

۱. فرضیه: $A \sim B$

۲. شرط: r

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۱۱, ۷۵

$$x^r - \alpha x + r = 0 \quad \alpha\beta = r \quad \alpha + \beta = \omega \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r\alpha + \beta^r \\ \alpha^r + \beta^r \end{array} \right. \quad -1$$

$$\alpha^r - \alpha\beta + r = 0 \quad \beta^r - \omega\beta + r = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r\alpha + \beta^r \\ \alpha^r + \beta^r \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\alpha^r\beta^r + \beta^r}{(\alpha + \beta)\beta^r} = \frac{\beta^r(\alpha^r + \beta^r)}{(\alpha + \beta)\beta^r} =$$

$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^r - \alpha\beta + \beta^r)}{\alpha + \beta} = \alpha^r - \alpha\beta + \beta^r$$

✓

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

$$(-1, \omega, -r), (r, -r) \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-1/\omega + r}{r} = \frac{1/\omega}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad -2$$

$$\text{ext}_2 \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{r}{r} \\ y = \frac{-b}{ra} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r}{r} \times r = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \text{منتهای تابع}$$

✓

$$x^r + r k x + \omega = 0 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ضرایب} \\ \frac{r}{r} k \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = ? \quad -3$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{r}{r} k \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{rk^2 - r}}{1} = \frac{r}{r} k \rightarrow \sqrt{rk^2 - r} = \frac{r}{r} k \rightarrow r\sqrt{k^2 - 1} = \frac{r}{r} k$$

$$a = rk^2 - r(\omega) = rk^2 - r \quad / a = 1$$

$$\left[\sqrt{k^2 - 1} = \frac{r}{r} k \right] \xrightarrow{r/\omega} k^2 - 1 = \frac{r}{r} k^2 \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{r} k^2 = 1 \rightarrow k^2 = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{r}{r} \right], \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = \frac{r}{r}$$

✓

$$A = (r, y) \quad B = (-\omega, y) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \\ y=1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = \omega \quad C = (1, \omega) \text{؟} \quad -4$$

$$\frac{r - (-\omega)}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = r \rightarrow r - (-\omega) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \rightarrow b = ra$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-ra}{a} = -r \quad / \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = \omega \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r = \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta = r \Rightarrow \frac{r\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow -a = rc \rightarrow a = -rc$$

$$y = ax^r + bx + c \rightarrow 1 = a - b + c \rightarrow c - a = 1 \rightarrow rc = 1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{فرضیه}$$

✓

Date : / /

Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr

$$-x^r + \omega x + m = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a < 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{\beta}{-\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{z}_1 \\ \tilde{z}_2 \end{cases} \quad -\omega$$

$$\Delta \gamma_o \rightarrow r\omega + r_m \gamma_o \rightarrow m\gamma - q_1 r_a$$

$$\text{Coulomb } \frac{q}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{F_{\text{ex}}}{r} + m\phi_0 \rightsquigarrow \dots \quad P, F_{\text{ex}} + m\phi_0 \rightsquigarrow \dots \quad m\phi = P, F_{\text{ex}}$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} < \frac{q}{r} \leadsto \frac{-b}{r_a} = r_{10} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -4, r_a \leq m \leq -2, r_a \Rightarrow \{-4, -3, -2, -1\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\omega_1, \omega_2 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-\omega}{-r} = \frac{\omega}{r} = \boxed{V/\omega}$$

$$y = mx^r - 12x + \omega m - 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = r \rightarrow \frac{-A}{f''(x)} = \frac{-(12r - f'(m)(\omega m - 1))}{f''(m)} = r \end{array} \right. \quad -4$$

$$V_0 m' - V_0 m - V_0 t = 0 \Rightarrow \omega m' - V_0 m - V_0 t = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 9 - t(\omega)(-4) = 9 + 4V_0 = 4V_0$$

$$\star x = \frac{-b}{r_a} \pm \frac{1r}{y} = \boxed{r} \star \quad \left\{ \quad m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right.$$

$$\overbrace{x^r + r(a+1)}^{-s} \overbrace{x + ra - 1}^{Pz^{\alpha\beta}} z^0 \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{matrix} \rightarrow \overbrace{\alpha, a, \beta}^{G_{\alpha, a, \beta}} - V$$

$$a = \sqrt{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \sqrt{ra-1} = a \xrightarrow{r \text{ odd}} ra-1 = a^r \rightarrow -a^r + ra - 1 = 0.$$

$$b_2 t - t^2 \rightarrow a_2 \frac{-t}{-t} = 1 \rightarrow (a=1)$$

شرط وجود درجه برای $a=1$ بر روی n : $1 \leq n \leq 10$

$$x^r - v x^r - \omega = 0 \quad \{ r p^r - r s p + r s = ? \} \quad -1$$

$$x^r \rightarrow t \Rightarrow t^r - vt - \omega z \rightarrow \Delta z \approx 9 - t(-\omega) = 49 \rightarrow t = \frac{49\sqrt{49}}{0.08}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} \Rightarrow x = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} \Rightarrow (S = 0 \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r})$$

$$r \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{-r} \right)^r - \underbrace{r(0)(p)}_{\cdot} + \underbrace{r_s}_{\cdot} = 0.9 + v \sqrt{49}$$

$$y = kx^r - rx - 4 \rightsquigarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r}{rk} = \frac{r}{k} \rightsquigarrow \Delta x = \left| \frac{r}{k} - 4 \right| \quad 9$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \frac{r-1}{k} - 4$$

$$\text{مشتق دوم} \rightarrow y' = -rx - r = -r \left(\frac{r}{k} \right) - r = \frac{-r}{k} - r \rightsquigarrow \frac{-r}{k} - r = \frac{-r}{k} - 4$$

$$\text{مشتق} = \frac{-r}{k} - 4 = \frac{-r}{-1} - 4 = r - 4 = \boxed{-1} \quad \frac{-r}{k} = -r \rightarrow \frac{-r}{k} = -r$$

نقد

$k = +1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -mx^r + mx + 1 \\ y = -m - x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -mx^r + mx + 1 = -m - x \\ -mx^r + (m+1)x + 1 + m = 0 \xrightarrow{x(-)} mx^r - (m+1)x - (1+m) = 0 \end{array} \quad -10$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightsquigarrow (m+1)^r - 4(m)(-m-1) < 0 \rightarrow m^r + 1 + 4m + 4m^r + 4m < 0$$

$$5m^r + 4m + 1 < 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 16 - 4 = 12 \rightarrow m = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{10} \quad \begin{array}{l} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\text{صفر در صفر و در دراز} \rightarrow (-1, -\frac{1}{5}) \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{5} \\ +9 \end{array}$$