

19, a

$\frac{1}{n(a-1)} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{a-1} = 1 \rightarrow a-1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 2$

$1^2 - 1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1) = 1^2$

$-\frac{1+2}{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\begin{matrix} \text{③} \checkmark \text{ طرف مثبت} \\ -2 \times \text{ طرف منفي} \end{matrix} \right)$

$\frac{u}{f(u)} \Big|_{u_1}^{u_2} = \frac{u_2}{f(u_2)} - \frac{u_1}{f(u_1)}$

$$-\frac{0}{12} + \frac{0}{12} \rightarrow (-\frac{0}{12}, \frac{0}{12}) \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = (-\frac{0}{12}, 0) \checkmark$$

$$(n - \frac{r-50}{n}) (n - \frac{r+50}{n}) s(n-1 + \frac{50}{n}) (n-1 - \frac{50}{n})$$

$$(n-1)^n - \left(\frac{50}{n}\right)^n \Rightarrow n^n + 1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{50}{n} = n^n + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{9} \xrightarrow{\times 9} 9n^n - 11n + 1$$

$$\alpha^N + \beta^N = 1^N \rightarrow \alpha^N + \alpha^N + \beta^N = 1^N \Rightarrow \alpha^N + \beta^N = \frac{1}{2} 1^N$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma \Rightarrow \beta = \gamma - \alpha$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \quad \alpha^p + (1 - \alpha)^p = 1 \quad \alpha^p + 1 - p\alpha + \dots = 1 \quad \alpha^p + 1 - p\alpha = 1 \quad \alpha^p + 1 - p\alpha = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 13x + 12 \leq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 15 \leq 0$$

$$\exists s \in \alpha(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow \exists s \in \alpha(n-p)^r + q \quad -C=0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{R} \\ \text{L} \end{matrix} \text{L}(0,0)$$

$$\omega = a(n-1)^r + q \Rightarrow -r = fa \rightarrow a = -1 \quad -1(n-1)^r + q = -n^r - r + r(n-1) + q$$

$$-m^p + m + \omega = 2 \quad -1 \quad \omega$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{v}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \alpha = \frac{v}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta \alpha = v \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{q}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{q}{\beta} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{q}{\beta} \quad (2)$$

①, ②

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \alpha = v \Rightarrow \beta \alpha = -v / \alpha = -v \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{-v}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = -v \Rightarrow -v \beta = -v \Rightarrow \beta = 1 \quad \text{ممكن}$$

$$\lambda = -m \quad (1) \quad p = -2m \quad (2) \quad \alpha^2 - m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + [(\alpha + \beta)\beta] = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta \alpha + \beta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 5^2 - 2\beta + \beta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 5^2 - \beta = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$-m^2 + 2m = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + 2m - 1 = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} -1 \rightarrow \beta = (-5) \pm \sqrt{25-4} = -1 \pm \sqrt{21} \\ \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{v}{\beta} = \frac{1}{-1 \pm \sqrt{21}} = \frac{1}{-1 \pm \sqrt{21}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\lambda = -m \Rightarrow m = -\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

المميز > 0

$$\frac{-r}{pm} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{m} > 0 \quad \frac{r}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{p} + v = \lambda \quad \frac{r}{m} + \frac{m}{p} = 1$$

$$-1 + m^2 = pm \Rightarrow m^2 - pm - 1 = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} -1 \pm \sqrt{1+4} = -1 \pm \sqrt{5} \\ \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{5}}{p} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 14 - f(1)(1) = 14 + 14 = 28 \\ \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-f \pm \sqrt{f^2 - 4}}{-2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{-2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{-2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha(m-h)^2 + k \rightarrow \alpha(m-h)^2 + 4 = \alpha m^2 - 2\alpha m + \alpha + 4 = 6$$

$$f\alpha + 4 = 6 \quad f\alpha = 2 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{f} m^2 + 2m + f = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{3}{p} \quad \lambda = \frac{-v}{\alpha} = f \quad p = \frac{f}{-1} = -1 \quad \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f - 1\alpha - 1 + f + f + 4\alpha + f = 0 \Rightarrow f\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 1 = 0 \quad f - f(1)(-1) = 14$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{f \pm \sqrt{f^2 - 4}}{2f} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - f(1)(1) = 14 \\ -1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{f}\right)^2 - f(1)\left(\frac{f}{f}\right) = \frac{f^2}{f^2} - \frac{14}{f} = \frac{f^2 - 14}{f^2} = \frac{14 - f^2}{f^2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = f\alpha + f \Rightarrow f + \beta = f\alpha + f \Rightarrow \beta = f\alpha + f \quad \rightarrow \beta = f(1) + f = 2f \quad \checkmark$$

$$-\frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \beta = f\left(-\frac{1}{f}\right) + f = -1 + f = \frac{f-1}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_m}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \epsilon(m)(\frac{m}{\epsilon} + \nu)}{\epsilon_m}$$

لذا

$$= \frac{1 - \epsilon_m^p - \epsilon_m}{\epsilon_m}$$

$$= \frac{1 - m^p - \epsilon_m}{\epsilon_m}$$

= 1

$$\epsilon m^p + 1 - \epsilon_m - 1 \leq 1 - m^p, \quad m^p - \epsilon_m - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta \leq b^p - \epsilon_m - 1, \quad \epsilon = \epsilon(m) \leq \epsilon_m$$

$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

K مثبت است!

$$\frac{m^p + 1}{\epsilon} \left(-\epsilon_m \right) \leq \epsilon_m$$

$$= m^p + \epsilon_m + \nu - 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n = -1 \\ n = 2 \end{array} \right\}$$