

$$y = ax^r + bx + c \quad \xrightarrow{(r,1)} a(r)^r + b(r) + c = 1 \Rightarrow 9a + 9a + c = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1 - 18a \Rightarrow c = \frac{17}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{ra} = -1 \Rightarrow \cancel{ra} = \cancel{b} \Rightarrow b = -1 \\ y = a(x+1)^r + 9 \Rightarrow a(r+1)^r + 9 = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = ax^r + 9a + c = 9$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}x^r - x + \frac{17}{r} = y$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4(r)(m+9) > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4rm - 36 > 0 \Rightarrow m = r \pm 2\sqrt{19}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x_1 + x_r > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{m}{r} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0, x_1 x_r > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+9}{r} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -9 \rightarrow -9 < m < 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{1} \cap \Rightarrow -9 < m < r - 2\sqrt{19}$$

$$rx^r + (r-1)x + r-1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow (r-1)^2 - 4(r)(r-1) > 0 \Rightarrow \overbrace{r^2 - 4rm + 4 + 4r - 4r}^{r^2 - 4rm + 4} > 0 \xrightarrow{m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4r^2 - 4r}}{2}} m_1 = \frac{4 + \sqrt{4r^2 - 4r}}{2}, m_2 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{4r^2 - 4r}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{r-1}{r} = \frac{1}{\frac{r-m}{r}} \Rightarrow -(r-1) = \frac{r}{r-m} \Rightarrow (r-1)(r-m) = rm - rm^2 - r + m = -rm^2 + 4m - r \Rightarrow$$

$$rm^2 - 4m + r = r \Rightarrow rm^2 - 4m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16r^2 + 4r}}{2r}$$

$$(x = x^r - 1 \Rightarrow x^r - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow S = 1, P = -1)$$

$$y_1 + y_r = \left(x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}\right) + \left(x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}\right) \Rightarrow y_1 + y_r = \left(x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x^r} + \frac{1}{x^r}\right) \Rightarrow y_1 + y_r = \frac{5}{r}$$

$$y_1 x y_r = \left(x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}\right)\left(x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}\right) \Rightarrow y_1 x y_r = \underbrace{(x^r x_r)^r}_{P^r = -4r} + \underbrace{x^r + x_r^r}_{S^r - P = 9} + \frac{1}{\underbrace{x^r x_r}_{\frac{1}{P} = -\frac{1}{r}}} \Rightarrow y_1 x y_r = -\frac{2r1}{r}$$

$$xy^r - 4xy - 2r1 = 0$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^r}} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^r} - 1\right) = 2\sqrt[3]{x} \xrightarrow{\div \sqrt[3]{x}} \left(\sqrt[3]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^r}} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right) = 2$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$x_1 = 3x_r$$

$$3x_r^2 - ax + c = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_r = \frac{a}{r} \quad (x_1, x_r = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow x_1 = 3x_r \Rightarrow$$

$$(3x_r) x_r = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow x_r^2 = \frac{r}{3} \Rightarrow x_r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r}{3}} \rightarrow x_1 = r, -r \quad \text{دالة } x_1 = r, x_r = \frac{r}{r} \text{ / دالة } x_1 = -r, x_r = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$a = 3(x_1 + x_r) \Rightarrow a = 3\left(r + \frac{r}{r}\right) \Rightarrow a = 1 / a_r = 3\left(-r + \left(-\frac{r}{r}\right)\right) = -1$$

$$|a_1 - a_r| = |1 - (-1)| = 19$$

$$y = ax^r + (r+1a)x$$

$$\textcircled{1} -\frac{b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{r+1a}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r}} \quad -\frac{r}{r} < a < 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} a > 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{1} \text{ استرشد } \rightarrow a \text{ مقلوب}$$

$$y = x^r + ax - r \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$y = -x^r - rx + b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{-r}{-r} = -1 \quad \left. \vphantom{-\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{-r}{-r} = -1} \right\} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = r}$$

$$y = x^r + rx - r \xrightarrow{y=1} x^r + rx - r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = -r$$

$$y = -x^r - rx + b \xrightarrow{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} 1 = -1 - r + b \Rightarrow b = r$$

$$a \times b = r \times r = 1$$

$$ran^r + an - 9 = 0 \rightarrow r_1, r_2 = -\frac{a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad r_1 \times r_2 = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$x_1 = r_1 + \frac{1}{r} \quad x_2 = r_2 + \frac{1}{r} \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{r}, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{b}{r} \quad (r_1 + \frac{1}{r}) + (r_2 + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$r_1 r_2 = -r, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow (r_1 + \frac{1}{r})(r_2 + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow r_1 r_2 + \frac{1}{r} r_1 + \frac{1}{r} r_2 + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r_1 r_2}{-r} + \frac{1}{r} (r_1 + r_2) + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -9$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = \left[\frac{1 \times -9}{r}\right] = [-115] = -r$$

$$x^r + rx - rm = x^r + 4x + m \Rightarrow rx = -4m \Rightarrow m = -x$$

$$x^r + 4x + m = 0 \xrightarrow{m=-x} x^r + 5x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -5 \rightarrow m = -x = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x^r + 4x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+5) \xrightarrow{\text{دالة}} x = -1$$

$$x^r + rx - rm = 0 \xrightarrow{m=5} x^r + rx - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+5)(x-2) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{دالة}} x = 2$$

$$r - (-1) = r$$