

1 2 3 a

دالة

Subject: -1

i) $y = px^p - \epsilon x + 1$

$x = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\epsilon}{p} = 1$

$y = p - \epsilon + 1$ **min**

1

$-px^p + px - a \rightarrow -\frac{p}{x} = \frac{p}{x}$

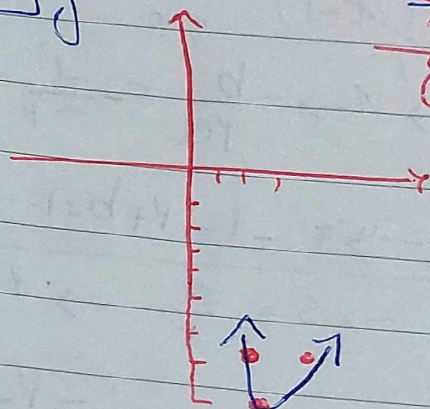
$-p\left(\frac{p}{\epsilon}\right)^p + p\left(\frac{p}{\epsilon}\right) - a =$

max 1

$$y = x^p - 4x + 1$$

$$9 - 1 + 1 = -1 \quad y$$

$$\epsilon - 1 + 1$$



x	p	ϵ
y	-1	-1

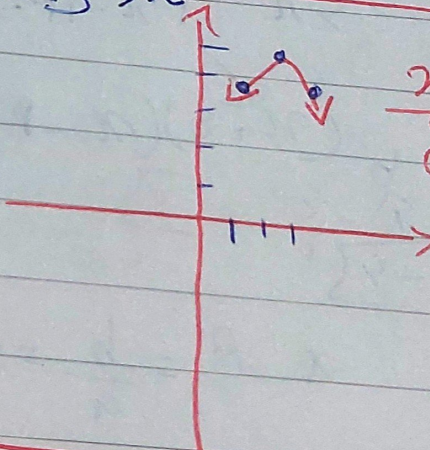
2

$y = -x^p + \epsilon x + 1$

$x = \frac{\epsilon}{p} = 1$

max

$-1 + 1 + 1 = 1$



x	1	p	ϵ
y	ϵ	1	ϵ

3

~~$y = ax^p + px + a$~~

~~$x^p - (a+1)x + a = 0$~~

4

$n \rightarrow n+p$ $f(n) \quad n + (n+p) = pn + p = a + 1 \rightarrow a = pn + 1$

$n(n+p) = a \quad n(n+p) = pn + 1 \quad a = p(1) + 1 = p \quad a = p$

$a = p \quad x^p - 10x + b = 0$ $b = \epsilon \times 4 = 4\epsilon$

$4\epsilon - p = 1$

$$\frac{-b}{pa} = \frac{-\mu}{pa} \rightarrow y = a - \frac{q}{\epsilon a} \rightarrow a - \frac{q}{\epsilon a} = \frac{v}{1} \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta a^2 - 1\Delta = Va \quad \Delta a^2 - Va - 1\Delta = 0 \quad (\Delta a + q)(a - p) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$a = p \quad \vee \quad a = -\frac{q}{1}$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{m}{p} \rightarrow s = \frac{1}{p} |m| |1 - \frac{m}{p}| = \frac{\mu}{\epsilon} = |m(\frac{m}{p})| = \mu \quad (10)$$

$$m = 1 \quad \vee \quad m = \mu \quad y = x^p - mx + 1 \quad y = 1 - \frac{m^p}{\epsilon} \quad (11)$$

$$m = \mu \quad y = -\frac{a}{\epsilon} \quad m = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{\mu}{\epsilon}$$

$$y = \frac{-a}{\epsilon} \quad \vee \quad y = \frac{\mu}{\epsilon}$$

$$m \quad y = \frac{\mu}{\epsilon} \rightarrow ns = \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$ys = \frac{\mu}{\epsilon}$$

$$x^p - \mu mx + m = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \mu m$$

$$x_1 x_2 = m$$

$$m = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{1\Delta} = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{\epsilon}$$

$$|x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2} = \sqrt{9m^2 - \epsilon m} = \sqrt{9m^2 - \epsilon m} \frac{1 + \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{9m^2 - \epsilon m} = 1 \quad 9m^2 - \epsilon m = 1 \rightarrow 9m^2 - \epsilon m - 1 = 0$$

$$p x^p - m x - m = 0 \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-m}{p} = -\frac{m}{p}$$

$$x_1 x_2 = -\frac{m}{p} = -\frac{1}{p} \times \frac{p \pm \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{4} = -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{4} = -\frac{p \pm \sqrt{14 + \mu^2}}{4p}$$

$$y = -ax^p + bx + r \quad x = \frac{-b}{pa} = \frac{-a}{p(-a)} = \frac{1}{p} \quad \text{1}$$

$$y = -a\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p + a\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) + r = -\frac{a}{p} + \frac{a}{p} + r = \frac{a}{p} + r$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{p} = \frac{a}{p} + r\right) \left\{ \begin{aligned} y &= pbx^p - bx - 1 \quad \frac{a}{p} + r = pb\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p - b\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) - 1 \\ \frac{a}{p} + r &= pb\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p - b\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) - 1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{a}{p} + r = pb\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p - b\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) - 1 \quad \frac{b}{p} - \frac{b}{p} = 0 \quad \frac{-a}{19} + \frac{a}{p} + r = \frac{b}{1} - 1$$

$$\frac{a}{p} = -r \implies a = -14 \quad b - a = b - (-14) = b + 14 \quad b - a = 4 - (-11) = 15 \quad \text{4}$$

$$b - a = b + 14$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{pa} = \left\{ \begin{aligned} y &= c - \frac{B^p}{\epsilon a} \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{0 9}$$

$$A = pa\alpha \quad B = \epsilon \quad C = \beta \quad x = \frac{-\epsilon}{pa\alpha} = \frac{-p}{pa\alpha} \implies y = \frac{\beta - 14}{100\alpha}$$

$$y = B \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{pa\alpha} \quad \alpha > 0 \quad x < 0 \quad B > \alpha > 0 \implies B > 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a + b &= s \\ ab &= p \end{aligned} \right. \quad x^p - (a + b^p - 14)x + a + b - 1 = 0 \quad \text{10}$$

$$ab = a + b - 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} a^p + b^p &= a + b + 14 \\ a^p + b^p + 14ab &= (a + b + 14) + 14(a + b - 1) \end{aligned} \right. \quad s = a + b \quad s^p = ps + 10$$

$$s^p - ps - 10 = 0 \quad (s - a)(s + 14) = 0 \quad s = a$$

Subject:

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لحلها

$$\varepsilon x^2 + [kx^2 - 9x - 1] = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9}{k} = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \boxed{k=9}$$

$$\frac{-1}{k} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{k=1}$$

مساوية α

$$S: -\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\varepsilon}{r\omega\alpha}$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{\beta}{r\omega\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{r\omega} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} + \beta = \frac{-\varepsilon}{\omega} \rightarrow \beta = -1 \quad \beta < \alpha \quad X \\ \frac{-1}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\omega} + \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} \rightarrow \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y = -\omega n^r + cn + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_s = \frac{1}{\omega} \\ y_s = \frac{1}{\omega} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega} \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right.$