

$$r_m^2 - a_m + c_0 = 0 \quad n + r_m = \varepsilon n = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$n \times r_m = r_m^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

08:00

$$r_m^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \rightarrow m = \pm \frac{r}{a} \times \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

09:00

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

10:00

$$1 - (-1) = 19$$

11:00

$$r_4 m^2 - (m+1\varepsilon)m + 1 = 0$$

مجموع جذور معادله

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1\varepsilon}{r_4} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r_4}$$

12:00

$$m m^2 + r_m + r \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)^2 - \frac{2}{\alpha\beta}$$

13:00

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = m+1\varepsilon$$

14:00

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} = (m+1\varepsilon)^2 - 4 \rightarrow (m+1\varepsilon)^2 = 4$$

15:00

$$m = -1\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$\frac{r}{-1\varepsilon + \sqrt{4}}, \frac{r}{-1\varepsilon - \sqrt{4}}$$

درج دوم

جواب

$$m^2 + 4m + a_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0, \quad r\alpha + r/\beta = 12\sqrt{r} + 11d$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -4$$

$$\alpha = -r - d \quad \beta = -r + d$$

$$\alpha\beta = a$$

$$r\alpha^2 + r/\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + 11d \rightarrow \alpha^2 = (-r-d)^2 = 9 + 4d + d^2$$

$$\beta^2 = (-r+d)^2 = 9 - 4d + d^2$$

$$r(9 + 4d + d^2) + r(9 - 4d + d^2) = 12\sqrt{r} + 11d + 9d^2 + 11 - 12d + 9d^2 =$$

$$18 + 4d + 2d^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + 11d \rightarrow 2d^2 + 4d - 12\sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$d = k\sqrt{r} \rightarrow 2(k^2 r) + 4k\sqrt{r} - 12\sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$10k^2 - 12 + (4k - 12)\sqrt{r} = 0$$

روز جمهوری اسلامی ایران (تعطیل)

$$10k^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow k = 2 \rightarrow d = 2\sqrt{r} \rightarrow 9 - (2\sqrt{r})^2 = 1 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$r^n + kn^r - qn - r = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha/\beta = r$$

$$K = ?$$

$$n^r - n - r = 0$$

$$n = r \quad n = -1$$

$$n^r - (\alpha + \beta)n + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$(n - \alpha)(n - \beta) = n^r - n - r$$

$$n = r \rightarrow \epsilon(r)^r + K(r)^r - q(r) - r = 0 \rightarrow r^r + \epsilon K - 1 - r = 0$$

$$1r + \epsilon K = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon K = -1r \rightarrow K = -r$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow K = -r$$

$$n^r - Vn^r - \Delta = 0$$

$$rP^r - rPS + rS = ?$$

$$r^r - Vr - \Delta = 0 \rightarrow \frac{V \pm \sqrt{\epsilon q + 4}}{r} = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}$$

$$n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}}$$

$$P = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}$$

درستی بررسی شود

$$rP^r \rightarrow P^r = \left(\frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}\right)^r \rightarrow rP^r = \left(\frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}\right)^r$$

$$(V \pm \sqrt{4q})^r = \epsilon q + 4q + 1 \epsilon \sqrt{4q} = 11 + 1 \epsilon \sqrt{4q} \rightarrow \Delta q + V \sqrt{4q}$$

$$\left(\frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}\right)^r = \left(\frac{V \pm \sqrt{4q}}{r}\right)^r$$

$$r^n - an + b = 0$$

$$r^n - an + b = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{\epsilon}\right] = ?$$

$$n_1, n_2 \quad S = \frac{a}{r} \quad P = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$y, y_r \quad S = \frac{1}{r} \quad P = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$n_1 = y_1 + \frac{1}{r} \quad n_r = y_r + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$n_1 + n_r = y_1 + y_r + 1 = \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$n_1 \times n_r = (y_1 + \frac{1}{r})(y_r + \frac{1}{r}) = -\frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{r} \times -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} = -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r \rightarrow b = -r^2$$

$$\left[\frac{-4 \times 1}{\epsilon}\right] = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\left[\frac{-r}{r}\right] = -1$$

روز طبیعت (تعطیل)

$$am^r - am - b = 0 \quad \varepsilon_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$$

08:00

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{r_0 \alpha^r - \varepsilon_0 a(-b)}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^r + \varepsilon_0 ab}}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\varepsilon_0 b}{a}}$$

09:00

$$\varepsilon_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = 1V$$

10:00

$$r_0 \alpha^r + \varepsilon_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta - 1V = 0 \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

11:00

$$r_0 (1 - \beta)^r + \varepsilon_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta - 1V = 0$$

12:00

$$r_0 (\beta^r - r\beta + 1) + \varepsilon_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta - 1V = 0 \rightarrow r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta + 1 = 0$$

13:00

$$\beta = \frac{\Delta \pm r\sqrt{\Delta}}{1} \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta = \frac{\Delta \mp r\sqrt{\Delta}}{1}$$

14:00

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{r\sqrt{\Delta}}{\Delta}$$

15:00

$$m^r - (a+1)m + a = 0 \quad m^r - (r_0 a + 1)m + b = 0$$

16:00

$$m_1 m_r = a \quad n(n+r) = a \rightarrow a = n^r + rn$$

17:00

$$m_1 m_r = b \rightarrow b = m(m+r) = m^r + rm$$

18:00

$$m_1 + m_r = m + (m+r) = rm + r$$

19:00

$$m_1 + m_r = r_0 a + 1 \quad r_m + r_2 r_0 a + 1 \rightarrow r_m = r_0 a - 1 \rightarrow m = \frac{r_0 a - 1}{r}$$

20:00

$$b = \frac{(r_0 a - 1)(r_0 a + r)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{r_0 a^r + r_0 a - r}{\varepsilon} \quad b - a = \frac{r_0 a^r + r_0 a - r}{\varepsilon} - \frac{r_0 a^r + r_0 a}{\varepsilon}$$

$$r_0 n + r_2 a + 1 \rightarrow a = r_0 n + 1 \quad a = n^r + rn \rightarrow n^r = 1 \rightarrow n = 1$$

$$a = r|x| + 1 = r$$

$$b = \frac{r_0 a^r + r_0 a - r}{\varepsilon} = \frac{r_0 + r_0 - r}{\varepsilon} = r\varepsilon \rightarrow b - a = r\varepsilon - r = r(\varepsilon - 1)$$

$$b = \frac{r_0 a^r + r_0 a - r}{\varepsilon} = \frac{r_0 + r_0 - r}{\varepsilon} = r\varepsilon \rightarrow b - a = r\varepsilon - r = r(\varepsilon - 1)$$

31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

$$n^r + m - 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r}}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r}}{r} \quad \beta = -1 - \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r}}{r} \right)^r + \left(\frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r}}{r} \right)^r$$

$$\left(-1 + \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r} \right)^r = 1 - r\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r} + 1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r - r\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r} + \dots$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{\varepsilon})^r = 1 - r\sqrt{\varepsilon} + 1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r = 2 - r\sqrt{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon(1-m)^r$$

$$1 + r\sqrt{\varepsilon} + 1 + \varepsilon(1-m)^r = 2 + r\sqrt{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon(1-m)^r$$

$$(2 - r\sqrt{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon(1-m)^r) + (2 + r\sqrt{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon(1-m)^r) = 4 + 2\varepsilon(1-m)^r$$

$$\frac{4 + 2\varepsilon(1-m)^r}{\varepsilon} = 1 + r(1-m)^r \rightarrow 1 - m^r = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$h = \frac{r-d}{r} = -1 \quad S(-1, 1)$$

$$a(n-h)^r + K \rightarrow f(n) = a(n+1)^r + 1$$

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

$$(\alpha + \beta)^r = \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta \rightarrow (-r)^r = d + r\alpha\beta \rightarrow \varepsilon = d + r\alpha\beta$$

$$r\alpha\beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{a+1}{a} = \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$r(a+1) = -a \rightarrow ra + r = -a \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r+1} \quad f(0) = a + 1$$

$$f(0) = -\frac{r}{r+1} + 1 = \frac{1}{r+1}$$