

مباحث کلی

$$\frac{B^{\omega} \times B^{-r}}{\omega} = \frac{B^{\omega}}{\omega} \quad (v)$$

$$\omega_{\text{avg}} = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta} - b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{r_a} = \frac{-rb}{ra} = \frac{-b}{a} = 10$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{|\Delta \text{فضل}|}{|a|} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{a}$$

$$\frac{\kappa_r}{r} = \frac{q}{r} = \gamma \frac{\kappa_r}{r} = \kappa_{,0}$$

$$A \begin{vmatrix} w \\ y \end{vmatrix} B \begin{vmatrix} -a \\ y \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{-wy} \quad \text{if } \hat{w} = -1 = \frac{-b}{ra} \Rightarrow \underline{b = ra} \Rightarrow a = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow a = \frac{rc - r}{r} = c - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \xrightarrow{0=y} \text{quadratic}$$

$$\underline{r_C - r} = \alpha(r_C - 1) \Rightarrow \underline{r_C - r} = \alpha_C - \alpha \Rightarrow r_C - 1 = 0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 7.9, 10 \leq m \leq -7.9, 10$$

$$\frac{-d \pm \sqrt{d^2 + km}}{-r} \angle \frac{q}{r} = d \pm \sqrt{d^2 + km} \angle q = r \angle \sqrt{d^2 + km} \quad \angle m \Rightarrow m = -q, -d, -k, -r = r, \text{but}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow d - \sqrt{d^2 + km} \angle q \Rightarrow \\ & \downarrow d + \sqrt{d^2 + km} \angle q = r \angle \sqrt{d^2 + km} = r \angle q \angle d + km = r \angle -q \quad \textcircled{II} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{Fa} = r \quad y=r$$

$$\frac{-1 \cdot r_0 \cdot m^r + Fm + 1K}{Fm} = \frac{F(1 \cdot m^r - Fm - 1K)}{Fm} = \frac{F(1 \cdot m^r - m - r_0)}{Fm} = \frac{1 \cdot m^r - m - r_0}{m} = r \Rightarrow 1 \cdot m^r - m - r_0 = r \cdot m$$

$$r_0 \cdot r = 1 \cdot r + (1 \cdot r - 1) = r_0 \cdot r - 1 \cdot r + 1 \cdot r = 0 \quad \omega = \frac{-b}{Fa} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot r}{a} = \boxed{r}$$

$$m = \frac{r \pm r_0}{r_0} = \frac{r}{r_0} \quad \text{min} = r_0$$

$$\alpha^r = \alpha B \rightarrow P \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} \quad r\alpha - 1 = \alpha B = \alpha^r \quad \alpha^r - r\alpha + 1 = 0 \quad (\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\alpha = +1$$

$$x^r - Ux^r - \Delta = 0 \quad x^r = t$$

$$t^r - Ut - \Delta = 0 \quad \Delta = t^r + r_0 = 99$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{-U \pm \sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{-U - \sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta}}{2} \rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta} - U}{2}$$

$$x^r = \frac{\sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta} - U}{2} \Rightarrow x \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta} - U}{2} \right) \leq 0 \quad p = -\left(\frac{\sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta} - U}{2} \right)$$

$$p^r = \left(\frac{\sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta} - U}{2} \right)^r = \frac{99 + \epsilon^2 - 1 \cdot \sqrt{U^2 + 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{F}{rK} \right| \quad \frac{-F - 9K}{K} = (-F) \left(\frac{F}{rK} \right) - F = r \quad F + 9K = +1 + rK \Rightarrow K = r$$

$$y = \frac{F}{rK} m^r - \epsilon m - 9$$

$$\min_{\epsilon} \left| \frac{F}{rK} \right| \quad \frac{1 - 1(19 + 1K)}{1 + (1 - 1)(1 + 1K)} = \frac{-9K}{1} = -9$$

$$-m - x \neq -m \cdot x^r + m \cdot x + 1$$

$$-m \cdot x^r + m \cdot x + x + 1 + m \neq 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^r + r_0 + 1 - (\epsilon)(m+1)(-m) < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta m^r + 9m + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow (-1, -0.1, r)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{m} = 0$$

$$r_0 - r_0 = 19$$

$$m = \frac{-9 + \epsilon}{1} = -0.1, r$$

$$m = \frac{-9 - \epsilon}{1} = -1 + \frac{-1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$$