

نام ز نام خانوادگی: یارمن سنان با عنایت سرعی تلف شماره ۲۳ - لاس و هم صدر ب

$$y \in a(n+1)^r + q \xrightarrow[\binom{r}{n,1}]{\binom{r}{n,1}^N} a(n)^r + q = 1 \rightarrow 14a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{r}(x+1)^r + 9 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}x^r - \frac{1}{r}x + 9 \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{r}} y_2 = -\frac{1}{r}x^r - x + 1, a$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad m^2 - 1m - f > 0 \quad \frac{-f}{+} \quad \frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{1}{+} \rightarrow (-\infty, f) \cup (1, +\infty) \textcircled{1}$$

$$p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{p} > 0 \rightarrow m+4 > 0 \rightarrow m > -4 \text{ (5)}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \rightarrow (-4, -4)$$

$$S > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m}{r} < 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \text{ (5)}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \frac{-r_m + 1}{r} \cdot \frac{r}{r - m} \rightarrow q = r_m^r - am + 1 = 0$$

$$p_2 = \frac{r-m}{r} \quad S = \frac{-rm+1}{r} \quad \rightarrow rm^2 - am - V = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma m' - \alpha m - V = 0$$

$$m_{\pm} = \frac{\omega \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4}}{2}$$

ک چون $\Delta > 0$ - در صورت حلی لذارس $m = -1$ و $\Delta < 0$ می شود.

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 \times x_4 = -r$$

$$(\frac{1}{x_1 + n_y})^r = x_1^r + n_y^r + \underbrace{r x_1^{r-1} n_y}_{= 9} \rightarrow x_1^r + n_y^r = 9$$

$$S = n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1} + n_2^r + \frac{1}{n_2} \rightarrow n_1^r + n_2^r + \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2} \xrightarrow{\text{obtain}} \frac{x^r}{\lambda^r - \alpha \lambda - \gamma \beta}$$

$$x^2\sqrt{x} + 1 + \cancel{\sqrt{x^2}} - \cancel{\sqrt{x^2}} - \frac{1}{\cancel{\sqrt{x^2}}} \cancel{1} = 2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow x\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$x \sqrt[n]{x} \rightarrow x^n - 1 - nx = 0 \rightarrow \frac{n \pm \sqrt{n}}{n} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{n} \rightarrow 1 + \sqrt[n]{n} \\ \frac{n - \sqrt{n}}{n} \rightarrow 1 - \sqrt[n]{n} \end{array} \right\} + \left[\begin{array}{l} \mu \\ \mu \end{array} \right]_{\mu}$$

$$n_1 = 3n_2$$

$$3n_2 \times n_2 \rightarrow 3n_2^2 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow n_2^2 = \frac{4}{9} \begin{cases} n_2 = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow n_1 = 2 \quad 2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a = 8 \\ n_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow n_1 = -2 \rightarrow -2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow a = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2 \quad \boxed{2}$$

$$y = an^2 + (3+2a)n$$

از تابع کم‌ترین مقدار $\min$ را بیابیم $a > 0$

$$p = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3-2a}{a} > 0 \quad \begin{cases} \text{یک از ضرایب منفی و دیگری مثبت} \checkmark \\ \text{هر دو ضرایب مثبت یا منفی} \times \end{cases}$$

$$\text{مجموعه از ضرایب} \rightarrow \emptyset = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \leftarrow$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left(\frac{3}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{2}{-2} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$a \times b = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$y = 1 \rightarrow n^2 + 2n + 1 - b = n^2 + 2n - 3 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$2an^2 + an - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{بسیار ساده}} n_1, n_2 \rightarrow n_1 + n_2 = \frac{-a}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2n^2 - an + b = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{بسیار ساده}} (n_1 + 0.5), (n_2 + 0.5) \rightarrow s = n_1 + n_2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$2n^2 + n - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+32}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}, -1$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{c} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{-4}{4} \right] = [-1] = \boxed{-1}$$

$$p = -3 = \frac{b}{2} \rightarrow b = -6$$

$$2n \quad \text{و} \quad n_1, n_2$$

$$n^2 + 2n - 3m = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n \times n_2 = -3m \rightarrow n_2 = \frac{-3m}{n}$$

$$n^2 + 4n + m = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n \times n_2 = -m \rightarrow n_2 = \frac{-m}{n}$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 + 4n + m = n^2 + 2n - 3m$$

$$6n = -4m$$

$$n = -\frac{2}{3}m$$

$$n_2 - n_1 = \frac{-3m}{n} - \frac{-m}{n} = \frac{-2m}{n} = \boxed{2}$$