

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

$$(x+\beta)^r = x^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta = r\omega \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = r\omega \rightarrow \beta^2 = (r - \alpha^r)^r \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta^a}{\omega\beta^r} = \frac{r\alpha^r\beta + \beta^a}{\alpha\beta^r + \beta^r} \rightarrow \frac{\beta(r\alpha^r + \beta^2)}{\beta(\alpha\beta + \beta^r)} = \frac{\beta(\alpha^r + \beta^r)}{\omega\beta} \rightarrow \boxed{19}$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{r - 1/a}{r} = \omega/a \rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^r + \beta^r - \alpha\beta) = \alpha^r + \beta^r$$

$$\frac{r}{\omega} \quad 19$$

$$x^r + rKx + a = 0 \quad \left[\frac{K^r}{r}\right] = ? \quad -rK = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\frac{r}{r}K = \alpha - \beta \quad \omega = \alpha\beta$$

$$-rK = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow -rK = \frac{-r}{r}K + \beta \rightarrow \beta = -\frac{r}{r}K$$

$$\frac{-r}{r}K = \alpha \quad \frac{-\varepsilon}{r}K \times \frac{-r}{r}K = \omega \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{9}K = \omega \rightarrow K = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{\Lambda} \approx \omega_1 \dots$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon a} = 1 \quad B = (-\omega, y) \rightarrow y = a\alpha^r + bx + c$$

$$A = (r, y) \rightarrow y = a\alpha^r + bx + c$$

$$-ra = \Delta$$

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

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

$$-\varepsilon a = b - r\alpha c$$

$$\varepsilon a^r - \varepsilon a c = -\varepsilon a \rightarrow a - c = -1 \rightarrow a - 1 = c$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \omega \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r (r)^r \rightarrow \frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta}{\omega} = r \rightarrow \frac{r\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} = \frac{c}{\alpha^r + 1} = -c - 1 = r\omega$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\alpha^r + \omega \alpha + m = 0 \quad +\omega = \alpha + \beta \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \alpha < \frac{q}{p} \\ \beta < \frac{q}{p} \end{aligned} \right\} \alpha\beta < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\
 & -m = \alpha\beta \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \alpha < \frac{q}{p} \\ \beta < \frac{q}{p} \end{aligned} \right\} \alpha\beta < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\
 & \text{Circled: } \beta, \alpha \text{ and } +\beta, \alpha \text{ and } m > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = m\alpha^r - 1 \quad \alpha + \omega m - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon\alpha} = r \rightarrow -\Delta = \Lambda\alpha \quad (4)$$

$$-(11r - 1m(\omega m - 1)) = \Lambda\alpha$$

$$1\varepsilon\varepsilon - 10m + \varepsilon m = -\Lambda\alpha \rightarrow 1\varepsilon\varepsilon - 14m = \Lambda\alpha \rightarrow 1\Lambda - 1m = m \quad m=9$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1r}{1\Lambda - 1m} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1r}{14 - 1\varepsilon} \quad y = r \quad \boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$r = \frac{1\varepsilon\varepsilon m}{1499}$$

$$\alpha^r + r(a+1)\alpha + ra - 1 = 0$$

$$a^r = \alpha\beta \rightarrow a^r - ra + 1 = 0 \quad \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$ra - 1 = \alpha\beta$$

$$\alpha^r - V\alpha^r - a = 0$$

$$\varepsilon^r - V\varepsilon - a = 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon q + 10 = 99 \rightarrow \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{r} = \alpha^r$$

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

$$rp^r - 18p^0 + 15$$

$$\boxed{a q + V\sqrt{49}} = \frac{11\Lambda + 1\varepsilon\sqrt{49}}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{19 + 49 + 1\varepsilon\sqrt{49}}{\varepsilon - r} \right) =$$

$$y = 11\alpha^r - \varepsilon\alpha - 9$$

$$y = -\varepsilon\alpha - \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon + 9K}{K} = \frac{-1 - \varepsilon K}{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Circled: } \alpha &= \frac{\varepsilon}{rk} = \frac{r}{k} \quad \text{Circled: } y = \frac{-\Delta}{\varepsilon\alpha} = \frac{19 + 1\varepsilon K}{\varepsilon K} \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon + 9K}{K} \rightarrow \frac{10 - 1\varepsilon}{\alpha} \left[\frac{-14}{9} \right] \\
 \varepsilon + 9K &= -1 - \varepsilon K \rightarrow 1r = -10K \rightarrow K = -\frac{9}{\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$y = -ma^x + mx + 1$$

$$y = -m - x$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$5m^2 + 8m + 1 < 0 \quad -1 < m < -\frac{1}{5}$$

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