

$$A \begin{cases} -1 \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow -1 \\ 9 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{ra} \rightarrow 9 \end{cases}$$

$$y = ax^r + bx + c \rightarrow y = a(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow a(n+1)^r + 9$$

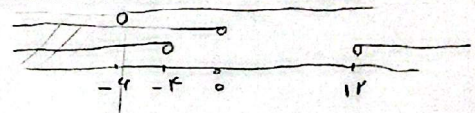
$$B \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 = a(r+1)^r + 9 \rightarrow 1 = 14a + 9$$

$$14a = -8 \quad a = -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{7}(n+1)^r + 9 = \sqrt[7]{\frac{1}{7}n^r - n + \frac{14}{7}} = y$$

$$rx^r + xm + m + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\varepsilon \quad 12 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$



$m \rightarrow$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow m^r - r(rm + 12) > 0 \rightarrow m^r - 12m - 12 > 0$$

$$m = 12 \quad m = -\varepsilon \quad \begin{cases} m < -\varepsilon \\ m > 12 \end{cases}$$

$$s > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$$

$$p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+9}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m+9 > 0$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow m > -9$$

$$\begin{cases} \cap \\ \Rightarrow \end{cases} (-9, -\varepsilon)$$

$$rx^r + (rm-1)x + r-m = 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\alpha} \times \frac{1}{\beta} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = 1$$

$$p(s) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r-m}{r} \times \frac{-rm+1}{r} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{rm^r - \alpha m + r}{r} = 1$$

$$m = \frac{4}{7} \checkmark$$

$$rm^r - \alpha m - r = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$\frac{\Delta \pm 9}{r} = \frac{4}{7}, -1 = m$$

و چون Δ در $\frac{4}{7}$ و -1 است.

$$x^r - \frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon}x - \frac{12}{r} = 0 \rightarrow x^r - \Delta x - 12 = 0$$

$$\alpha = x_1^r - r \rightarrow x_1^r - x_1 - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_r = 1 \quad x_1, x_r = -\varepsilon \rightarrow (x_1 + x_r)^r = 1$$

$$x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s' = x_1^r + x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_r} = 12 + \frac{1}{-\varepsilon} = \frac{\Delta r - 1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\Delta}{r} \\ x_1^r + x_r^r + r x_1 x_r (x_1 + x_r) = 1 \\ x_1^r + x_r^r = 12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{x_r + x_1}{x_1 x_r} (x_1 + x_r)^r = 1 \rightarrow x_1^r + x_r^r + r(-\varepsilon) = 1$$

$$x_1^r + x_r^r = 9 - \Delta$$

$$p' = (x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_r}) / (x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1}) = (x_1 x_r)^r + x_1^r + x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1 x_r} = \frac{-4\varepsilon + 9}{-\Delta \Delta} + \frac{1}{-\varepsilon} = \frac{-220 - 1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-221}{\varepsilon} = p'$$

$$\left(\sqrt[r]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} + 1 \right) \left(\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1 \right) = r \sqrt[r]{x^r} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{x^r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{x^r} - \frac{\sqrt[r]{n}}{n} - r \sqrt[r]{n} = 0$$

$$\sqrt[r]{n} \left(x - r - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{n} (x^r - rx - 1) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt[r]{r}$$

$$1 + \sqrt[r]{r} + 1 - \sqrt[r]{r} + 0 = 2$$

$$r\alpha^r - \alpha\alpha + \varepsilon = 0 \quad r\alpha^r - \alpha\alpha + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha = r\beta \quad r\beta^r - \alpha\beta + \varepsilon = 0$$

مسائل

$$\alpha \times \beta = r\beta^r = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r\beta^r = \varepsilon$$

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

$$\beta^r = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \beta = \sqrt[r]{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$\alpha = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{r}{r} \leadsto \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = -1 \\ \alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{r} \leadsto \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha - \alpha = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \boxed{19}$$

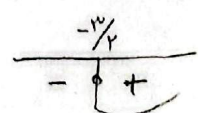
$$y = \alpha x^r + (ra + r)x$$

$$\alpha > 0$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

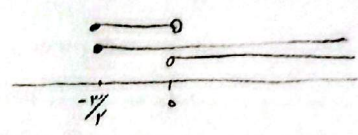
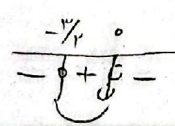
$$(ra^r + 9 + 11ra) > 0$$

$$(ra + r)^r > 0$$



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

$$S > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{ra - r}{r} > 0$$



$$[-\frac{r}{r}, 0) \rightarrow \text{بازای}$$

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$$p > 0 \rightarrow p = 0$$

$$y = x^r + ax - r \quad \frac{-a}{r} = \frac{r}{-r} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = r} \rightarrow x^r + rx - r = y$$

$$1 = x^r + rx - r$$

$$y = -x^r - rx + b$$

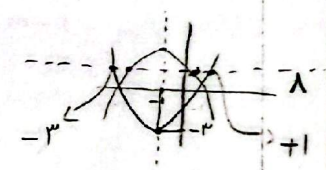
$$y = 1 \quad \hookrightarrow -(x-1)(x+r) + 1 \rightarrow -x^r - rx + \varepsilon = y$$

$$\boxed{b = \varepsilon}$$

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

$$x^r + rx - r = 0$$

$$x = +1 \quad x = -r$$



$$r\alpha^r - \alpha\alpha + b = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$ran^r + \alpha\alpha - 9 = 0 \quad \alpha' + \beta' = \frac{-a}{r\alpha} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha'\beta' = -r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \alpha + \beta - 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{\varepsilon} \right] = \boxed{-r}$$

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

$$\frac{b}{r} - \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -r$$

$$\left[\frac{-9}{\varepsilon} \right] = \boxed{-10} = -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r \rightarrow b = -9$$

$$x^r + 4x + m = 0$$

$$x^r + rx - rm = 0$$

$$x^r + 4x + m = x^r + rx - rm$$

$$rx = -xm \leadsto \boxed{x = -m}$$

$$x^r + 4x - x = 0 \leadsto x^r + \Delta x = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16$$

$$x = \frac{-\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{r} = 0 \text{ or } -\frac{16}{1}$$

$$r\Delta - r = -m$$

$$\boxed{m = 16}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^r + 4x + \Delta = 0 & \Delta = 16 \rightarrow x = \frac{-9 \pm 7}{r} = \boxed{-1}, -16 \\ x^r + rx - 16 = 0 & \Delta = 64 \rightarrow x = \frac{-r \pm 8}{r} = \boxed{3}, -16 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{اقتضای} = \varepsilon$$

$$r - (-1) = \varepsilon$$