

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

$$\Lambda a^2 - \Lambda = \nu a \quad \Lambda a^2 - \nu a - \Lambda = 0 \quad (\Lambda a + q)(a - \nu) = 0$$

$$a = \nu \quad \vee \quad a = -\frac{q}{\Lambda}$$

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

$$m = -1 \quad \vee \quad m = \nu \quad y = x^{\nu} - mx + 1 \quad y = 1 - \frac{m^{\nu}}{\epsilon}$$

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

$$\frac{-a}{\epsilon} = \frac{\nu}{\epsilon}$$

$$x^{\nu} - \nu m x + m = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \nu m$$

$$x_1 x_2 = m$$

$$m = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{14 + \nu^2}}{2} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{a^2}}{1\Lambda} = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{1\mu}}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$x_1 x_2 = -\frac{m}{\nu} = -\frac{1}{\nu} \times \frac{\nu \pm \sqrt{1\mu}}{2} = -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1\mu}}{2} = -\frac{\nu \pm \sqrt{1\mu}}{2\Lambda}$$

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

(1)

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{p} = \frac{a}{p} + r\right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = pbx^p - bx - 1 \quad \frac{a}{p} + r = pb\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^p - b\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) - 1 \\ \frac{a}{p} + r = pb\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) - b - 1 = -1 \quad \frac{b}{p} - \frac{b}{p} = 0 \\ \frac{a}{p} + r = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{a}{p} = -r \implies a = -pr \quad b - a = b - (-pr) = b + pr$$

$$b - a = b + pr$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{pa} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = c - \frac{B^p}{\epsilon a} \end{array} \right.$$

(9)

$$A = pa\alpha \quad \& \quad B = \epsilon \quad \& \quad C = \beta \quad x = \frac{-\epsilon}{p \times pa\alpha} = \frac{-r}{pa\alpha} \implies y = \frac{\beta - pr}{pa\alpha}$$

$$x = \frac{-r}{pa\alpha} \quad a > 0 \quad x < 0 \quad B > \alpha > 0 \implies B > 0$$

$$y = B - \frac{\epsilon}{pa\alpha} > 0 \implies \text{Polaris}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a + b = s \\ ab = p \end{array} \right\} x^p - (a + b - pr)x + a + b - 1 = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$-(a^p + b^p - pr) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + b = a^p + b^p - pr \\ a + b - 1 = ab \end{array} \right.$$

$$ab = a + b - 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^p + b^p = a + b + pr \\ a^p + b^p + pab = (a + b + pr) + p(a + b - 1) = pr(a + b) + 10 \end{array} \right.$$

$$s = a + b \quad s^p = ps + 10$$

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

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

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

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