

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

$$1 = a(2)^2 + 9 \rightarrow 1 = 4a + 9 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = -\frac{1}{r}(n+1)^r + 9 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad f(n) = -\frac{1}{r}n^r - n + \frac{14}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} \rightarrow \Delta \gamma \cdot 15 \rightarrow + / p \rightarrow + / \Delta \Rightarrow m^2 - \{ (2 \times (n+u)) \} \gamma \cdot \rightarrow m^2 - 1m - \{ \lambda \} \gamma \cdot$$

$$(m+1)(m-1) > 0$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow -m > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m < 0} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{x} < m < 0$$

$$L = \{m < -2, m > 12\}$$

$$\rho \rightarrow + \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{r} > \rightarrow m+4 > \rightarrow \boxed{m > -4}$$

جواب: $-4 < m < -2$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{2m} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow a^2 = -b \times c \rightarrow 9 = (-2m+1) \times (2-m) \rightarrow 9 = -2m + 2m^2 + 2 - m$$

$$(m + \frac{v}{r})(r_m - v) = \dots \quad \text{or } r_m^2 - \delta m - v = \dots$$

$$\vec{r}_1 \rightarrow \Delta \vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, n = \frac{v}{r}, m = -1, 1$$

$\lambda = -1 \checkmark$
 $\lambda = \frac{7}{2} \checkmark$

۴۸۔ کہ قابل قبول ہے نہ چون نبوت، برابر صفوہ کور

$$\Delta \gamma_1 \rightarrow \sum m^2 + 14m - 10 \gamma_1 \rightarrow 0 = 24r \rightarrow n = \frac{-10 + 10\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$n = n^r - \varepsilon \rightarrow n^r - \varepsilon - n = 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} = 0$$

$S' \rightarrow$

$$\frac{r}{\lambda} - \frac{n r}{\lambda} + n_1 r - \frac{n_1 r}{\lambda}$$

$$n_1 r + n_1 r \rightarrow S' - P \rightarrow 1 - (-)(+1) = +14$$

$$P = \frac{c}{\omega} \rightarrow (7)$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{81}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & n_1^r + n_2^r \rightarrow 5^r - r p_3 \rightarrow 1 - r(-1)(+1) = +1^r \\ & \text{---} \rightarrow n_1^r * x^r + n_2^r \frac{1}{x^r} + n_3^r \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_1 n_2} \xrightarrow{L} \underbrace{(n_1 n_2)^r}_{L^2 = -4E} + \underbrace{n_2^r + n_3^r}_{L^2 = -4E} + \frac{1}{x_1 n_2} \xrightarrow{L} -\frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{---} \rightarrow} -\frac{-r p_1}{x} \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} & n^r - 5n + p = 0 \\ & x^r - \frac{0^r}{x} n - \frac{-r p_1}{x} = 0 \\ & \frac{1}{x} = \frac{r n^r - 0^r n - r p_1}{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = t \rightarrow \left(t^r + \frac{1}{t^r} + 1\right) (t^r - 1) = r t \frac{d}{dt} (t^r - 1) + \frac{1}{t^r} (t^r - 1) + 1 (t^r - 1) = r t$$

$$n = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4}}{2} \rightarrow \lambda = 1 \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$t^4 - r t^r - 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow t^4 - 1 = r t^r$$

$$L_{n_1+n_2} \sim 1 + \cancel{\sqrt{r}} + 1 - \cancel{\sqrt{r}} = (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{+a}{r} \quad / \quad r n^r + \varepsilon - a n = 0 \quad \begin{cases} n_1 \\ n_r = r n_1 \end{cases} \\
 P &\rightarrow \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon n_1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1 \times n_1 \\ n_1 \times r n_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow r n_1^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow n_1^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow n_1 = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases} \\
 n_1 &= \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r \times \frac{r}{r} = +1 \\
 n_r &= -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r \times -\frac{r}{r} = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 1 - (-1) = \boxed{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$y = n (a n + (r + r a)) =$$

$$a n + (r + r a) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-r - r a}{a}$$



$$a = \frac{r + r a}{a}$$

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$$y = -n^r - r n + b \quad / \quad n^r + a n - r = y$$

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

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

$$a \times b = r \times \varepsilon = \boxed{1}$$

$$n^r + r n - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} n_1 = 1 \\ n_r = -r \end{cases}$$

$$-1 - r + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$$

$$-9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$$

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$$n^r - a n + b = 0 \quad / \quad r a n^r + a n - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} n_1 \\ n_r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_r \end{cases} \rightarrow n_1 + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\rightarrow n_1 + n_r = \frac{a}{r} \\
 P &\rightarrow n_1 \times n_r = \frac{b}{r} \\
 S' &\rightarrow y_1 + y_r \rightarrow \frac{a}{r a} = \left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) \\
 P' &\rightarrow y_1 \times y_r \rightarrow \frac{-4}{r a} = \left(\frac{-r}{a} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n_1 + n_r = y_1 + y_r + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{-1}{r} + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_1 \times n_r &= (y_1 + \frac{1}{r})(y_r + \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow (y_1 y_r + \frac{1}{r}(y_1 + y_r) + \frac{1}{r^2}) \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{r}(-\frac{1}{r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \left(\frac{-r}{a} \right) \\
 &\quad \left\{ \frac{-4 \times 1}{\varepsilon} \right\} = \left(\frac{-r}{a} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{b = -4}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 a^r + 4a + n &= 0 \rightarrow a^r + 4a + m = a^r + r a - r m \rightarrow \boxed{m = -a} \\
 a^r + r a - r m &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^r + 4a + m = 0 \rightarrow a^r + 4a - a = 0 \rightarrow a^r + 3a = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = 0 \text{ or } a = -3 \\ a = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{m = a}$$

$$n^r + 4n + m = 0 \rightarrow n^r + 4n + 8 = 0 \rightarrow (n+1)(n+8) = 0$$

$$n^r + r n - r m = 0 \rightarrow n^r + r n - 18 = 0 \rightarrow (n-3)(n+6) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\rightarrow -1, r \rightarrow r - (-1) = \boxed{2} \\
 &\rightarrow -1, r \rightarrow r - (-1) = \boxed{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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