

$$g = (a-1)n^2 + n + 3$$

19, 25

مسئله 19 و 25

سوال 1

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$$n=2 \Rightarrow \text{مقادیر } n \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2a-2} = 2 \Rightarrow -1 = 4a-4 \Rightarrow 4a=3 \Rightarrow a=\frac{3}{4}$$

$$g = \left(\frac{3}{4}-1\right)n^2 + n + 3 \Rightarrow g = -\frac{1}{4}n^2 + n + 3 = g = -\frac{1}{4}n^2 - \frac{1}{4}n + 3 = (n-2)(n+2)$$

$$a=\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a=f$$

n	$f(n) = mn^2 - 2n + m$
m_1	m_1
m_2	m_2
$f(n)$	- + -

درجه اول $\Rightarrow m < 0$ ①

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 4m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > m^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} > m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} > m$$

$$1 > m^2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{m} < m < \frac{1}{m}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$P = \frac{(1-\sqrt{5})(1+\sqrt{5})}{2} = \frac{1-5}{2} = -2$$

$$n^2 - 2n + 4 = (n-1)^2 + 3$$

$$n^2 + m + 1 = 12 \Rightarrow n^2 + m = 11$$

جواب درستی آخر

$$n^2 + m + 1 = 12 \Rightarrow n^2 + m = 11 \Rightarrow n^2 + m = 11 \Rightarrow n^2 + m = 11$$

$$S = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$S(1, 9) = a(n-h)^2 + k$$

$$a(n-h)^2 + k = a(n-h)^2 + 9 = a(n-h)^2 + 9$$

$$a(n-h)^2 + 9 = a(n-h)^2 + 9 + 9 = a(n-h)^2 + 9 + 9$$

$$9 + 9a = 0 \Rightarrow 9a = -9 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$(-1, 9)$$

در بازه

بازه

بازه

$$\begin{matrix} n^2 + 4n - 5 \\ (n-1)(n+5) \\ \text{①} \quad \text{②} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 9 \\ - & + \\ 1 & - \\ n & = -1 \\ n & = 9 \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha m^2 - v m + q B = 0 \quad \alpha = -v \quad \text{سے کی فزیکس آواز}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{B} = ? \quad B = \frac{v}{v} \quad \frac{1}{-v} + \frac{1}{\frac{v}{v}} = -\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v} = \left(\frac{v}{v}\right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha + B = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{v}{\alpha} = \alpha + B \Rightarrow v = \alpha^2 + \alpha B \Rightarrow v = q + \alpha B \Rightarrow \alpha B = -v$$

$$\alpha \times B = \frac{qB}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 B = qB \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = q$$

$$\alpha^2 = q \Rightarrow \alpha = (-v)$$

$$-v \times B = -v \Rightarrow B = \frac{v}{v}$$

$$\alpha^2 + m m - v m = 0 \quad \alpha^2 - m B = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 - m(B) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 (\alpha + B) B = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + B^2 + \alpha B = 1$$

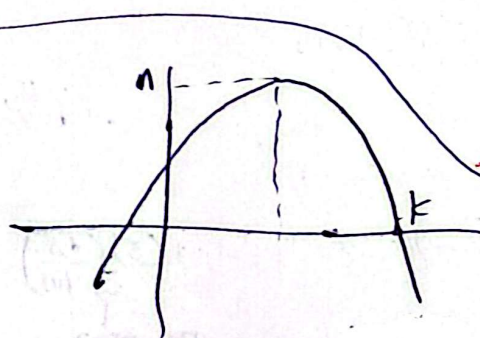
$$\alpha^2 + B^2 + \alpha B = 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha + B)^2 - \alpha B = 1$$

$$= m^2 + v m = 1 \Rightarrow (m + v)(m - v) = 0$$

$$m = -v \quad m = v$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -m = \alpha + B$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = -v m = \alpha B$$



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

$$A_{ext} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{f}{2m}$$

$$\Delta_{ext} = m \frac{1}{f m^2} + \frac{-1}{2m} + \frac{m}{r} + v = \frac{1}{f m} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{r} + v$$

$$\frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2}{r m} = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 = r m \Rightarrow m = r$$

$$\alpha^2 + f \alpha - v = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + f \alpha - v = 0$$

$$(m - v)(m + v) = 0$$

$$m = -v \quad m = v$$

$$m = v \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha^2 + f \alpha - v = 0$$

$S\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) S\left(\frac{h}{r}\right) a(n-h)^r + k \quad a(n-r)^r + k = a a_1^r + b a_2^r - F a_3 + G$
 if $\left(\frac{0}{r}\right)$ $G, B, W = -\frac{1}{r} a_1^r + r a_2 + r$
 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+B}{a \times b} = \frac{S}{P} = \frac{F}{-1} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{r}\right)$ $F_0 + F = F$
 $S = F$ $P = -1$ $F_0 = -r$ $a = -\frac{1}{r}$

$a_1^r (F_0 + F) a_2 + (r a_1^r + G a_2 + r) = 0$
 $r a_1^r = F - 1 a_2 - 1 + r a_1^r + G a_2 + r = 0$
 $r a_1^r - r a_2 - 1 = 0 \quad a_1 + b + c = 0$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = -\frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right.$ 33
 if $a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a_1^r - \frac{1}{r} a_2 + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \quad S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r} = r + a_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{r}{r}$
 $a = 1 \rightarrow a_1^r - 1 a_2 + 1 r = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = r \\ a_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$

$r a_1^r + B^r - r(a_1^r + B^r) + a_1^r - B^r \Rightarrow B > a \quad (a_1^r - 1 a_2 + m + r)$
 $a_1^r + B^r - S^r - r p$
 $S = F \quad r(1-m-r) + (a-B)(a+B) = r r - r m - r + B \frac{-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \times F = r a - r m \quad -F \sqrt{12-2m} = 12$
 $P = \frac{m+r}{r}$
 $m = F \Rightarrow \dots$
 $m^r - 1 m + 1 r = 0$
 $(m-F)^r = 0 \Rightarrow m = F$ ✓
 $F a - 1 m = 4 F + m^r - 1 r m$
 $19 \rightarrow r m = F \sqrt{12-2m}$
 $A - m = r \sqrt{12-2m}$

سوال ۲