

$$y = ax - bx^p + k$$

$$y = a(x+1) + q$$

$$\frac{y - r^1}{x - q^1} = 1 = a(x+1) + q - q \quad | \quad qd = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$\frac{-x^p}{p} + b^1 x + c = y$$

$$\frac{1}{p} (x+1)^p + q - q = \frac{-x^p}{p} - x + q$$

$$x^p + 1 + px$$

$$\frac{-x^p}{p} - x + \frac{1+p}{p} = q$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} + q$$

$$px^p + mx + m + c = 0$$

$$\Delta \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4p(m+c) \geq 0$$

$$m^2 - 4pm - 4pc \geq 0$$

$$m = \frac{4p \pm \sqrt{16p^2 + 16pc}}{2} = \frac{4p \pm 4p}{2}$$

$$m = 1p \quad | \quad m = -p$$

$$m \leq -p \quad | \quad m \geq 1p$$

$$s = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-m}{p} > 0 \quad \text{if } m < 0$$

$$p = x_1 x_2 = \frac{m+c}{p} > 0 \quad \text{if } m > -c$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s > 0 \\ p > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Delta = (-c) - (-p)$$

Senobar

$$\psi x^r + (Ym-1)x + Y - m = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1 - Ym}{\psi}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{Y - m}{\psi}$$

$$\frac{1 - Ym}{\psi} = \frac{\psi}{Y - m} \quad \rightarrow \psi(Y - m)(1 - Ym) = \psi^2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \quad Ym^2 - \psi m - Y = 0$$

$$m = \frac{\psi \pm \sqrt{\psi^2 - 4(Y)(-Y)}}{2Y}$$

$$\frac{Y}{Y} - \psi \psi + \psi \psi > 0 \quad \text{GG}$$

$$-1 - \psi(1 - Y) = -11 < 0 \quad \text{GGE}$$

$$(Ym-1) \psi - \psi(Y-m) \psi > 0$$

$$\left(\frac{Y}{Y}\right)$$

$$x^p - x - \psi = 1$$

$$s = 1$$

$$p = -\psi$$

$$\alpha + \beta = (\psi_1'' + \psi_2'')^p - \psi \psi_1 \psi_2 (\psi_1 + \psi_2) + \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{\psi_1 \psi_2}$$

$$\alpha\beta = (\psi_1'' \psi_2'')^p + (\psi_1 + \psi_2)^p - \psi \psi_1 \psi_2 + \frac{1}{\psi_1 \psi_2}$$

$$\psi x^p - \frac{\psi \psi_1}{\psi} x - \frac{\psi \psi_2}{\psi} = 0$$

$$\psi x^p - \psi \psi_1 x - \psi \psi_2 = 0$$

$$\left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} + 1\right) \left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} - 1\right) = \psi \sqrt[p]{x^p}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[p]{x^p} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}}\right) = \frac{x^p - 1}{\sqrt[p]{x^p}} = \frac{\psi \sqrt[p]{x^p}}{1} = \psi$$

$$x^p - 1 = \psi x - \psi x^p - \psi x - 1 = 0$$

Bencher

$$\Delta = F - F_X | X(-1) = \Lambda$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{\lambda}}{r} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \frac{r + \sqrt{\lambda}}{r} \\ \frac{r - \sqrt{\lambda}}{r} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{r + \sqrt{\lambda}}{r} + \frac{r - \sqrt{\lambda}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$S = \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 = F_X = \frac{\alpha}{\mu}$$

$$P = \frac{C}{\alpha} = \mu \kappa^2 = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{r}{\mu} - \alpha \kappa = \pm \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$F_X \frac{r}{\mu} = \frac{\alpha}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1$$

$$F_X \frac{-r}{\mu} = \frac{\alpha}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1$$

$$F_X \frac{r}{\mu} = \frac{-\alpha}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{r}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1 \\ \frac{-r}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1 \quad \frac{-r}{\mu} - \alpha \alpha = 1$$

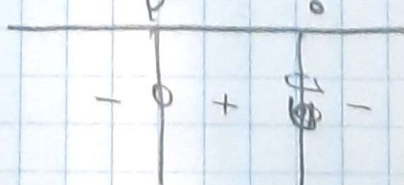
$$\mu \kappa^2 - \Lambda \kappa + F = 0$$

$$\Delta = C F - F_X \mu \alpha = 14 - \alpha \frac{1 \pm r}{\mu}$$

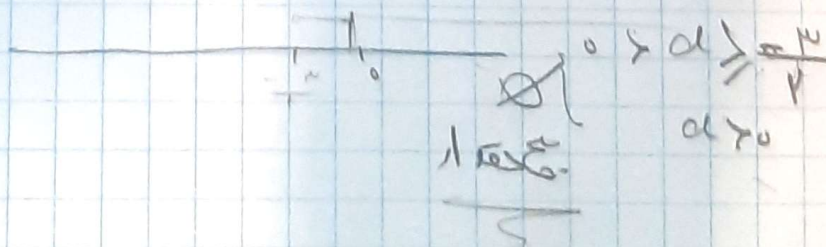
$$y = \alpha \kappa^2 + (\mu \alpha \kappa) \kappa$$

$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \mu \alpha \kappa > 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\mu - \alpha}{\alpha} < 0 \Rightarrow \mu + \alpha < 0$$



$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \mu \alpha \kappa > 0$$



Benobar

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{a}{p} = -1 \Rightarrow a = -p$$

5th case (p, 1) $\Rightarrow y = 1$
 (0, 1) $\Rightarrow y = 1$

(p, 1) $y = x^p + px - p = 1 - p = p^p + p \cdot p - p$
 $p = 1$
 $p = -p$

$y = -x^p - px + b = -1 - p \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow b = p$

$1 = -p, p - p \cdot (-p) + b \Rightarrow b = p$

$ab = p \cdot p = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow pa x^p + ax - a$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow px^p - ax + b$

① $pa x^p + ax - a$

$p \left(x + \frac{1}{p} \right)^p - a \left(x + \frac{1}{p} \right) + b = px^p + (p-a)x - \frac{a}{p} + b + \frac{1}{p}$
 $x^p + x + \frac{1}{p}$

(I = II) $pa x^p + a \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) = px^p + (p-a)x - \frac{a}{p} + b + \frac{1}{p}$

$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -a \end{cases}$
 $\left[\frac{ab}{p} \right] = \left[\frac{-a \cdot 1}{p} \right] - a \left[\frac{-a}{p} \right] = -1$

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

$a^p + pa + m = a^p + pa - pm$

$a = -m$

$m^p - pm - pm = 0$

$m^p - pm$

$m(m - a) = 0$

$m^p - pm + m = 0$

$m^p - pm = 0 \Rightarrow m(m - a)$

Benhar

$$(x - 1)(x + 5)$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x + 5) \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$x = -5$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -5$$

✓

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$-1 - 1 = -2$$

Senobar