

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

$1^2 - 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1) = 4$

$\frac{-1 \pm 2}{-\frac{1}{2}}$

✓ $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ طرق مثبت
 ✗ طرق منفي

$\frac{u}{f(u)} = \frac{u_1}{f(u_1)} + \frac{u_2}{f(u_2)}$

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

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

$$(n-1)^n - \left(\frac{50}{n}\right)^n \Rightarrow n^n + 1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{5}{n} \approx n^n + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{\times 9} 9n^n - 11n + 2$$

$$P_2^N + B^N = 1^N \rightarrow P_2^N + A^N + B^N = 1^N \Rightarrow P_2^N + S^N = P_0^N + 1^N$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \leq \gamma \text{ and } \beta \leq \gamma$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \quad \alpha^P + (1 - \alpha)^P = 1 \quad \alpha^P + 1 - 2\alpha^P + \alpha^P = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 13x + 15 \rightarrow x^2 - 13x + 15 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\underline{z} \in \alpha(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow \underline{z} \in \alpha(n-p)^r + q \quad -C=0 \rightarrow \underline{z} \in \underline{z}(0,0)$$

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

$$-n^p + r_n + \omega = 2 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad \omega \\ -1 \quad +1 \end{array} \rightarrow (-1, \omega)$$

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

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{q}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{q}{\beta} \Rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{q}{\beta} \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = r \\ \alpha = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \alpha = r \Rightarrow \beta \alpha = -r \mid \alpha = r \Rightarrow r\beta = -r \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{r}{r} = -1 \text{ ميني } \beta$$

$$\alpha = -r \Rightarrow -r\beta = -r \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{-r}{-r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \text{ ميني } \beta$$

$$\lambda = -m \quad \textcircled{1} \quad p = -rm \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \alpha^r - m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^r + [(\alpha + \beta)\beta] = 1$$

$$\alpha^r + m\alpha + m\beta = 1 \Rightarrow r^r - rm = 1 \Rightarrow r^r - p = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$-m^r + rm = 1 \Rightarrow m^r + rm - 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} -r \rightarrow \beta = (-r)^r = (-1)(1) = -1 \times \\ \rightarrow \alpha = r^r = (-1)(-1) = 1 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \lambda = -m \Rightarrow m = r \Rightarrow \lambda = -r$$

$$\alpha \beta > 0 \quad \frac{-r}{rm} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{m} > 0 \quad \frac{r}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{r} + r = \lambda \quad \frac{r}{m} + \frac{m}{r} = 1$$

$$-1 + m^r = rm \Rightarrow m^r - rm - 1 = 0 \quad f = f(x) = x^r - rx - 1$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} r \times \\ -r \times \end{cases} \quad 14 - f(1) = 14 - (-1) = 15 \quad \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{-2}$$

$$\left(k = \frac{-r - \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{-2} \right) = \frac{r}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{2}$$

$$\alpha(m-h)^r + k \Rightarrow \alpha(m-r)^r + k = \alpha m^r - r\alpha m + r\alpha + k = 1$$

$$r\alpha + k = r \quad r\alpha = -r \quad \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} m^r + rm + r = k$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{3}{p} \quad \lambda = \frac{-r}{r} = -1 \quad p = \frac{r}{-1} = -1 \quad \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$f = \lambda \alpha - \lambda + r\alpha^r + k\alpha + r = 0 \Rightarrow r\alpha^r - r\alpha - 1 = 0 \quad f = f(r) = (-1) = 14$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \alpha^r - f(1)(1r) = 14 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha + \beta = f\alpha + f \Rightarrow r\beta = f\alpha + f \Rightarrow \beta = f\alpha + r \quad \Rightarrow \beta = f(1) + r = 14$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \beta = f\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) + r = -\frac{r}{r} + r = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

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

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

$$n \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$\Delta \leq b^p - \epsilon_m - 1, \quad \epsilon = \epsilon(1 - \epsilon) \leq \epsilon^2, \quad m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{2} \left(\epsilon_m^p - \epsilon_m \right) = \epsilon_m^p + \epsilon_m + v - 1$$