

یک آنوری - دهم B

$$y = \alpha x^r + b x + c \quad A = (-1, 9) \quad B = (3, 1)$$

$$\frac{-b}{r\alpha} = -1 \rightarrow r\alpha = b *$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow \alpha - b + c = 9 \xrightarrow{*} c - \alpha = 9 \rightarrow c = \alpha + 9$$

$$x = 3 \rightarrow 9\alpha + 3b + c = 1 \Rightarrow 9\alpha + 3\alpha + \alpha = -1 \Rightarrow 13\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{13} \begin{matrix} \nearrow b = -1 \\ \searrow c = \frac{12}{13} \end{matrix}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{13} x^r - x + \frac{12}{13}$$

$$+ \frac{0}{-} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \alpha > 0 \quad \textcircled{11} \Delta > 0 \quad \textcircled{12} \leq > 0 \quad \textcircled{2} p > 0$$

$$y = rx^r + mx + m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^r - 1m - 4 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m-1)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

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

$$\frac{m+4}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m+4 > 0 \rightarrow m > -4$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in (-4, -1)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (km-1)^r - 1r(r-m) > 0 \rightarrow km^r - km + 1 - r^2 + 1rm > 0$$

$$km^r + 1m - r^2 > 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 14x_1 r^2}}{r} = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{r}$$

$$\frac{-r-\sqrt{r^2}}{r} \quad \frac{-r+\sqrt{r^2}}{r} \quad m > \frac{-r+\sqrt{r^2}}{r}, \quad m < \frac{-r-\sqrt{r^2}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} \quad (*)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot \beta} \rightarrow \frac{-rm}{r} = \frac{r}{r-m} \rightarrow r - rm - m + rm^r = 9 \rightarrow rm^r - \alpha m - v = 0$$

$$(rm - v)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = -1 / \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$x^r - x - F = 0 \rightarrow S = x_1 + x_r = 1 \quad -F$$

$$\rightarrow P = x_1 \cdot x_r = -F$$

$$S'_r = x_r^r + x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_r} = S^r - P \Rightarrow P + \frac{S}{P} = 1 - P_x(-\varepsilon) \times 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} =$$

$$1 \cdot P_0 - \frac{1}{F} = \frac{\Delta 1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$P'_r = \left(x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1}\right) \left(x_1^r - \frac{1}{x_r}\right) = (x_r x_1)^r + x_r^r + x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_1 \cdot x_r} =$$

$$= -\varepsilon F + 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{F} = -\Delta \Delta - \frac{1}{F} = \frac{-\varepsilon \varepsilon 1}{F} \quad x^r - Sx + P = x^r - \frac{\Delta 1}{F} x - \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon 1}{F}$$

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

$$x^r - rx - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_r = r$$

$$\mu x^r - \alpha x + F = 0, \quad \alpha \cdot \mu \alpha = \frac{F}{\mu} \rightarrow \mu \alpha^r = \frac{F}{\mu} \rightarrow \alpha^r = \frac{F}{\mu} \quad -F$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{r}{\mu} \quad \alpha = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

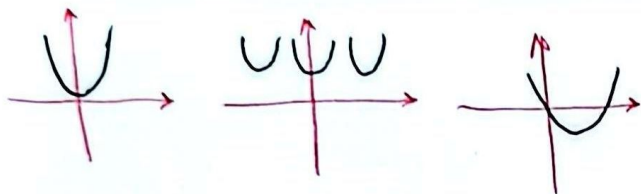
$$S_r = -r - \frac{r}{\mu} = \left(\frac{-\Delta}{\mu}\right) \leftarrow \mu \alpha = -r \Delta$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - (-1) = +19$$

$$\mu \alpha = r \rightarrow S_r = r + \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{\mu}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$



$$y = ax^2 + (r+ra)x - r$$

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$$S = -\frac{(r+ra)}{a}$$

$$\frac{-r/r}{-1+1} \rightarrow a \in [-\frac{r}{r}, 0)$$

$$r+ra=0$$

$$I a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$II a > 0$$

$$y = -x^2 - rx + b$$

$$y = x^2 + ax - r \rightarrow y = x^2 + rx - r$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = r$$

$$1 = x^2 + rx - r \rightarrow x^2 + rx - r = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow -1-r+b=1 \rightarrow b=r$$

$$x=-1 \rightarrow -1+r+b=1 \rightarrow b=r$$

$$ab = r \cdot r = r^2$$

$$rx^2 - ax + b = 0$$

$$a + \frac{1}{r}, \beta + \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$P = (a + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta = \alpha\beta - r = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow b = -r$$

$$rx^2 + ax - r = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r}: \alpha, \beta \quad S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r} \quad P = \alpha\beta = \frac{-r}{ra} = -r$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-r \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{r}{r} \end{bmatrix} = -r$$

$$x^2 + rx + m = 0$$

$$x^2 + rx - r = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r}: \alpha, \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{r}: \alpha, m$$

$$S = \alpha + m = \frac{-a}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -r$$

$$P = \alpha m = \frac{-r}{ra} = -r$$

$$\alpha = -r, \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow -r - m = -r - \beta \rightarrow m - \beta = r - r = 0$$