

نظم‌های

!

11

$$\text{ext} \left| x = \frac{-b}{r_a} \right. \quad \text{as } a$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} + 1 + c s q. \\ & \frac{1}{r} + 1 + c s q. \\ & \frac{1}{r} + 1 + c s q. \\ & \frac{1}{r} + 1 + c s q. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + 1 + c s q.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta > 0. \quad p = \frac{c}{a} > 0. \quad s = \frac{b}{a} > 0. \\ & b^2 - 4ac > 0. \\ & m^2 - 4(m+q) > 0. \quad \frac{m+q}{r} > 0. \quad \frac{m}{r} > 0. \\ & m^2 - 4(m+q) > 0. \quad \frac{m+q}{r} > 0. \quad \frac{m}{r} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (m-1)^2 (m+q) > 0. \\ & \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha + B \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha B} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} + \frac{a}{c} = \frac{-(m-1)}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{-(m-r)}$$

$$(m-r) - \alpha m + r \cdot a \rightarrow (m-r)(m+r) = 0$$

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

5

$$(m-1)^r = \varepsilon(r)(1-m)^{\frac{r}{r-1}}$$

$$m=1 \quad 1 - r < 0 \quad \varepsilon$$

$$m = \frac{r}{r-1} \quad r+1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^r - x - \xi s = p_s \frac{c}{a} s - \xi + m_1 x_r \quad S s = \frac{b}{a} s - 1$$

②

$$\left(x_r^r + \frac{1}{m_1}\right) \left(x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_r^r}\right) = x_1^r x_r^r + x_r^r + x_1^r + \frac{1}{m_1 x_r^r}$$

$$(-\xi)^r \quad 1 - (-\xi) \cdot 9 \quad -\xi$$

$$x_1^r + x_1^r s^r - r p$$

MICRO

$$p = 4\varepsilon + 9 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 00,10 \leq \frac{c}{a}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} = \frac{1}{n_1} + \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = 1\varepsilon, 10 \leq \frac{b}{a}$$

$$n_1^2 + n_2^2 = (n_1 + n_2)^2 = 1 n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2)$$

$$1 = \varepsilon(-\varepsilon)(1) = 1\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n^2 = 1\varepsilon, 10 \leq n = 00,10$$

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{n^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} + 1\right) (\sqrt[n]{n^2} - 1) = \varepsilon \sqrt[n]{n^2} (\sqrt[n]{n^2})$$

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{n^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} + \sqrt[n]{n^2}\right) (\sqrt[n]{n^2} - 1) = \varepsilon n$$

$$(n^2 - 1) = \varepsilon n \quad n^2 - 1 = n\varepsilon$$

$$x + B, \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{1} = \varepsilon$$

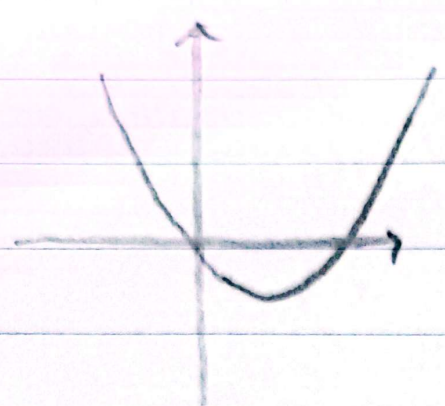
$$x = \varepsilon B \quad x \cdot B = \frac{c}{a} = \varepsilon B^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \quad B = \pm \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \pm 1$$

$$x + B = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon B$$

$$\frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{+1}{\varepsilon} \quad \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-1}{\varepsilon} \quad a = -1 \quad 1 = 1, 1\varepsilon$$

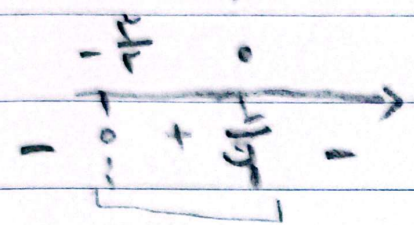
۷

سایه گیری منفرجه



$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{-(2+2a)}{a}$$

$$a > 0$$

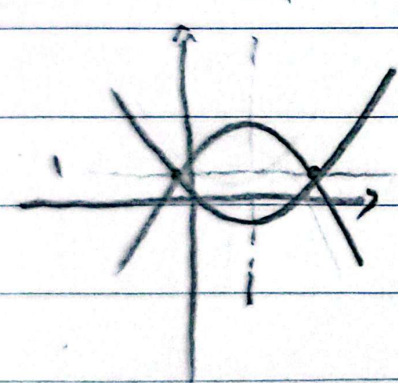


$$-\frac{1}{2} < a < 0$$

آوردن a باند خط $y=2x$
 را داریم که بانده از ناحیه سوم می آید
 نتیجه شد

$$a+2 \quad \frac{a}{2} \quad \frac{2}{-2} \quad \frac{-b}{2a}$$

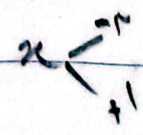
۸



$$1 \leq x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$0 \leq x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$(x+1)(x-1) \leq 0$$



$$a \leq b, 2a \leq 2b$$

$$-1 \leq 2+b \leq 1$$

$$b \leq 2$$

$$-9 \leq 4+b \leq 1$$

$$b \leq 2$$

$$S = \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{r}\right) + \left(\beta + \frac{1}{r}\right) = \underbrace{\alpha + \beta + 1}_{=1} = \frac{a}{r} = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\beta + \frac{1}{r}\right) &= \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \\ &= -r + \frac{1}{r}\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -r = \frac{b}{r} \quad b = -4 \quad \left[\frac{-4}{r}\right] = -r \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha + \beta}_{=1} = \left(\alpha + \beta_r\right) = \beta - \beta_r = -r - (-4) = 4$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -r \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-4}{1}$$