

$$y = a(n+1)^2 + 9 \xrightarrow{(1,1)} a(1)^2 + 9 = 1 \Rightarrow 14a = -8 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{7}(n+1)^2 + 9 \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{7}n^2 - \frac{8}{7}n + 9\frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{7}n^2 - n + 14$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 12m - 48 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(1)(-48)}}{2(1)}$$

$$\frac{(m-12)(m+4)}{+12 \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow -4} \quad (-\infty, -4) \cup (12, +\infty) \quad I$$

$$P > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m+4}{7} > 0 \Rightarrow m+4 > 0 \Rightarrow m > -4 \quad II$$

$$S > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{7} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{7} < 0 \Rightarrow m < 0 \quad III$$

$$I, II, III \Rightarrow (-4, -4)$$

$$\frac{y_{m+1}}{7} = \frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow \frac{-y_{m+1}}{7} = \frac{7}{7-m} \Rightarrow 9 = 7m^2 - 12m + 4 \quad \text{سؤال 3}$$

$$7m^2 - 12m - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 4(7)(-4)}}{14} \Rightarrow \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{208}}{14} = \frac{12 \pm 4\sqrt{13}}{14} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{13}}{7}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{12}{14} = \frac{6}{7} \checkmark$
 $\rightarrow -1 \times \text{O.D.E}$
 $\rightarrow \Delta < 0$

سؤال 4

$$x^2 - 5x - n = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 5 \quad / \quad x_1 x_2 = -n$$

$$P = (x^2 + \frac{1}{m_1})(x^2 + \frac{1}{m_2}) = (x^2 + \frac{1}{m_1 m_2})^2 + \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} = -10, 20$$

$$S = m_1^2 + \frac{1}{m_1} + m_2^2 + \frac{1}{m_2} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{m_1 m_2} + \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2 + (m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2} = \frac{12 + 20}{12, 20}$$

$$n \text{ values} \Rightarrow x^2 - 12, 20x - 10, 20 \xrightarrow{\times c} 7x^2 - 12x - 221$$

$$n\sqrt[n]{n} + 1 + \sqrt[n]{n^2} - \sqrt[n]{n^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} - 1 = 2\sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow \text{سوال ۱}$$

$$2\sqrt[n]{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} - 2\sqrt[n]{n} = 0$$

$$x\sqrt[n]{n^2} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2+2}{2} \rightarrow 1+1 \rightarrow 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{2-2}{2} \rightarrow 1-1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right.$$

$$n_1 = 2n_2$$

سوال ۲

$$n_1 \times n_2 \Rightarrow n_1^2 = \frac{9}{n_2} \quad n_1^2 = \frac{9}{n_2} \rightarrow n_2 = \frac{9}{n_1^2} \quad n_1 = 2$$

$$2 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \quad a = 1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 19$$

$$n_2 = -\frac{9}{n_1^2} \quad n_1 = -2$$

$$-2 - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{9}{4} \quad a = -1$$

$$y = an^2 + (r+ra)n \quad I \ a > 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{min}$$

سوال ۳

$$P = \dots \rightarrow S > 0 \quad \frac{-r-ra}{a} > 0$$

نمبر از خاصیت ۳
بزرگ

$$\frac{-r}{a} \rightarrow (-\frac{r}{a}, 0) \quad I, II \rightarrow I \cap II = \emptyset$$

همواره از خاصیت ۳ می گذرد

$$\frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{r}{-r} = \frac{-a}{r} \rightarrow a=r$$

سوال ١

$$a \cdot b = r \cdot \epsilon = r$$

$$y=1 \xrightarrow{\text{علاقة}} n^r + m + 1 - b = n^r + m - r \quad b = \epsilon$$

$$ra n^r + an - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نفس}} n_1, n_2 \rightarrow n_1 + n_2 = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r} \text{ قال}$$

$$r n^r - a n + b = 0 \rightarrow (n_1 + \dots + d), (n_2 + \dots + d) \rightarrow S = \frac{-1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \quad a=1$$

$$\rightarrow n^r + m - a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{\epsilon} a}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{r}{r} \text{ (نفسه)} \\ -r \end{cases} \rightarrow r, 1/\Delta$$

$$p = -r = \frac{b}{r} \quad b = -r \quad \left[\frac{ab}{\epsilon} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{-r}{\epsilon} \right] \rightarrow -r$$

سوال ١

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{نفسه} \\ \text{نفسه} \end{matrix} \right\} n_1, n_2$$

$$n^r + m - r m = 0 \rightarrow n \times n_r = -r m$$

$$n_r = \frac{-r m}{n}$$

$$n^r + m + m = 0$$

$$n \times n_r = m \rightarrow n_r = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$n^r + m + m = n^r + m - r m \quad \epsilon n = \epsilon m \quad n = -m$$

$$n_r - n_r = \frac{-r m}{n} - \frac{m}{n} = \frac{-\epsilon m}{n} = \epsilon$$