

$$B^P = AB - 2$$

$$\frac{fA + (AB-2)^P \times B}{2AB - 1}$$

$$fA + 2AB^P + fB - 2 \cdot B^P$$

$$f(A+B) + 2AB^P - 2 \cdot B^P$$

$$\frac{fA + fB}{2}$$

$$\frac{2AB^P - 2 \cdot B^P + 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{AB^P - fB^P + f}{AB - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^P = \frac{2AB - 1}{2} \Rightarrow B^P = B \times B^P = B(AB - 2) = AB^2 - 2B$$

$$B^P = 2B - 1$$

$$11AB - 5 - 2 \cdot B + 1 = \frac{9AB - 31}{AB - 2} = \boxed{19}$$

$$(3, -4) \text{ و } (-1, 5, -4) \Rightarrow$$

کلیان در آن

دو نقطه با ارتفاع کلیان 2 طرف هم قرار می‌دهند

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 0.75 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 1.5$$

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$$|x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{|a|}$$

$$\frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{\left(\frac{\epsilon}{r} k\right)^r} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{r} k^r - y_0}\right)^r$$

$$q \times \frac{1}{r} k^r - y_0 = \frac{1}{q} k^r \times q$$

$$\frac{1}{r} k^r - y_0 = \frac{1}{r} k^r$$

$$y_0 k^r = 1 \Rightarrow k^r = q \Rightarrow \left[\frac{k^r}{r}\right] = \frac{q}{r} \left[\frac{1}{r}, q\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{r}\right]$$

$$\frac{-a + r}{r} = -1$$

$$(-1, 1) \rightarrow \text{get } \omega_f$$

$$\frac{a + r}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow a + r = -r$$

$$(a + r)^r = a^r + r^r + r a^r$$

$$E = a + r a^r \rightarrow a^r = -1$$

$$x^r + r x - \frac{1}{r} = y \rightarrow r x = 0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{2a + \epsilon m}}{-1} < \frac{a}{1}$$

$$0 \leq 2a + \epsilon m < 1 \quad - \quad \epsilon, 2a \leq m < -1, 2a$$

$$-1, -\epsilon, -a, -1 \rightarrow \text{due } \epsilon$$

$$g_{\min} = 1$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{\epsilon}{m}$$

$$1 = m \left(\frac{\epsilon}{m} \right)^2 - 1 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{m} \right) + \epsilon m - 1$$

$$1 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{m} + \epsilon m - 1 \rightarrow \epsilon m - \frac{\epsilon^2}{m} = 1$$

$$\epsilon m^2 - \epsilon^2 = m$$

$$\epsilon m^2 - m - \epsilon^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \epsilon^2$$

$$m = \frac{\epsilon \pm \epsilon}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{\epsilon}{1} = \epsilon$$

$$m > 0$$

$$m = \frac{-\epsilon}{1} = -\epsilon \quad \text{OOE}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\epsilon}{m} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1}$$

DATE

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Subject:

$$a^r = a\beta$$

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$$a^r = \gamma a - 1$$

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

$$a = 1$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow x^r + \epsilon x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 1\epsilon - \epsilon = 1\epsilon \checkmark$$

DATE

$$\Delta m^r$$

$$- m^r$$

$$m^r$$

$$b^r$$

$$m^r +$$

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

$$t = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 - 4\Delta}}{2} = nr$$

$$x = \frac{t \pm \sqrt{t^2 - 4\Delta}}{2} \rightarrow S=0, P = \frac{-V + \sqrt{V^2 - 4\Delta}}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{-b}{Pa} = \frac{r}{Pk} \quad -9$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{Fa} = \frac{-14 - rEk}{rk} = \frac{-r - 4k}{k}$$

$$\frac{-r - 4k}{k} = -\epsilon \left(\frac{r}{rk} \right) - \epsilon$$

$$-r - 4k = -1 - \epsilon k \rightarrow -r - 4k = -1 - \epsilon k$$

$$\epsilon = rk \rightarrow k = r$$

$$V_j^r = \frac{-\epsilon - 4(r)}{r} = \frac{-\epsilon - 14}{r} = \frac{-14}{r} = -1$$

$$m x^r + m x + 1 = -m - x \rightarrow$$

-10

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

$$m x^r - (m+1)x - (m+1) = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$b^r - e a c \Rightarrow (m+1)^r - (-m)(m+1)$$

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

$$\rightarrow m^r + (-m+1) < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m+\frac{1}{a}) < 0$$

$$(-1, -\frac{1}{a})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & -\frac{1}{a} & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$