

$$\frac{fa + B^3}{aB^2} = \frac{fa}{aB^2} + \frac{B^3}{a}$$

$$P = aB = 2$$

$$S = a + B = 5$$

$$a = \frac{2}{B}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} (5^3 - 3Ps)$$

$$\frac{1}{5} (125 - 20) = 19$$

$$\frac{fa}{aB^2} = \frac{f(\frac{2}{B})}{aB^2} = \frac{1}{aB^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{aB^2} + \frac{B^3}{a} = \frac{1}{a} (B^3 + \frac{1}{B^2}) = \frac{1}{a} (a^3 + B^3)$$

نقطه برخورد

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = 2 \times -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \times 0.75 = (1, 5)$$

$$\frac{2-1.5}{2} = \frac{1.5}{2} = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow 0.75 = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{|a|} = \frac{f}{r} k = \frac{\sqrt{fk^2 - 20}}{1} \Rightarrow fk^2 - 20 = \frac{16}{9} k$$

$$\frac{20}{9} k^2 - 20 = 0 \quad \frac{20}{9} k^2 = 20$$

$$\frac{k^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow k^2 = 9 \quad \left[\frac{9}{2} \right] = 4$$

نقطه برخورد

$$y = a(x+1)^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{2-5}{2} = -1 = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$aB = \frac{a+1}{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = -2$$

$$a(1)^2 + 1 = -\frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a+B = -2$$

$$a+B^2 = (a+B)^2 - 2aB$$

$$5 = 4 - 2aB \Rightarrow aB = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 5x - m = 0$$

$$a + \sqrt{4a+fm} < 9$$

$$a - \sqrt{4a+fm} < 9$$

$$x_1 = \frac{a + \sqrt{4a+fm}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{4a+fm} < 9$$

$$\sqrt{4a+fm} > -9$$

$$x_2 = \frac{a - \sqrt{4a+fm}}{2}$$

$$4a+fm < 81$$

$$4a+fm > 0$$

$$fm < -9$$

$$fm > -2a$$

$$m < -\frac{9}{f} = -2.25$$

$$m > -\frac{2a}{f}$$

$$m < -\frac{9}{f}$$

$$m \geq -9$$

$$-9 \leq m \leq -3$$

$$-9 \leq m \leq -3$$

$m \neq 0 \Rightarrow m > 0$
 $\text{ext } z = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1x}{2m} = \frac{-x}{m} = \frac{-x}{x} = -1$
 $y = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-(1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot m)}{2m} = \frac{1 - 4m}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} - 2 = -1$
 $\Rightarrow 1 - 4m = -2m \Rightarrow 1 = 2m \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$
 $m = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = -1$
 $m = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta = 0$

$a \alpha \beta$
 $a \beta = \alpha^x$
 $P = \alpha^x$
 $\alpha \alpha = 1 = \alpha^x$
 $\alpha^x - \alpha \alpha + 1 = 0$
 $(\alpha - 1)^x = 0$
 $\alpha = 1$
 $(\alpha + 1)^x - 1 \alpha + 1 > 0$
 $1 > 0 \quad \alpha \alpha^x + 1 \alpha \alpha - 1 \alpha + 1 > 0$
 $\alpha \alpha^x + 1 \alpha > 0$
 $\sqrt{\alpha}(\alpha^x + 1) > 0$

$x^x = t \quad t^t - V t - \alpha = 0$
 $x P - x S P + x S = 50 + 10 \alpha + 1 \alpha = 199$
 $S = \frac{-b}{a} = V$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} = -\alpha$

$k = \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$
 $y = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot k}}{2k} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4k}}{2k}$
 $\frac{-1 - 2k}{k} = -\frac{1}{k} - 2 = -1$
 $\frac{-1 - 2k}{k} = -1 - \frac{2k}{k} = -1 - 2 = -3$
 $-1 - 2k = -1 - 2k$
 $2k = 0$
 $k = 0$
 $y = 1k^x - 1k - 1$
 $y = -1(1) - 1 = -2$

$-m - x = -m x^x + m x_{x+1}$
 $m x^x - m x - 1 - m - x = 0$
 $m x^x - (m+1)x - 1 - m = 0$
 $\Delta < 0$
 $(m+1)^x - 1(m)(-m-1)$
 $(m+1)(m+1+1m) < 0$
 $(m+1)(2m+1) < 0$
 $m+1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1$
 $2m+1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $-1 < m < -\frac{1}{2}$
 $m \in (-1, -\frac{1}{2})$