

(1)

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

$$a+b+c=9$$

$$9a+2b+c=1$$

$$2a=b \Rightarrow c+a=9$$

$$10a+c=1 \Rightarrow 18a=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{18}, c = \frac{17}{9}, b = -1 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{x^2}{18}, x = \frac{17}{9}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 1(m+4) > 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m+4) > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{r} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$P > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m+4}{r} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -4 \Rightarrow -4 < m < -1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -4 \quad -1 \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4(m+1) - 2\varepsilon + 12m > 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 + 8m - 2\varepsilon > 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{1-2m}{r} = \frac{r}{r-m} \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 10m - 1\varepsilon = 0$$

$$(2m-5)(2m+2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow -1 < m < -4$$

$$9a + 2b - 2c > 0 \quad \varepsilon - 1 - 2\varepsilon < 0$$

$$x^2 - x - \varepsilon = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 = 1, \quad x_1 x_2 = -\varepsilon \quad (3)$$

$$\left\{ x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_2} + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} \right\} = 1^2 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\Delta}{r} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2$$

$$-r x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) = 1^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} \right) \left(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) = x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \\ & (x_1 x_2)^2 - 2 x_1 x_2 = 9 = -4\varepsilon + 9 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{2\varepsilon}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$x\sqrt[3]{x} + 1 + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - 1 = 2\sqrt[3]{x}$$

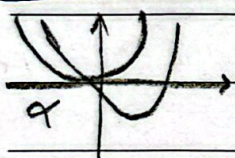
$$(x-2)\sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \leadsto x(x-2) = 1 \leadsto x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x_1 + x_2 = 2}$$

$$\beta, \sqrt[3]{\beta} \leadsto \sqrt[3]{\beta} = \frac{a}{p}, \sqrt[3]{\beta^2} = \frac{c}{p} \leadsto \beta = \pm \frac{r}{p}$$

$$\frac{\pm 1}{p} = \frac{a}{p} \rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

اختلاف $\rightarrow |1 - (-1)| = 2$
ریشه ها



$$\begin{aligned} a &> 0 \\ p &< 0 \end{aligned} \leadsto \frac{-p - \sqrt{p^2 - 4a}}{2a} > 0$$

$$\frac{-p}{2a} + \frac{\sqrt{p^2 - 4a}}{2a} = 0$$

اگرچه در اینجا

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= -a \\ x' &= \frac{p}{-1} = -p \end{aligned} \right\} x = x' \Rightarrow a = p$$

$$y=1 \leadsto 1 = x^2 + 2x - 2 \leadsto x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \leadsto (x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b = 1 \quad x = -3, 1$$

$$x=1 \leadsto -1 + 2 + b = 1 \leadsto \boxed{b=0}$$

$$x=-3 \leadsto -9 + 4 + b = 1 \leadsto b=6$$

$$2) \cdot t \rightarrow rat^r - at - y = 0 \rightarrow r(t + \frac{1}{r})^r - a(t + \frac{1}{r}) + b = 0$$

(9)

IDEA

$$rt^r + rt + \frac{1}{r} - at - \frac{a}{r} + b = 0$$

$$rt^r + (r-a)t + \frac{1-a}{r} + b = rat^r + at - y = 0$$

$$ra=r \rightarrow a=1, \quad b=-y \quad \boxed{ab} = \boxed{-r}$$

$$x^r + rx - rm = x^r + yx + m \rightarrow x = -m$$

$$m^r - ym + m = 0 \rightarrow m^r = 0m \rightarrow m = 0$$

$$x^r + rx - 10 = 0 \rightarrow (x+5)(x-2) = 0 \quad x = -5, -2$$

Subject:

$$x^r + yx + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x+5)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -5, -1$$

$$r - (-1) = \boxed{6}$$