

$$x^p + \delta x + m = 0 \rightarrow x_p + x_1 = \delta, \quad x_1 x_p = m \quad \begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \delta^2 - \varepsilon m = 4\delta^2 \varepsilon m, \quad m \leq 4 \\ x = \varepsilon \Delta \rightarrow y = \frac{-\delta}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f(\varepsilon, \delta) > 0 \end{cases} \quad - \delta$$

$$f(\varepsilon, \delta) = \varepsilon_1 \delta + \partial \times \varepsilon_2 \delta + m_2 \varepsilon_1 \vee \delta + m_2 \gamma. \rightarrow m_2 \gamma - \varepsilon_1 \vee \delta \rightarrow -\varepsilon_1 \leq m_2 \leq 4 \rightarrow \text{مقدار } \varepsilon_1$$

$$y = m x^p - k x + \Delta m - 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \mu_{\min} \rightarrow m > 0$$

$$q_{cr} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-12}{-4m} = \frac{3}{m} \quad y_{min} = m \left(\frac{q}{m} \right)^4 - 12q + 2m - 1 = \frac{14}{m} - \frac{12}{m} + 2m - 1 = \frac{2}{m} + 2m - 1$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 1} \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{m_z r + \sqrt{V_{eq}}}{1} \quad / \quad m_y = \frac{r - \sqrt{V_{eq}}}{1} \rightarrow \frac{G \cdot \vec{O} \cdot \vec{z}}{m_{\gamma_0} \cdot \vec{O} \cdot \vec{z}} \quad x = \frac{y}{m} - \frac{y}{r} = (y)$$

$$\frac{\mu + r_V}{1} = \mu$$

$$\alpha + \beta_2 - r(\alpha + 1)$$

$$\alpha \beta = r_{a-1}$$

$$\alpha, a, \beta \rightarrow a' = \alpha\beta$$

$$a^T_2 y_a - 1$$

$$a^r - (a+1) = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$\alpha^E - V \alpha^V - \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^V = t \rightarrow \underbrace{t^V - V t}_{\text{Lagrange}} - \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \rho^V - \rho^S \rho \quad S = -V \quad P = -\alpha$$

$$\cancel{2x} + \cancel{2} - \cancel{3x} - \cancel{4x} - \cancel{2} - 12$$

$$2 - 10 - 12 = \underline{-20}$$

$$y = Kx^p - \varepsilon x + 4$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-b}{\gamma_{\text{ca}}} = \frac{-\epsilon}{-\gamma K} = \frac{\epsilon}{K}$$

$$\frac{dy}{(y_1)} = K \left(\frac{y}{K} \right)^r - \sum x \frac{y}{K} + y = \frac{\sum}{K} - \frac{1}{K} + y = - \frac{\sum}{K} + y$$

$$y_{\text{واحد}} = -\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon_a} = -\frac{-(14 - 12K)}{\epsilon_K} = \frac{-14 + 12K}{\epsilon_K} = \frac{12K - 14}{K}$$

$$S\left(\frac{r}{K}, \frac{qK-s}{K}\right)$$

$$\frac{y_k - \bar{y}}{k} = -\epsilon \left(\frac{y}{k} \right) - \bar{y}$$

$$\frac{4K-2}{K} = \frac{-1}{K} - 2 \rightarrow \frac{4K-2}{K} = \frac{-1-2K}{K} \rightarrow 4K-2 = -1-2K \rightarrow 1 \cdot K = -2 \rightarrow K = -1.5$$

$$-m\alpha^p + m\alpha + 1 = -m - \alpha$$

$$-m\alpha^p + m\alpha + 1 + m + \alpha = 0$$

$$-m\alpha^p + (m+1)\alpha + 1 + m = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{divide by } (m+1)} (m+1)^p - \varepsilon(m+1)(-m) < 0$$

$$= \varepsilon(-m^p - m)$$

$$= \varepsilon m^p + \varepsilon m$$

$$(m+1)^p - \varepsilon m(m+1) < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \frac{1}{p}(-pm+1) > 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ (m+1) < 0 \end{matrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{p} < m < -1$$

$$\frac{(m+1)(m+\varepsilon m)}{(-m+1)} < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ -pm < 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ m < -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ m < \frac{1}{p} \end{matrix}$$

Wird also 1 der Wert
Wird $m=0$!

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ (-pm+1) < 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ (m+1) > 0 \end{matrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad -1 < m < \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ -pm < -1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ m > -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ pm < 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ m < \frac{1}{p} \end{matrix}$$