

ملک مکمل

$$\frac{(1-m^r - 1)(1-m^r - 1)}{1-m^r} \rightarrow 4m^r - 12m^r - 11m^r + 12m + 2$$

$$(1-m^r)(-4m^r + 12m + 2)$$

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$$f(m) = -4m^r + 12m + 2$$

$$m_{max} = \frac{12}{8}$$

$$f\left(\frac{12}{8}\right) = -4\left(\frac{12}{8}\right)^r + 12\left(\frac{12}{8}\right) + 2 = \frac{18}{8}$$

$$mm^r - (m+r)m - r = 0$$

$$S = \frac{m+r}{m}$$

$$P = \frac{-r}{m}$$

$$m \neq 0$$

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$$rS = \Delta P + V$$

$$\rightarrow r\left(\frac{m+r}{m}\right) = \Delta\left(\frac{-r}{m}\right) + V \rightarrow r(m+r) = -1 + Vm$$

$$14 = 8m \rightarrow m = 8$$

$$S = \frac{8+8}{8} = \frac{16}{8}$$

$$P = \frac{-8}{8} = -1$$

$$S^r - rP = \left(\frac{16}{8}\right)^r - r\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{16}{8}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon\alpha + \beta^r}{\Delta\beta^r}$$

$$m^r - \Delta m + r = 0$$

$$\beta^r - \Delta\beta + r = 0 \rightarrow \beta^r = \Delta\beta - r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \Delta$$

$$\alpha\beta = r$$

$$\beta^r = \beta^r \times \beta^r \rightarrow \beta(\Delta\beta - r) = \Delta\beta^r \beta$$

$$\beta^r = \Delta(\Delta\beta - r) - r\beta = r^r\beta - 1$$

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$$11\Delta(\Delta\beta - r) - 94\beta + r = \epsilon V 9\beta - 11$$

$$r(\Delta - \beta) + rV 9\beta - 11 = \epsilon V \Delta\beta - 19$$

$$\Delta\beta^r = r\Delta\beta - 6$$

$$\frac{\epsilon V \Delta\beta - 19}{r\Delta\beta - 10} = \frac{19(r\Delta\beta - 6)}{r\Delta\beta - 10} = 19$$

$$y_1 = am^r + bm + c$$

$$y_r = rm + 1$$

$$(m-1)$$

$$m, r = 0$$

$$y_2 \in S$$

$$a(0)^r + b(0) + c = \epsilon \rightarrow c = \epsilon$$

$$am^r + bm + \epsilon = rm + 1 \rightarrow am^r + (b-r)m - 4 = 0$$

$$S = r + (-r) = \frac{b-r}{a} \rightarrow a = b-r \rightarrow b = a+r$$

$$P = r(-r) = -\frac{4}{a} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$b = a+r = 1+r \rightarrow b = r$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r(1)} = -\frac{r}{1} = -1, d$$

$$y = rm^r + (m+1)m + m + 4$$

$$y_r = m$$

$$rm^r + (m+1)m + m + 4 = m \rightarrow rm^r + (m+1)m + m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow rm^r + mm + m + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^r - \epsilon a c = 0 \rightarrow m^r - \epsilon(r)(m+4) = 0 \rightarrow m^r - rm - \epsilon 1 = 0$$

$$(m-1r)(m+\epsilon) = 0 \rightarrow m = 1r$$

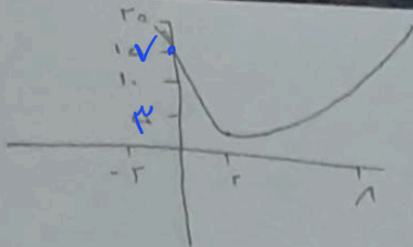
$$n = \frac{-b}{ra} = -\frac{m}{\epsilon} \rightarrow m = \frac{-1r}{\epsilon} = -1r$$

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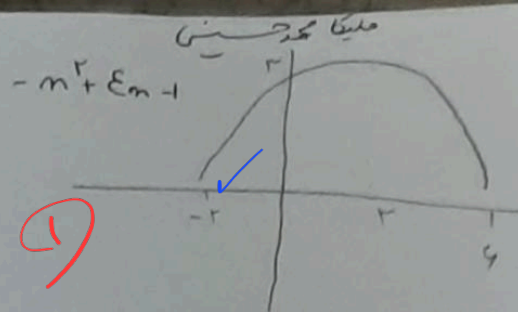
$$m = -1r \rightarrow -\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$m = 1r$$

$$m^r - \epsilon_m + v$$



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$$r m^r + (m+1)m + \frac{1}{r}m + r z.$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad b^r - \epsilon a c = (m+1)^r - \epsilon(r) \left(\frac{1}{r}m + r \right) = m^r + r m + 1 - \epsilon m - 1/r$$

الف) r است متغیر

$$m^r - r m - 1/r > 0 \quad (m+r)(m-r) - m < -r$$

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$$\Delta = 0$$

$$(m-r)(m+r) = 0 \rightarrow m = -r \quad m = r$$

ب) r است متغیر

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$(m-r)(m+r) - r < m < r$$

ج) r است متغیر

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$m < -r \quad m \geq r$$

د) r است متغیر

$$y = (m-r)m^r - r(m+1)m + 1$$

$$S = \frac{r(m+1)}{m-r}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{m-r}$$

$$b^r - \epsilon a c = \epsilon(m^r - 1m + r1)$$

$$S < 0 \quad P > 0 \quad \text{این موردی حقیقی منفی باشد}$$

$$\frac{1}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow m-r > 0 \rightarrow m > r$$

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$$\Delta > 0$$

$$S < 0$$

$$P > 0$$

$$b^r - \epsilon a c = \epsilon(m^r - 1m + r1)$$

$$S = \frac{r(m+1)}{m-r}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{m-r}$$

$$-(S) > 0 \rightarrow S < 0 \quad \frac{m}{m-r} < m+1 \rightarrow m-r < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{m-r} < 0 \rightarrow m < r$$

$$\Delta = b^r - \epsilon a c = \epsilon(m+1)^r - 1 \cdot (m-r) =$$

$$\epsilon(m^r - 1m + r1) \rightarrow m < r$$

$$y = (m-r)m^r - r(m+1)m + 1$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$P < 0$$

$$\Delta = \epsilon(m^r - 1m + r1)$$

$$\frac{1}{m-r} < 0 \quad m-r < 0 \rightarrow m < r \quad (m \neq r, m < r)$$

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$$\frac{-b}{r a} = -r \rightarrow -\frac{r(m+1)}{r(m-r)} = -r \rightarrow m+1 = -r(m-r) \rightarrow m+1 = -rm + r^2$$

$$m+1 = -r(m-r) \rightarrow m+1 = -rm + r^2$$

$$\frac{r m^r}{r} - (r \sin \alpha) m + \frac{r}{r} = 0$$

$$\epsilon \sin^r \alpha - \epsilon x \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} = \epsilon \sin^r \alpha - \epsilon = \epsilon(\sin^r \alpha - 1)$$

$$\Delta = -\epsilon C \cdot S^r \alpha \leq 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$m = \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha$$

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