

$$x^r - ax + r = 0 \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \omega = \alpha + \beta$$

$$c = \alpha\beta = r \quad 9/\omega \quad \sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \omega$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^r = \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta = r\omega \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = r\omega \rightarrow \beta^r = (r - \alpha^r)\omega \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta^a}{\omega\beta^r} = \frac{r\alpha^r\beta + \beta^a}{\alpha\beta^r + \beta^r} \rightarrow \frac{\beta(r\alpha^r + \beta^r)}{\beta(\alpha\beta + \beta^r)} = \frac{\beta(\alpha^r + \beta^r)}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \boxed{19}$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{r - 1/\omega}{r} = 0/\omega \rightarrow \frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^r + \beta^r - \alpha\beta) = \alpha^r + \beta^r$$

$$\frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$\omega$$

$$x^r + rkx + a = 0 \quad K^r = \frac{r!}{r} = r! \rightarrow \boxed{19}$$

$$\left[\frac{K^r}{r}\right] = r \quad -rk = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\frac{r}{r}k = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\omega = \alpha\beta$$

$$-rk = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow -rk = \frac{-r}{r}k + \beta \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{r}k$$

$$\frac{-r}{r}k = \alpha$$

$$\frac{-r}{r}k \times \frac{-r}{r}k = \omega \rightarrow \frac{r}{r}k = \omega \rightarrow k = \frac{r\omega}{r} = \omega$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} = 1$$

$$B = (-a, y)$$

$$A = (r, y)$$

$$y = ax^r + bx + c$$

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$$-ra = \Delta$$

$$r\omega a - \omega b + c = ra + rb + c \rightarrow 19a = 1b \checkmark$$

$$ra = b \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = -1$$

$$-ra = b - rac$$

$$ra - rac = -ra \rightarrow a - c = -1 \rightarrow a - 1 = c$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \omega \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r = r\omega \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta = r\omega \rightarrow \frac{r\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{r\omega}{r}$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} = \frac{c}{r} = -c - 1 = rc$$

$$C = -1$$

$$C = -1 \rightarrow C = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$(y - 1) = (x - 1)^r (a)$$

$$y = ax^r + rax + a + 1$$

$$(-r)^r - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = \omega$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \omega$$

$$sr - rd = \omega$$

$$a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c = a + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\alpha^p + \omega \alpha + m &= 0 & +\omega &= \alpha + \beta & \alpha < \frac{1}{\epsilon} & \beta < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \\
 \text{Circles } \beta, \alpha & & -m &= \alpha \beta & \alpha \beta < \frac{1}{\epsilon} & \\
 +\beta & \alpha & & & &
 \end{aligned}$$

0 (a)

$$y = m\alpha^p - 1\alpha + \omega m - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon \alpha} = \gamma \rightarrow -\Delta = \Lambda \alpha$$

0, 1, \omega

$$-(1\alpha - 1m(\omega m - 1)) = \Lambda \alpha$$

$$1\epsilon\epsilon - 1\alpha m + \epsilon m = -\Lambda \alpha \rightarrow 1\epsilon\epsilon - 1\alpha m = -\Lambda \alpha \rightarrow 1\Lambda - 1m = m$$

m=9

$$\frac{-b}{\epsilon \alpha} = \frac{1\gamma}{1\Lambda - 1m} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1\gamma}{1\gamma - 1\epsilon} \quad y = \gamma \quad \alpha = 1$$

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

5 (v)

$$\alpha^p + \gamma(\alpha + 1)\alpha + \gamma\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^p = \alpha\beta \rightarrow \alpha^p - \gamma\alpha + 1 = 0 \quad \alpha = 1$$

$$\gamma\alpha - 1 = \alpha\beta$$

$$\alpha^p - \gamma\alpha^p - \alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha^p - \gamma\alpha^p - \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon\gamma + 1 = \gamma\gamma \rightarrow \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{\gamma} = \alpha^p$$

$$\alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{\gamma}} \rightarrow S = 0 \quad P = \frac{-V - \sqrt{49}}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{\alpha\gamma + V\sqrt{49}}{\gamma} = \frac{1\Lambda + 1\epsilon\sqrt{49}}{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma \left(\frac{1\gamma + 49 + 1\epsilon\sqrt{49}}{\epsilon} \right) =$$

0, 1, \omega

$$y = \gamma\alpha^p - \epsilon\alpha - \gamma$$

$$y = -\epsilon\alpha - \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\epsilon + \gamma K}{K} = \frac{-1 - \epsilon K}{K}$$

$$\text{Circles } \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma K} = \frac{1}{K} \quad y = \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon \alpha} = \frac{1\gamma + 1\epsilon K}{\epsilon K} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + \gamma K}{K} = \frac{1\gamma - 1\epsilon K}{\epsilon K}$$

$$\epsilon + \gamma K = -1 - \epsilon K \rightarrow 1\gamma = -10K \rightarrow K = -\frac{\gamma}{10}$$

$$y = -mx^2 + mx + 1$$

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$$y = -m - x$$

$$-mx^2 + mx + 1 = -m - x$$

$$-mx^2 + mx + 1 + m + x = 0$$

$$-mx^2 + (m+1)x + 1+m = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 1 + 2m + 4m(1+m) < 0$$

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

$$5m^2 + 6m + 1 < 0 \quad -1 < m < -\frac{1}{5}$$

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

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