

$y = (a-1)x^2 + x + 3$ نسبت به $x=2$ متناهی، محور x ها را $\frac{1}{3}$ به طوی قطع؟

$$x_5 = r \rightarrow \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-1}{r_a - r} = r \quad r_a - r = -1 \quad r_a = r \quad a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{r} z^r + z + r = y$$

$$\Delta = 1 + \nu = 4$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4}}{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = -1 \times \\ x_2 = 4 \checkmark \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = mx^r - 2x + m$$

$$S = m \omega$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} x_u & x_r \\ \hline - & + \\ & | \end{array}$$

$$m < 0 \quad (1) \quad r_d - r_{mr} > 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad r_{mr} < r_d \rightarrow m^r < \frac{r_d}{f} \quad (r)$$

$$-\frac{\alpha}{r} < m < \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{5} \rightarrow -\frac{\omega}{r} < m < 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\frac{\omega}{r}, 0)$$

جواب: $\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$S = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2} + 1 + \sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$y = 2^x - 12x + \frac{F}{9} \rightarrow y = 9 \cdot 2^x - 12x + F$$

$$\rho = \frac{r + \sqrt{a}}{r} \cdot \frac{r - \sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{r - a}{r} = \left(\frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$\rho = m \quad \rho \alpha^r + \beta^r = 1 \quad \alpha < \beta \quad \rho \alpha^r - 1 \alpha + m + 1 = 0 \quad \text{also } \alpha \sim \beta, \dots$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \kappa \rightarrow \beta = \kappa - \alpha$$

$$w_\alpha^r + (K - \alpha)^r = 1^r$$

$$10x^2 + x + 14 - 1x - 14 = 0$$

$$F_{\alpha^r-1\alpha} + K = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^r - 1\alpha + 19 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow (r_\alpha - r)^r = 0 \quad r_\alpha = r, \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 3 \quad p = r$$

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

$m = r$

مختصات، اس (۱۹۹۵). محور عرض‌ها در نقطه به عرض ۵ در کدام بنده بالایی محور ۴۸ ها

$$y = ar^n + br + c$$

$$ra + \underbrace{rb + a}_{-ra} = 9 \quad ra + \underbrace{b}_{-ra} = r$$

$$\downarrow (r, q) \quad \frac{-b}{r_a} = r \quad \text{for } a = -b$$

$$-ra = r \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$-u' + (u + a) = 0 \quad \frac{-1 \quad a}{-0 \quad +0 \quad -} \rightarrow \boxed{(-1, a)}$$

$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 9$ جو کہ $\alpha + \beta = 9$ اور $\alpha\beta = 9$ سے $\alpha = \beta = 3$ یا $\alpha = -3, \beta = -3$ (مستبعد) $\alpha + \beta = 9$ اور $\alpha\beta = 9$ سے $\alpha = 3, \beta = 3$ یا $\alpha = -3, \beta = -3$ (مستبعد) $\alpha + \beta = 9$ اور $\alpha\beta = 9$ سے $\alpha = 3, \beta = 3$ یا $\alpha = -3, \beta = -3$ (مستبعد) $\alpha + \beta = 9$ اور $\alpha\beta = 9$ سے $\alpha = 3, \beta = 3$ یا $\alpha = -3, \beta = -3$ (مستبعد)

$\alpha\beta = \frac{9}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 3$

$\alpha = 3 \Rightarrow 3m^2 - 3m + 9\beta = 0 \Rightarrow 5 = \alpha + \beta = \frac{9}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{9}{5}$ $\Delta > 0$

$\alpha = -3 \Rightarrow -3m^2 - 3m + 9\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{-\alpha} + \beta = \frac{9}{-\alpha} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{9}{\alpha}$ $\Delta > 0$

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-3 + \frac{9}{3}}{\frac{9}{3} \times -3} = \frac{-3 + 3}{-9} = \frac{0}{-9} = 0$

$\beta^2 + m\beta - r_m = 0$
 $m\beta = r_m - \beta^2$

$\alpha^2 - r_m + \beta^2 = 1$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - r_m = 1$
 $5^2 - r_m = m^2 + 4m$
 $m^2 + 4m - 1 = 0$
 $(m + 2)(m - 2) = 0$
 $m = -2, 2$

$\alpha^2 - m\beta = 1$ $\alpha^2 + m\alpha - r_m = 0$ (مستبعد) $\alpha + \beta = 9$ اور $\alpha\beta = 9$ سے $\alpha = 3, \beta = 3$ یا $\alpha = -3, \beta = -3$ (مستبعد)

$m = 2 \Rightarrow 2r^2 + 2r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = -1$

$m = -2 \Rightarrow 2r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \times$

$f(x) = mx^2 + 4x + \frac{m}{r} + 4$

$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = 1$ $\frac{f(a) - b^2}{4a} = \frac{r_m^2 + 4m - 14}{4m} = 1$

$r_m^2 + 4m - 14 = 4r_m$ $r_m^2 - 4r_m - 14 = 0$
 $m^2 - 4m - 32 = 0$
 $(m - 8)(m + 4) = 0$
 $m = 8, -4$

$m = 8 \Rightarrow 8r^2 + 4r + 9 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$ $K = \frac{1}{m}$
 $m = -4 \Rightarrow -4r^2 + 4r + 9 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0$ $n = -1$
 $2r^2 + 4r - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (r + 4)(r - 2) = 0$

$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 9$

$a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = r \Rightarrow 4a = -b$

$(r, 4) \Rightarrow 4a + 4b + c = 9$ $4a + \frac{b}{-4} = 1 \Rightarrow -4a = 1$
 $a = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $b = 1$

$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 1$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2$ $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{4}} = -4$

$x^2 - (4a + 4)x + (4a^2 + 4a + 4) = 0$

$x = 4 \Rightarrow 4 - 4a - 4 + 4a^2 + 4a + 4 = 0$
 $4a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0$
 $(a + 1)(a - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, a = -\frac{1}{2}$

$a = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (x - 2)(x - 6) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, 6$

$a = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \times$