

\mathbb{Z}_9

$$n^2 - an + b$$

$$9 - 3a + b \equiv 0$$

$$3 \mid 1 \pm a \mp b \equiv 0$$

$$1 - 3a \equiv 0 \Leftrightarrow a \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & \\ + & - & + \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 3 \mid 1 \Rightarrow$ هیچ

$a + b \equiv 3 + 3 \pmod{9} \pmod{3}$ 5

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 3 & \\ + & + & - \end{array}$$

$n^2 < 0 \Rightarrow k - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow k < 3 \Rightarrow k = 1$ 5

$$a - 3n \xrightarrow{f(-1)}$$

$$-1 - 3n \equiv 0 \Rightarrow n \equiv -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$((1-3)n + m - 1) \xrightarrow{f(\varepsilon)}$$

$$-3m - 1 \equiv 0 \Rightarrow m \equiv \delta$$

$$\frac{\delta}{1} + 1 \equiv -(\delta + 1) \pmod{3}$$

-1 \delta

$$4 \equiv -\frac{1}{3}n^2 + 2n + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3}n^2 + 2n + 4 \equiv 4 \pmod{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}n^2 - 2n - 4 \equiv 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 - 6n - 12 \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \Rightarrow (n - 6\delta)(n + 4\delta) \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{+4\delta}{1\delta} \equiv 0 \quad \frac{-12\delta}{1\delta} \equiv -1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -1 & \delta & \\ + & - & + \end{array}$$

$\delta - (-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$

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$$f(n) = n^2 - 3n^2 - n + 3 \pmod{9} \Leftrightarrow -2n^2 - n + 3 \pmod{9}$$

$$(-2n^2 - n + 3) \pmod{9} \Leftrightarrow (2-2n)(1-n)(1+n) \pmod{9}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 1 & 3 \\ - & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 11 - 3 + 3 = 0 \pmod{9}$$

$(a, b) \equiv (1, 3) \pmod{9}$ 5

$$(a-1)n^2 + (a-1)n + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} a-1 < 0 \\ a < 1 \end{array}$$

$$n < 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0$$

$$a^2 + 1 - 2a - 4a + 4 < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0$$

$$(a-5)(a-1) < 0$$

$$\textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} = \emptyset$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & \\ + & - & + \end{array} \Leftrightarrow (1, 0) \pmod{9}$$

$$x_0 \frac{m^r(m+1)}{m-r} >_0 \quad \frac{-r}{-r-r+r} \Rightarrow m >_0 \quad (r, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{(m^r - m - 4)(m-1)^r}{(m^r + m + 1)(r-m)^r} >_0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(m^r - m - 4)(m-1)^r}{(m^r + m + 1)(r-m)^r} >_0 \quad \frac{-r}{-r-r+r} \Rightarrow$$

$$D = [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{r m^r - r m}{m^r + \varepsilon} <_r \Leftrightarrow \frac{r m^r - r m}{m^r + \varepsilon} - \frac{r m^r + 1}{m^r + \varepsilon} <_0 \quad \frac{r^2 - r m - 1}{m^r + \varepsilon} <_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{(m - \varepsilon)(m+1)}{m^r + \varepsilon} <_0 \quad \frac{-r \varepsilon}{-r-r+r} \quad (a, b) = (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \Leftrightarrow F(-\varepsilon) = 9$$

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$$\frac{r m^r - \varepsilon m}{m+1} >_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{r m^r - \varepsilon m}{m+1} + \frac{m+1}{m+1} >_0 \quad \frac{r m^r - r m + 1}{m+1} >_0$$

$$\frac{r m^r - \varepsilon m}{m+1} <_0 \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{m+1} <_0 \quad \frac{-1}{-r-r+r} \Leftrightarrow m >_1 \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{I} \wedge \textcircled{II} = (0, \frac{r}{\varepsilon}) \quad \textcircled{II} \quad \textcircled{I}$$

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$$\frac{m^r - 6}{m} - \frac{r m}{m} >_0 \quad \frac{m^r - 6 - r m}{m} >_0 \quad \frac{(m-6)(m+r)}{m} >_0$$

$$\frac{-r}{-r-r+r} \quad D = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, +\infty)$$

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