

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x+y \\ x+B &= \frac{-b}{a} = -\omega \\ x &= \omega - B \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\omega + B}{\omega B} \end{array} \right.$$

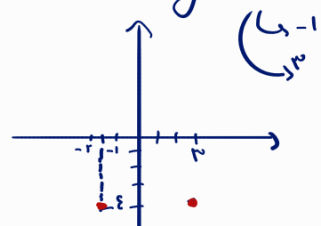
الزيتون

1

$$\begin{aligned} B - \omega B + r &= -\beta = \omega B - r \\ B &= \frac{B}{\omega} + \frac{r}{\omega} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B^r = B^r \times B \\ B^r = (\omega B - r)(B) = \omega B^r - rB = \omega(\omega B - r) - rB = \omega^2 B - \omega r - rB - r \\ B^r = B^r \cdot B = (rB - 1)(B) = rB^r - 1 \cdot B = rB^r - B = r(rB - 1) - B = r^2 B - r - B = r^2 B - \epsilon \\ B^r = B^r \cdot B = (1 \cdot \omega B - 4)(B) = 1 \cdot \omega B^r - 4B = 1 \cdot \omega(\omega B - r) - 4B = \omega^2 B - \omega r - 4B = \epsilon \omega B - 11 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{r - \epsilon B + \epsilon \omega B - 11}{r \omega B - 1}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \omega B - 11}{r \omega B - 1} = \frac{17(r \omega B - 1)}{17(r \omega B - 1)} = 17$$

$$ax^r + bx + c = y \rightarrow ax^r + bx + c = -\epsilon$$


$$\left( \begin{array}{l} -1, 1 \\ r \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r, r \omega a - 1, \omega b + c = -\epsilon \\ -9a + r \omega b + c = -\epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{r, r \omega a + 4 \omega b = 0}{r \omega a + 11 \omega b = 0}$$

$$r \omega a + r \omega b = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} b$$

2

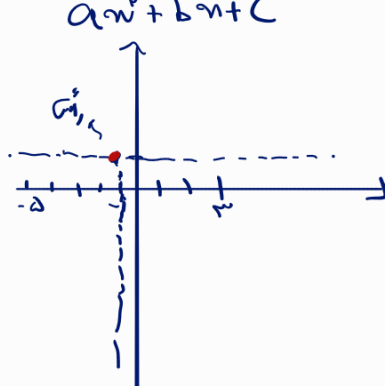
$$-ax^r + bx + c = 0$$

$$x+B = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-b}{-\frac{r}{r} b} = \frac{-r b}{r b} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$x-B = \frac{\sqrt{B^2 - \epsilon a c}}{a} = \frac{\epsilon}{r} K$$

$$= \sqrt{\epsilon K^r - r_0} = \sqrt{\epsilon(K^r \cdot a)} = (r \sqrt{K^r \cdot a}) = \frac{\epsilon}{r} K \rightarrow \epsilon K^r - r = \frac{1}{4} K^r \rightarrow \frac{r}{4} K^r - \frac{1}{4} K^r = r \rightarrow \frac{r}{4} K^r = r \rightarrow K^r = 4 \rightarrow \left[ \frac{K^r}{r} \right] = \frac{4}{r} = \epsilon$$

3

$$ax^r + bx + c$$


$$\omega_i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{r a} = -1 \rightarrow -b = -r a \\ b = r a \\ a - b + c = -1 \\ a - r a + c = -1 \rightarrow -a + c = -1 \\ \hookrightarrow c = a - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} x^r + B^r - r \omega B &= \omega - r \omega B \rightarrow (x+B)^r = \omega - r \omega B \\ x+B &= \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \frac{a-1}{a} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon = \omega - r \omega B \\ r \omega B = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a-1}{a} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = r a - r \rightarrow a = r \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-r a}{a} = -r$$

$$c = ? \rightarrow 0/1 \sim 1 \text{ و}$$

$$c = a - 1 = r - 1 = 1$$

$$\alpha \beta = -m$$



$y = mn^r - 1/rm + 2m - 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a > 0 \\ m > 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow n = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1/r}{r/m} = \frac{y}{m}$

$y = mn^r - 1/rm + 2m - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{if } \frac{dy}{dm} = 0} 2m - 1$

$\frac{dy}{dm} = mn^r - 1/rm + 2m - 1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow mn^r - 1/rm = 0$   
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1/r^2$

$\begin{matrix} \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1/r + 1/r}{2/rm} = \frac{1/r}{1/m} = \frac{y}{m} \\ \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 0 \end{matrix}$

$0 = mn^r - 1/rm + 2m - 1$   
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1/r^2 - 4 \cdot m^r - 2m = -4 \cdot m^r - 2m + 1/r^2 < 0$   
 $-4m^r - 2m + 1/r^2 < 0$   
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) = 9$

2



$$1 \times 10^2 - 1 \times 10^9 \times 10^2 + 1 \times 10^9$$

9

$$y = kn^r - \varepsilon n - y \rightarrow G^1, \quad n = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2k} = \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$y = k \times \frac{1}{k^2} - \varepsilon \times \frac{1}{k} - y = \frac{\varepsilon}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{4k}{k} = \frac{-\varepsilon - 4k}{k}$$

$$y = -\varepsilon n - \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon - 4k}{k} = \frac{-1}{k} - \frac{\varepsilon k}{k} \rightarrow -\varepsilon - 4k = -1 - \varepsilon k \rightarrow 2k = \varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$\varepsilon = k$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{-\varepsilon - 1}{2} = -1$

$$-m - n = -mn^r + m(n+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -mn^r + (m+1)n + (1+m) = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{m+1}\right) \left(\frac{m}{\varepsilon(m+1)}\right) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{نقص علامه} \\ \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$-1 < m < -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \text{ناممکن}$$

در این صورت هیچ تابعی نیست

این به ازای تمام  $n$  ها  $y$  مثبت و عدد  $2,2$  جواب مقادیر  $\varepsilon$  است

1.