



$$r + r(a+1)a + r - 1 = 0$$

۱۹، ۲۵ آفرین

۷)

$$\delta, a, \beta \Rightarrow a^r = \beta \cdot \frac{a}{\beta}$$

$$a^r = \beta - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r\beta - 1}{1}$$

۲

$$a^r = r\beta - 1 \quad c^r - r\beta = 1 \rightarrow c^r - r\beta + 1 = 0$$

$$(a-1)^r c a \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$x^r = 4 \rightarrow x^r - \sqrt{4} - \omega = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = a + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \quad (V)$$

$$\frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{r} \rightarrow x = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{r} - 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{-\omega}{1} = -\omega$$

۲

$$r\beta^r \rightarrow r\beta \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r} \right)^r = \omega a + v\sqrt{49} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{-v + \sqrt{49}}{r}$$

۹

$$y = kx^r - f_{\alpha} - 4$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{eq} \left| \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r}{rk} \right| \Rightarrow \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{-\delta}{rk} = -\frac{(b^r - f_{\alpha} r)}{rk} = \frac{-14 - 2rk}{rk} = -\frac{(f_{\alpha} + 9rk)}{rk} = \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{rk} \text{ و } \frac{-f_{\alpha} - 9rk}{rk} \right)$$

$$\frac{-f_{\alpha} - 9rk}{rk} = -\frac{f}{rk} \left(\frac{r}{rk} \right) - f \rightarrow \frac{-f_{\alpha} - 9rk}{rk} = \frac{-1}{rk} - f$$

$$\frac{-f_{\alpha} - 9rk + f}{rk} = \frac{f}{1} \quad (2)$$

$$-f_{\alpha} - 9rk + f = -9rk + f \quad rk = \boxed{k=2}$$

$$\text{عرفن رأس مادی} : -\frac{(x + 9rk)}{rk} = \frac{-14}{r} = \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$-f_{\alpha} - 9rk + f = -9rk + f$$

$$rk = \boxed{k=2}$$

$$y = -m\alpha^r + m\alpha + 1 \Rightarrow \Delta = b^r - f_{\alpha} c = m^r - f(-m)(1) = m^r - m$$

۱۰

$$y = -m - \omega$$

معادله فرد و معادله زوج را در یک دستگاه معادلات قرار دهیم و جواب بگیریم

$$-m\alpha^r + m\alpha + 1 = -m - \omega \Rightarrow m\alpha^r - (m+1)\alpha - (m+1) = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \quad (m+1)^r + km(m+1) < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(\omega m + 1) < 0$$

۱۱ و ۵

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{\omega} \leq m \leq -1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \\ 5 \end{cases}$$



$r(a=0)$

$$\frac{f(0+13)}{0.13^2}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$0+13=0 \Rightarrow x=13$$

$$0.13 = x$$

$$13^2 = 5 \cdot 13 - 1$$

$$\frac{f}{0.13} \cdot \frac{0.13-13}{0.13-1} + \frac{1}{0.13} (5 \cdot 13 - 13) \Rightarrow \frac{f}{0.13} \cdot \frac{0.13-13}{0.13-1} + \frac{1}{0.13} \cdot 13 = \frac{f}{0.13-1} + \frac{13}{0.13-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f + 5 \cdot 13 - 19}{0.13-1} = \frac{19}{0.13-1} \Rightarrow f = 19$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ -19 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -19 \\ -19 \end{pmatrix}$$

مقدار $\frac{19}{0.13-1}$

در این سوال هدف از آنست که بفهمیم چگونه می‌توانیم از این روش استفاده کنیم

در این سوال هدف از آنست که بفهمیم چگونه می‌توانیم از این روش استفاده کنیم

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$x^2 + 13x + 1 = 0$$

$$(a-13) = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{f \cdot k^2 - f(1) \cdot f(a)}{-f_0} = \frac{f}{r} k$$

$$\sqrt{f \cdot k^2 - f_0} = \frac{f}{r} k \Rightarrow f \cdot k^2 - f_0 = \frac{16}{9} k^2 - \frac{16}{9} k^2 - \frac{16}{9} k^2$$

$$\left[\frac{9}{f} \right] = [f, a]$$

$$-f_0 = -\frac{16}{9} k^2$$

$$m > 0 \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{b}{f_0}\right)$$

$$m > 0$$

$$k = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ext} \left| \frac{-b}{f_0} \right| = \frac{1}{f_0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f_0} \leq r \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{f_0} - \frac{1}{m} + \Delta m - 1$$

$$\Delta m^2 - 13m - 19 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{13^2 + 4 \cdot 19}}{2} \Rightarrow m = 13$$



$$v(x+1) = 1/2y$$

$$r_0 + r_1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{r}{p}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_n}{p_n} = -\frac{r}{p} = 1 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c = 1$$

$$S^r - r p = K \cdot r \left(\frac{q}{r} \right) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow r_0 - r(-1)(m) > 0 \quad (\text{--- (11)})$$

$$b = a$$

$$c = -1$$

$$c = m$$

$$r_0 + r_1 m > 0$$

$$r_0 > -r_1 m$$

$$-\frac{r_0}{r_1} < m$$

x	0	$-\frac{q}{r}$
$f(x)$	-1	$-$

$$f\left(\frac{q}{r}\right) = -\frac{11}{r} + \frac{9a}{r} + m < 0$$

$$m < \frac{q}{r} \cup m < -\frac{r_0}{r_1}$$

$$\frac{q}{r} < -m$$

$$m < \frac{q}{r}$$

$$1/2 \rightarrow -r, -r, -a, -q \Rightarrow \checkmark$$

10/

$$-x^r + ax + m = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\left(\frac{11}{r}\right) + a\left(\frac{q}{r}\right) + m > -x^r + ax + m$$

$$-\frac{11}{r} + \frac{9a}{r} > -x^r + ax \Rightarrow \frac{q}{r} > x^r + ax$$

$$S < x + B = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{a}{-1} = a \quad \frac{q}{r} > B^r + aB$$

$$B^r + aB + x^r + ax < \frac{q}{r}$$

$$S^r - r p + a S < \frac{q}{r}$$

$$r_0 - r p + r a$$

$$a - r p < \frac{q}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow p < \frac{q}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{11}{r}$$

$$m < \frac{11}{r}$$

$$p > \frac{11}{r} \Rightarrow -m > \frac{11}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$r p > 11$$

$$r p > \frac{11}{r}$$

$$y_{\min} = -\frac{D}{4a} \leadsto \frac{-(144 - 4n(2n-1))}{4n} = 2n^2 - 4n - 144 = 4n$$

$$2n^2 - 4n - 144 = 0 \xrightarrow{\div 4} 2n^2 - 4n - 36 = 0 \xrightarrow{\div 2} n^2 - 2n - 18 = 0 \quad \begin{aligned} \rightarrow n = \frac{15}{2} \checkmark \\ \rightarrow n = -\frac{12}{2} \times \end{aligned}$$

ساده‌ترین min دار
است پس $n > 0$
است!

$$n \geq 3 \leadsto n_{\text{S}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$-n^2 + n + 1 = -n - 1 \leadsto n^2 - n(n+1) - (n+1) = 0 \quad \Delta < 0$$

$$(n+1)^2 + 4(n)(n+1) < 0 \leadsto 5n^2 + 4n + 1 < 0$$

بدون برخورد!

$$(n+1)(2n+1) < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+} \quad \frac{-12}{-} \quad \leadsto -1 < n < -12 \quad \leadsto \text{هیچ عدد صحیح وجود ندارد}$$