$

$$y = \frac{ay}{m} - \frac{vr}{m} + am - 1 = -\frac{ay}{m} + am - 1 = r$$

$$-\frac{ay}{m} + am - r = 0 \rightarrow am^r - rm - ay = 0$$

$$m = \begin{cases} r \\ -r \end{cases}$$

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

$$fa^r + \epsilon + \Lambda a - \Lambda a + \epsilon = \epsilon a^r + \Lambda = \epsilon(a^r + r)$$

$$\frac{-ra - x + r\sqrt{a^r + r}}{x} \quad x^r = a$$

شرط وجود درجه برای $a=1$ بررسی کن
 $\Delta = r^2 + \epsilon n + 1$

$$-(a+1+\sqrt{a^r+r})r = a$$

$$a^r = (a+1)^r - (\sqrt{a^r+r})^r$$

$$\frac{1}{a}$$

$$ar = -(a+1-\sqrt{a^r+r})$$

$$a^r = a^r + ra + 1 - a^r - r$$

$$a^r - ra + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^r = t \quad t^r - ut - a = 0$$

$$u = \frac{u \pm \sqrt{\epsilon a^r + r}}{r} = \frac{u \pm \sqrt{49}}{r}$$

$$\frac{u + \sqrt{49}}{r} \geq 0 \quad \frac{u - \sqrt{49}}{r} < 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v+\sqrt{49}}}{r} \quad \frac{-\sqrt{v+\sqrt{49}}}{r}$$

$$S=0 \quad \rho = -\frac{u+\sqrt{49}}{r}$$

$$rp^r - \cancel{rp^r} = rp^r = r \times \frac{\epsilon a + 49 + 1\epsilon\sqrt{49}}{r} = 819 + 7\sqrt{49}$$

$$\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{-\frac{a}{\epsilon}} = \frac{-\epsilon}{a}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{\epsilon}{rk} = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = -\epsilon + \frac{r}{k} - r$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = -\frac{\Lambda}{k} - r$$

$$\frac{a}{k} = -r \rightarrow k = \frac{a}{r}$$

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$$\frac{1}{a}$$

$$-m - n = -mn' + mn + 1$$

$$m \neq 0$$

$$-mn' + (m+1)n + m + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$$

صحت بیاید

$$m^r + 1 + rm + \epsilon m^r + \epsilon m = am^r + 4m + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \epsilon}{10} < -1$$

-1

$$g_2 = -\frac{b}{a} z^{\omega}, \quad p_2 \propto \beta_2 r$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \beta_2 r \rightarrow \beta_2 \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow |\beta|^r z^{\frac{\varepsilon}{a} r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\kappa \alpha + \beta^{\omega}}{a \beta^r} \xrightarrow[\text{we}]{\text{f.i.} \rightarrow} \frac{\kappa}{a} \times \frac{\alpha}{\beta^r} + \frac{\beta^{\kappa}}{a} = \frac{\kappa}{a} \times \frac{\alpha}{\frac{\varepsilon}{a^r}} + \frac{\beta^r}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_2^r - r g_1}{a} = \frac{(a)^r - r(a)(r)}{a} = \frac{a^r}{a} = 19$$

$$n g_2 = -\frac{\lambda + \kappa}{r} z^{-1} = -\frac{b}{ra} \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} z^{-r} = g_2 \quad -\kappa$$

$$(y-1) = a(n-1)r \rightarrow y = a n^r + (a n + a + 1)$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = a \rightarrow g^r - r p = a \rightarrow z^{-r(a+\frac{1}{a})} = a$$

$$\rightarrow r - \frac{ra+r}{a} = a \rightarrow \frac{-ra-r}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{limit} = a+1 = -\frac{r}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$ng(n, y) \Rightarrow y_1 = -\varepsilon(n) - \kappa \rightarrow y_1 + \varepsilon n = \varepsilon \quad \text{I}$$

$$y_1 = n_1 = -\frac{b}{\varepsilon n} = \frac{\kappa}{\varepsilon n} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \quad \text{II}$$

$$y_1 = \kappa(n_1)^2 - \varepsilon(n) - \eta \xrightarrow{\text{I}} -\kappa = \kappa(n_1)^2 - \eta$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow \varepsilon = \kappa\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa}\right)^2 \rightarrow \kappa \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_1 = 1 \\ y_1 = -n \end{cases} \text{مفروضات}$$