

$$r^2 u'' - au + \varepsilon = 0 \quad K \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r^2 \times \frac{\varepsilon}{a} - \frac{r}{r} a + \varepsilon = 0 \xrightarrow{r^2} r^2 \varepsilon - ra + r^2 = 0 \quad (1) \quad a=1$$

$$K \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{x} r^2 r' = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{r' = \frac{1}{r}} \quad K \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r^2 \times \frac{\varepsilon}{a} + \frac{r}{r} a + \varepsilon \xrightarrow{r^2} r^2 \varepsilon + ra + r^2 = 0 \quad (2) \quad a=-1$$

المعادلة (1) هي:

$$r^4 u'' - (m+12)u + 1 = 0 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^4} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+12}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{r}} = \omega \rightarrow (\sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha}) r = \alpha + \beta + r\sqrt{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\frac{r\omega}{r^4} = \frac{m+12}{r^4} + \frac{1}{r^4} \quad \frac{1}{r^4} \rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$

$$m u'' + r u + r \xrightarrow{n=-1} \text{المعادلة} = -r$$

$$r^2 u'' + k u'' - au - r = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha\beta = -r$$

$$u = -1 \rightarrow (r(-1)) + k + a - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} u'' - u - r = 0 \rightarrow u = r \\ -\varepsilon + a - r + k = 0 \rightarrow k = -r \end{cases}$$

$$u'' + 4u + a = 0 \quad \alpha < \beta < 0 \quad r^2 \alpha'' + r \beta'' = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1 \omega \quad a = 8$$

$$r^2 \alpha'' + r \beta'' = r^2 (\alpha'' + \beta'') + r^2 (\alpha'' - \beta'') = 0$$

$$r^2 (\alpha'' + \beta'') + r^2 ((-4) - (-4\sqrt{4-a})) = 4\sqrt{4-a} + 90 - \omega a = 1r\sqrt{r} + 1 \omega$$

$$- \omega a + 4\sqrt{4-a} = -0 + 1r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$u'' - v u'' - a = 0 \quad u'' = z \quad S = 0$$

$$z'' - v z - a = 0 \rightarrow D = 4a \rightarrow z = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{4a}}{v} \rightarrow u'' = \frac{v + \sqrt{4a}}{v}$$

$$P = u'' u' = \frac{v + \sqrt{4a}}{v} \rightarrow P' = \frac{\omega a + v\sqrt{4a}}{v} \rightarrow \boxed{r P' = \omega a + v\sqrt{4a}}$$

$$r P' - r x x P + 0 = r P' \leftarrow S = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1^T - aX + b &= 0 \quad (\alpha + \frac{1}{r}), (\beta + \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{b}{r} \quad (4) \\ Y_2^T + aX - c &= 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{-c}{a} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-1}{r} \quad [a=1] \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a(u^r - u) - b &= 0 \\ a u^r - a u - b &= 0 \\ \alpha \beta &= \frac{-b}{a} \quad \alpha + \beta = 1 \\ (\alpha + \beta)^r &= \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta \\ 1 &= \alpha^r + \beta^r - \frac{rb}{a} \\ f_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta &= 1 \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta \quad r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta + r^r = 0 \\ \alpha(u^r - u) - b &= 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{r_0} \beta} \alpha(\beta^r - \beta) - b = 0 \\ a\left(\frac{-r}{r_0}\right) &= b \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{r_0} = \alpha\beta \\ |\beta - \alpha| &= \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^r - r\alpha\beta} = \frac{r}{r_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2r}{2r - 8u + 4} - (a+1)u + a &= 0 \xrightarrow{\text{عز}} 1 \text{ و } a \xrightarrow{\text{عز}} \frac{8}{2} \\ \frac{2r}{2r - 10u + 6} - (r_a+1)u + b &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8}{2} = 10 \begin{matrix} \nearrow z \\ \searrow y \end{matrix} \rightarrow b = \frac{r_2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$u^r + u - 1 - m^r = 0 \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = 1$
 $\alpha\beta = -1 - m^r$
 $\alpha + \beta = -1 \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^r = \alpha^r + \beta^r + r\alpha\beta$
 $1 = \alpha^r + \beta^r - r - rm^r \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 1 + rm^r \rightarrow$

$$n_5 = \frac{nA + nB}{r} = -1 \quad y = 1 \quad y = a(n+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow a n^r + r a n + (a+1) \quad (10)$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = (\alpha + \beta)^r - r \alpha \beta = 0 = \varepsilon - r \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \right) \rightarrow a = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{-r}{r} (n+1)^r + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{log both sides}} y = \frac{-r}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

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