

نظریه

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$$\alpha + \beta = \omega \rightarrow \alpha = \beta + \omega$$

$$\alpha \beta = \tau$$

$$\beta = \frac{\tau}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\omega \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\omega \beta} + \frac{\beta}{\omega} = \frac{\tau}{\omega \tau} + \frac{\beta}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)}{\omega} = \frac{120 - 2 \times \tau \times \tau}{\omega} = 20 - 2 \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{110}{1} = 110 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{110}{1} \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} \quad (110)$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{1q}} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau k^2 - \tau}{1}} = \frac{\tau}{k} \rightarrow \tau \sqrt{k^2 - 1} = \tau k \rightarrow \tau(k^2 - 1) = \tau k^2 \rightarrow$$

$$-a(k^2 - 1) = \tau k^2 - 1 = 0 \quad k^2 = 1 \quad \left[ \frac{9}{7} \right] = \left[ \frac{1}{5} \right] \quad \omega k^2 - \tau = 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{\tau - \omega}{\tau} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \tau = 5 \rightarrow (-1, 1)$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p \rightarrow 5^2 - 2p = 20 \rightarrow p = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow y = a(x^2 - 5x + p) = a(-\frac{5}{2}) = 1$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{2} (1 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}) = 1 \quad x = 0$$

$$c = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$S < 9 \checkmark$$

$$p > 0 \rightarrow -m > 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \quad / \quad \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \tau \omega + \tau m > 0 \rightarrow m > -\frac{\tau \omega}{\tau}$$

$$-\frac{11}{\tau} + \frac{50}{\tau} + m < 0 \quad -\frac{11 + 9}{\tau} + m < 0 \rightarrow m < -\frac{9}{\tau}$$

$$-\frac{50}{\tau} < m < -\frac{9}{\tau} \rightarrow -\frac{50}{\tau} < -\frac{9}{\tau} \rightarrow -50 < -9 \rightarrow 41 < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y \text{ min } 2r \rightarrow m. \rightarrow \frac{-d}{ra} = r \rightarrow \frac{r-m-rm-1/r}{m} = \frac{r-m-rm}{m} = r \quad (f)$$

$$(\omega m + r)(m - r) = 1 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r} \quad \omega m = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow m = r \rightarrow y = r m^2 + 1/r m + 1/r \rightarrow \frac{\omega m^2 - r m}{ra} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{ra} = r \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow a \rightarrow p \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \beta \rightarrow \alpha \beta = r(a-1)$$

$$ra - 1 = d \rightarrow a^r - ra + 1 = 0$$

$$(a-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow (a=1)$$

$$m^r = Vx^r - d = 0 \rightarrow b = Vx - d = 0$$

$$t = t_f \rightarrow \frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{V - \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r} \quad (f. \text{ } \vec{u} \cdot \vec{g})$$

$$\rightarrow t = x^r = \frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{g} \rightarrow x = \frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r}$$

$$r p^r - m s p + r s = r \left( \frac{V + \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r} \right)^r - a + p = \frac{r^r + g + 1/r \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r}$$

$$p = \frac{r^r + g + 1/r \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r} = \frac{111 + 1/r \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r} = \frac{29 + V \sqrt{V^2 - g}}{r}$$

$$y = kx^r - r x - r \rightarrow s \left| \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow s \left| \frac{r}{k} \rightarrow -r \left( \frac{r}{k} \right) = -\frac{r^2 k}{k}$$

$$\frac{-r^2 k}{k} = 0 \rightarrow rk = 0 \rightarrow k = r \rightarrow \frac{-r^2 k}{rk} = -1$$

$$y = mx^r + m x + 1$$

$$y = -m - x$$

$$-mx^r + m x + 1 = -m - x$$

$$mx^r + (-m-1)x - (m+1) = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$(m+1)^2 + 4m(m+1) < 0$$

$$(m+1) \left( \frac{1}{-1} \right) (m+1 + 4m) \rightarrow (m+1)(5m+1) < 0$$

$$m \in (-1, -\frac{1}{5})$$

$$\frac{1}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{-5}$$

$$m \in (-1, -\frac{1}{5})$$