

۲۰. اولی

$$\alpha \times \beta = \gamma$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \Delta \rightarrow \alpha = \Delta - \beta$$

$$\beta^2 - \Delta \beta + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow \beta^2 = \Delta \beta - \gamma$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta^2}{\Delta \beta^2} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta} \beta^2 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta} \beta^2 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta} \beta^2 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta} (\Delta \beta - \gamma) = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \beta^2} + \beta - \frac{\gamma}{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{cases} -c = 9a + 3b + c \\ -c = 1,2\Delta a - 1,5b + c \end{cases} \rightarrow 4,7\Delta a - 1,5b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1,1\Delta a$$

عبارت
مربوط
مغضای
تابع

$$-\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1,1\Delta a}{a} = 1,1\Delta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \sqrt{k^2 - \gamma_0} = \frac{k}{\mu} k \rightarrow k^2 - \gamma_0 = \frac{14}{9} k^2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{9} k^2 = \gamma_0 \rightarrow k^2 = 9$$

$$\left[\frac{k^2}{9} \right] = \left[\frac{9}{9} \right] = 1$$

$$\frac{-\Delta + \gamma}{\gamma} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{\gamma a} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = -\gamma \quad \text{در } |i|^{-1} \rightarrow y = a(n+1)^2 + 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \Delta \rightarrow \Delta - \gamma \beta = \Delta \rightarrow \Delta - \gamma \left(\frac{\Delta + 1}{a} \right) = \Delta \rightarrow \frac{-\gamma \Delta - \gamma}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$y = \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma} (n+1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma} + 1 = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{مربوط}} = \frac{-\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4\gamma m}}{-2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{-\Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4\gamma m}}{-2} < \frac{9}{\gamma} \right) \times 2$$

$$\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4\gamma m} < 9 \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4\gamma m} < 9 - \Delta \rightarrow \Delta^2 + 4\gamma m < 81 - 18\Delta + \Delta^2 \rightarrow m < \frac{81 - 18\Delta}{4\gamma}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow \Delta^2 + 4\gamma m > 0 \rightarrow 4\gamma m > -\Delta^2 \rightarrow m > \frac{-\Delta^2}{4\gamma}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta^2}{4\gamma} < m < \frac{81 - 18\Delta}{4\gamma}$$

$$m > 0 \quad \omega_1 \left| \begin{array}{c} -b \\ \frac{1}{\tau a} \\ -\sqrt{\Delta} \\ \frac{1}{\tau a} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{1}{\tau m} = \frac{4}{m} \rightarrow \mu = \frac{4}{m} - \frac{V}{m} + \Delta m - 1 \rightarrow \mu = \frac{\Delta m - V}{m}$$

$$\frac{4 - V + \Delta m}{m} = \frac{\Delta m - V}{m}$$

$$\frac{4}{\mu} = \tau$$

$$\mu m = \Delta m - V$$

$$\Delta m - \mu m - V = 0$$

$$\mu \pm \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta} \rightarrow -V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta}$$

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$$\alpha \cdot \beta = a^r \rightarrow \tau a - 1 = a^r \rightarrow a^r - \tau a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\tau(a+1) \quad \alpha \cdot \beta = \tau a - 1$$

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$$x^r = t \quad \tau a - \tau(1)(-\Delta) = \tau a + \tau = 4\tau$$

$$t^r - Vt - \Delta = 0 \rightarrow \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta}}{\tau} \rightarrow x^r = \frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta}}{\tau} \rightarrow m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta}}{\tau}}$$

$$rP^r \Rightarrow \tau \left(\frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta}}{\tau} \right)^r = \Delta^r + V\sqrt{4\Delta} \quad P = -\frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Delta}}{\tau}$$

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$$\frac{-b}{\tau a} \rightarrow \frac{\tau}{\tau k} = \frac{\tau}{k} \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{k} - \tau = \frac{\tau}{k} - \frac{\Delta}{k} - 4 \rightarrow \tau = \frac{\tau}{k} \rightarrow k = \tau$$

$$\frac{k\tau}{k} - \tau\left(\frac{\tau}{k}\right) - 4 \quad y = \tau m^r - \tau m - 4 \xrightarrow{\text{Stiel}} \tau(1) - \tau(1) - 4 = -\Delta$$

$$\frac{\tau}{k} - \frac{\Delta}{k} - 4$$

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$$-m\tau^r + m\tau + 1 \neq -m - \tau \quad m\tau^r - (1+m)\tau - 1 - m \neq 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \quad (1+m)^r - \tau(m)(-1-m)$$

$$1m^r + \tau m + \tau m + \tau m^r < 0$$

$$\Delta m^r + 4m + 1 < 0$$

$$m = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{1} \rightarrow -1, -0, \tau$$

$$-1 < m < -0, \tau$$

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