

ex 4 | $\frac{h}{k} \quad a(n-h)^r + k$

$19a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{19}$
 $a(n+1)^r + 9 \rightarrow 19a + 9 = 1$
 $-\frac{(n+1)^r}{19} + 9 = \frac{-n^r}{19} - n + \frac{19}{19}$

$\Delta > 0 \quad \frac{m+9}{19} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -9 \Rightarrow (-9, -1)$

$\delta > 0 \quad \frac{m}{19} > 0 \Rightarrow m > 0$

$m^r - 19(19m + 19) > 0 \Rightarrow m^r - 19m - 19 > 0$
 $(m - 19)(m + 1)$

$\delta = \frac{1}{p} \quad \frac{1-19m}{19} = \frac{1}{19-m} \Rightarrow 9 = 1 - m - 19m + 19m^r$
 $19m^r - 20m - 18 = 0$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^r - 20m' - 18 = 0$
 $(m' - 18)(m' + 1) \Rightarrow m = -1$

For $m = -1$

$19m^r - 19m + 19 \Rightarrow \Delta = 9 - 19 = -10 < 0$
 $19m^r + 9m - \frac{18}{19} \Rightarrow \Delta = 99$
 $\Rightarrow m = \frac{19}{19}$

$\delta = n_1^r + n_2^r + \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} = (n_1 + n_2) \left(\frac{n_1^r - n_1}{n_1} + \frac{n_2^r - n_2}{n_2} \right) + \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2}$

$\delta = 1, p = -19 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{19}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right) + \frac{1}{1} = 19$

$p = \left(n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1} \right) \left(n_2^r + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) = n_1^r n_2^r + n_1^r + n_2^r + \frac{1}{n_1 n_2}$

$= -19 + 9 - \frac{1}{19} = -10, 19 \Rightarrow n^r - 19n - 19$

$a = \sqrt[r]{n}, b = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{n}} \quad \left(\sqrt[r]{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{n}} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt[r]{n} - 1}{\sqrt[r]{n}} \right) = 1$

$a^r - b^r = n - \frac{1}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow n^r - 19n - 1$
 $\Rightarrow \delta = -\frac{(-1)}{1} = 1$

$19m - 20m' - 18$

$$\alpha = \nu\beta \Rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha + \beta = f\beta}_S, \underbrace{\alpha\beta = \nu\beta}_P$$

$$\frac{a}{\mu} = \beta \Rightarrow a = \mu \beta \xrightarrow{(\text{I})} a = \mu \times \frac{\mu}{\mu} \quad (\text{I}) \Rightarrow a = \mu \times \frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = 1 \beta^r \Rightarrow r = 9 \beta^r \Rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{r}{9} \Rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{r}{3} \text{ (I)}$$

"جواب در صدی شماره ۳"

$$\frac{-a}{r} = \frac{-(-r)}{-r} = -1 \Rightarrow -a = -r \Rightarrow \underline{a = r}$$

$$n^r + r n - r = 1 \Rightarrow n^r + r n - r = 0 \Rightarrow (n+r)(n-1) = 0$$

$n = -r \quad n = 1$

$$-1 - r + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = r \quad ab = rx \quad r = 1$$

$$\delta = \delta' + 1, \quad P = (n_1 + \frac{1}{r})(m_1 + \frac{1}{r}) = P' + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\delta'}{r}$$

$$\frac{-a}{r} + 1 = \frac{-a+r}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad \left| -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \right.$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r \Rightarrow b = -9 \left[\frac{-9}{r} \right] = -r$$

$$n^r + g_n = -m \Rightarrow n^r + r_n = r_m$$

$$X - \mu = -\mu \cdot r - \ln n = \mu m \Rightarrow r + m = -\frac{\mu}{n} = \ln n$$

$$f_n^k + k \cdot n = 0 \Rightarrow n(n+a) =$$

$$P_a = P_o + m = 0.2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_a - r_0 + m &= 0 \\ r_a - 10 - 1m &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 0 \Rightarrow (X)$$

$$P = -\omega \rightarrow \times \text{ (✓)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = -9 = -\omega + n_r \Rightarrow n_r = -1$$

$$S_r = -r = -a + n_r \Rightarrow n_r = \mu$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$-1 - (3) = -4$$

$$f_L - f$$

✓

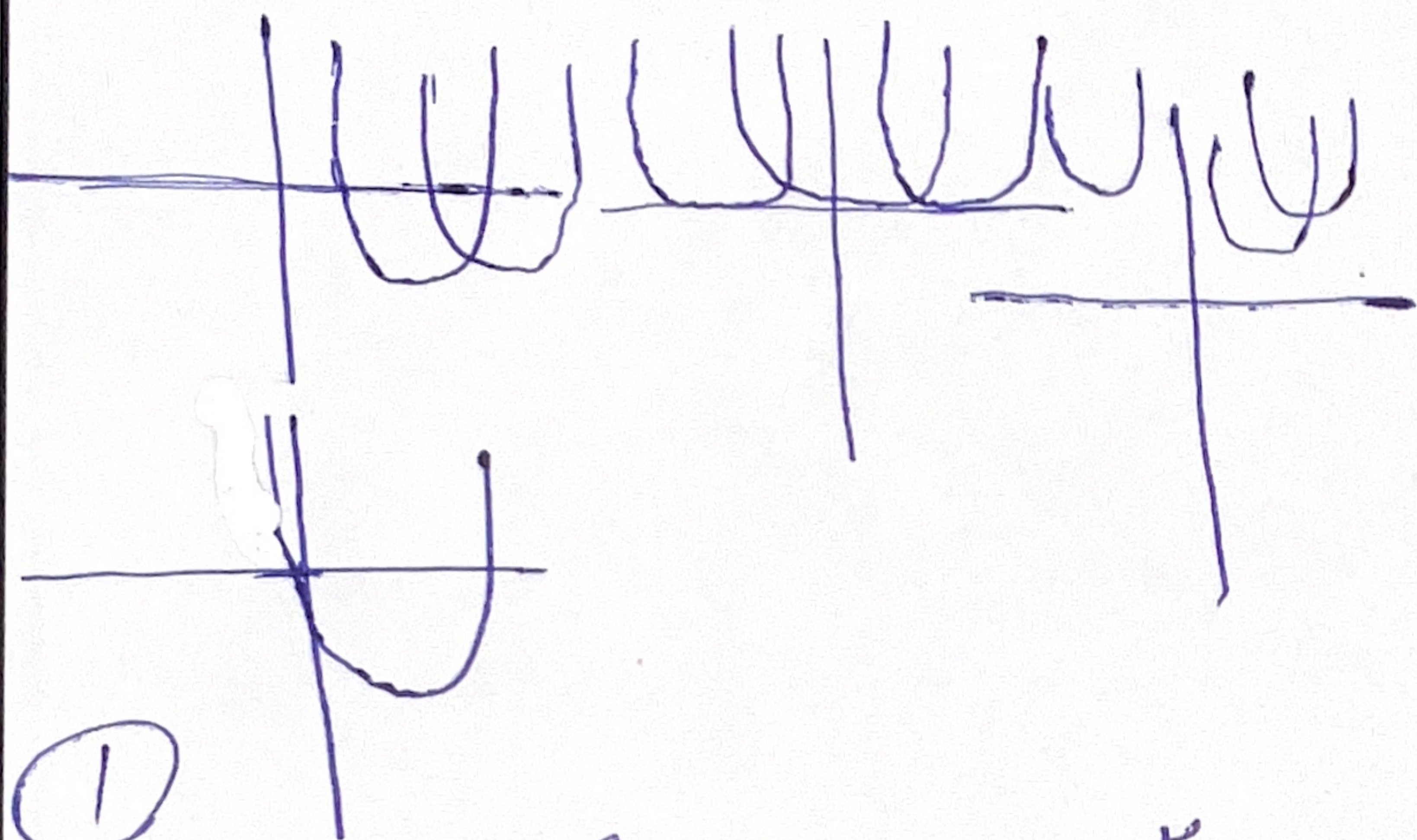
در ابروی ششم Δ, a, P, δ

$a > 0$

① $\Delta > 0$
 $2R_{0.4} \delta$

② $\Delta = 0$
 $1R_{0.4}$

③ $\Delta < 0$
 $1R_{0.4}$



① $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 + 12a + 4a^2 - 4a > 0 \\ 4a^2 + 12a + 9 > 0 \\ -12 - 4a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{همواره مثبت} \\ \text{همواره مثبت} \\ -4a > 12 \Rightarrow a < -\frac{3}{1} \Rightarrow a < 0 \end{cases}$

$P = 0 \Rightarrow \text{X}$

② $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 4a^2 + 12a + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{X}$

③ $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow 4a^2 + 12a + 9 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{همواره مثبت است} \Rightarrow \text{X}$

اگر a هم برابر باشد همواره مثبت بوده و از ناحیه سوم می گذرد
اگر هم a منفی باشد که خوب است و واضح است که از ناحیه سوم و چهارم
می گذرد پس در از ای هیچ متدای از a این تابع را نمی توان گای کرد

که از ناحیه سوم نگذرد پس