

A $\begin{cases} -1 \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow -1 \\ 9 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{ra} \rightarrow 9 \end{cases}$ فرض کنید

$$y = ax^r + bx + c \rightsquigarrow y = a(n-h)^r + k \rightarrow a(n+1)^r + 9$$

B $\begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 = a(r+1)^r + 9 \rightarrow 1 = 14a + 9$

$$14a = -8 \quad a = -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{7}(n+1)^r + 9 = \sqrt[7]{\frac{1}{7}x^r - x + \frac{14}{7}} = y$$

$rx^r + xm + m + 9 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\varepsilon \quad 12 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$m \rightarrow$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - r(2m+12) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2rm - 12r > 0$

$$\begin{cases} m < -\varepsilon \\ m > 12 \end{cases}$$

$S > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$

$P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{+m+9}{r} > 0 \rightarrow +m+9 > 0$

$a > 0 \rightarrow +m > -9$

$\Rightarrow \quad (-9, -4)$

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

$S = \frac{1}{\alpha} \times \frac{1}{\beta} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = 1$

$P(S) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r-m}{r} \times \frac{-rm+1}{r} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{rm^2 - \Delta m + r}{r^2} = 1$

$rm^2 - \Delta m - r = 0$

$\Delta = 1$

$\frac{\Delta \pm 1}{r} = \frac{1 \pm 1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r}, -1 = m$

$\Rightarrow x^r - \frac{\Delta}{r}x - \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow x^r - \Delta x - r = 0$

$\alpha = x_1^r - r \rightarrow x_1^r - x_1 - \varepsilon = 0 \rightsquigarrow x_1 + x_r = 1 \quad x_1, x_r = -\varepsilon \rightarrow (x_1 + x_r)^r = 1$

$x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_r} \quad x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1}$

$S' = x_1^r + x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_r} \Rightarrow 1^r + \frac{1}{-\varepsilon} = \frac{\Delta r - 1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\Delta}{r}$

$\frac{x_r + x_1}{x_1 x_r} (x_1 + x_r)^r = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x_r + x_1}{x_1 x_r} (1) = 1 \rightarrow x_1^r + x_r^r + r(-\varepsilon) = 1$

$x_1^r + x_r^r = 1 + 12 = 13$

$P' = (x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_r}) / (x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1}) = (x_1 x_r)^r + x_1^r + x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1 x_r} = \frac{-4\varepsilon + 9}{-\Delta\Delta} + \frac{1}{-\varepsilon} = \frac{-220 - 1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-221}{\varepsilon} = P'$

$\left(\sqrt[r]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} + 1 \right) \left(\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1 \right) = r\sqrt[r]{x} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{x^r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{x^r} - \frac{\sqrt[r]{x}}{x} - r\sqrt[r]{x} = 0$

$\sqrt[r]{x^r} \left(x - r - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0 \rightsquigarrow \sqrt[r]{x^r} (x^2 - rx - 1) = 0$

$\Delta = 1$

$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{r}$

$x_1 + x_r = 1 + \sqrt{r} + 1 - \sqrt{r} + 0 = 2$

$$r\alpha^r - a\alpha + \varepsilon = 0 \quad r\alpha^r - a\alpha + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha = r\beta \quad r\beta^r - a\beta + \varepsilon = 0$$

نکته

$$\alpha \times \beta = r\beta^r = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$r\beta^r = \varepsilon$$

$$\beta = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad \alpha = -r$$

$$\beta^r = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \beta = \sqrt[r]{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$\alpha = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \leadsto \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = -r \\ \alpha + \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \leadsto \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = r \end{cases}$$

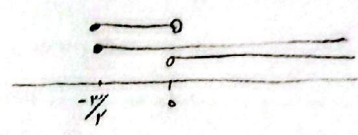
$$\alpha - \alpha = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \boxed{19}$$

$$y = a\alpha^r + (ra+r)\alpha$$

$$\alpha > 0$$

$$(a^r + 9 + 11a) > 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{r}{r}}{-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r}} \quad \alpha > -1/5$$



$$[-\frac{r}{r}, 0) \rightarrow \text{بیابانی}$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} \alpha - \frac{r}{r} > 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{r}{r}}{-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r}} \quad [-1/5, 0)$$

بین ۰ و ۱
با علامت +
باشد

$$p > 0 \rightarrow p = 0$$

$$y = \alpha^r + a\alpha - r$$

$$\frac{-a}{r} = \frac{r}{-r} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = r} \rightarrow \alpha^r + r\alpha - r = y$$

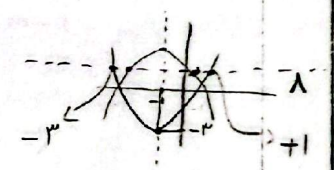
$$y = -\alpha^r - r\alpha + b$$

$$y = 1 \rightarrow -(x-1)(x+r)+1 \rightarrow -x^r - rx + \varepsilon = y$$

$$1 = x^r + rx - r$$

$$x^r + rx - r = 0$$

$$x = +1 \quad x = -r$$



$$ab = r \times b = r \times \varepsilon = \boxed{18}$$

$$\boxed{b = \varepsilon}$$

$$r\alpha^r - a\alpha + b = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$ra\alpha^r + a\alpha - 9 = 0 \quad \alpha' + \beta' = \frac{-a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{\varepsilon} \right] = \boxed{-r}$$

$$(\alpha - \frac{1}{r})(\beta - \frac{1}{r}) = -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} - \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = -r$$

$$\left[\frac{-9}{\varepsilon} \right] = \boxed{-1/5} = -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r \rightarrow b = -9$$

$$\alpha^r + 4\alpha + m = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + 2\alpha - 15 = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + 4\alpha + m = \alpha^r + 2\alpha - 15m$$

$$4\alpha = -15m \leadsto \boxed{\alpha = -m}$$

$$\alpha^r + 4\alpha - \alpha = 0 \leadsto \alpha^r + 3\alpha = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-3 \pm 3}{2} = 0, -3$$

$$r\Delta - r = -m$$

$$\boxed{m = 9}$$

$$\alpha^r + 4\alpha + 9 = 0 \quad \Delta = 14 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2} = \boxed{-1}, -5$$

$$3 - (-1) = 4$$

$$\alpha^r + 2\alpha - 15 = 0 \quad \Delta = 62 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{62}}{2} = \boxed{3}, -5$$

r