

1a, 1a

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{r} (x_2 v)^r + 9$$

$$y = a(x_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9 \xrightarrow{(x_2, 1)} y = a(x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9 = 14a + 9$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{p}{m} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow b^p \cdot c(a) \rightarrow m^{p-c(p)}(m+a) \\
 & m^p \wedge m^{-c(a)} \rightarrow (m-1^p)(m+a^p) \rightarrow \frac{-p}{-p} \frac{1^p}{1^p} \\
 & \frac{p}{m} \rightarrow p \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-p}{-p} \frac{1^p}{1^p} \text{ (1)} \quad \text{1/8} \\
 & \frac{m+a^p}{p} \rightarrow m \rightarrow \frac{-p}{-p} \text{ (2)} \quad \text{(1) \wedge (2)} \rightarrow \frac{-p}{-p} \frac{1^p}{1^p}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta) \circ$$

$$(v_m - 1)^r \cdot f(v) (v - m) \circ$$

$$f_m^r + 1_{m-1}) \circ$$

$$\Delta \geq f \cdot f(f) (-1)_{2m} v \circ$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 \pm 4}}{2} \times \text{مقیاسی تبدیلی}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{b} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{cf}{a}$$

$$\frac{1 - v_m}{v} = \frac{v}{v - m}$$

$$v_m^r - 2m \cdot v \geq 0$$

$$\Delta \geq v_0 - f(v) (-v) \geq 1$$

$$\frac{m}{m} \frac{2 \pm 9}{5} \rightarrow m \geq \frac{1}{f} \times \boxed{m \geq -1}$$

(1/28)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1^p - x_2^p = 0 \\
 & S z_1, p z_1 - f \\
 & x_1^p - x_2^p + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \\
 & (x_1 + x_2)^p - f(x_1 x_2)(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \\
 & = 1 - 3(-f)(1) - \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2}{f} \\
 & (x_1^p - \frac{1}{x_1})(x_2^p - \frac{1}{x_2}) \\
 & (x_1 x_2)^p + (x_1 x_2)(x_1^p + x_2^p) \\
 & \cdot (-f)^p + (-f)(1 - 2(-f)) + (\frac{-1}{f}) = \frac{-3}{f} \\
 & \rightarrow \frac{2}{f} - \frac{3}{f} = -\frac{1}{f} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})^2 (\sqrt[3]{x} + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) = \sqrt[3]{x} \\ & x - \sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}^2 - \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} - 1 = \sqrt[3]{x} \\ & \sqrt[3]{x}^2 - \sqrt[3]{x} + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi_1 = \chi_2 \quad \chi_1' - \chi_2' = 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} S &= \frac{a}{r} \\ P &= \frac{f}{r} \end{aligned} \right. \quad \chi_1' - \frac{a}{r} \chi_2 + \frac{f}{r} = 0 \\ & \Delta = 0 \quad \frac{a'}{a} - f(1) \left(\frac{f}{r} \right) = \frac{a'}{a} - \frac{f^2}{a} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} a' = 2rf \rightarrow a = 2rf \\ \uparrow \\ \text{1/20} \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a < 0 \text{ (I)} \\ p \geq 0 \checkmark \\ s) \Rightarrow \frac{-w - r_a}{1} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -w > r_a \\ \frac{-w}{1} > a \text{ (III)} \end{matrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-a}{c} = \frac{r}{-r} \rightarrow \frac{ra}{a} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow ab = r \cdot r = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{r} + x_r \rightarrow x_1 \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} (x_r \frac{r}{r}) + \frac{x_r \frac{r}{r}}{-a}$
 $x_r = \frac{1}{r} + x_r \frac{r}{r}$
 $s_1 = \frac{a}{r} \quad \left| \quad s_r = \frac{-a}{r} \right.$
 $p_1 = \frac{b}{r} \quad \left| \quad p_r = -r \right.$
 $\frac{a}{r} \frac{r}{r} = 1 + \frac{-a}{r} \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 + r b = -11$
 $\frac{a}{r} = 1$
 $\left[\frac{a}{r} \quad b \right] = \left[\frac{-d}{r} \right] = \frac{-11}{-1} \quad b = -d$

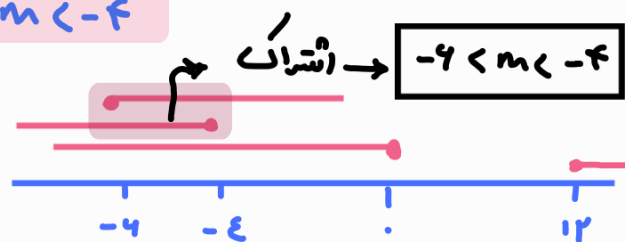
$$\begin{cases} r^4 + 4r + m = 0 \\ r^4 + r - m = 0 \\ r^4 + m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4(1)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 16 > 0$$

$$(m-12)(m+4) > 0 \rightarrow m > 12 \quad \cup \quad m < -4$$

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

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



$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{1-2m}{r} = \frac{r}{r-m} \rightarrow 2m^2 - 2m - r = 0$$

$$(m+1)(2m-r) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{2} \quad \cup \quad m = -1$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow 2m^2 - 2m + r \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \times \text{ غلط}$$

$$m = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow 2m^2 + 4m - \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} \quad \checkmark$$

قطعه ریشه دارد!

$$x^2 - x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow S = 1, P = -4$$

$$S' = (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) \leadsto S' = S^2 - 2SP + \frac{S}{P} = (1)^2 - (2)(-4) + \frac{1}{-4} = \frac{-21}{4}$$

$$P' = (x_1 x_2)^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \rightarrow P' = P^2 + S^2 - 2SP + \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P' = (-4)^2 + 1 - 2(-4) - \frac{1}{-4} = -16 + 9 - \frac{1}{-4} = \frac{-21}{4}$$

$$x^2 - S'x + P' = x^2 - \frac{21}{4}x - \frac{21}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = t \rightarrow (t + \frac{1}{t} + 1)(t-1) = t^2 - t + t - \frac{1}{t} + t - 1 = \frac{t^2-1}{t}$$

$$\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \rightarrow x^2-1=2x \rightarrow x^2-2x-1=0 \leadsto S = \frac{-(-2)}{1} = 2$$

$$\rho = \alpha\beta = \alpha \times \sqrt{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \rightarrow \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta = \pm \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$\delta = \alpha + \beta = \sqrt{\alpha} + \alpha = \sqrt{\alpha} = \sqrt{\alpha} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\alpha} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \rightsquigarrow \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1$$

اصناف مقادیرهای α برابر ۱۶ است

$$۱) \rightarrow \alpha > 0$$

۱. $\alpha > 0$ سهم منفی دارد

با توجه به معادله سهمی از مبدا مرکز دایره برای این

$$۲) \rightarrow \delta > 0 \quad \frac{-2\alpha - 3}{\alpha} > 0 \quad \frac{-10}{-1+1} = -10 < \alpha < 0$$

۲. دایره‌های مثبت و دایره‌های منفی صفر داشته باشد

استراک این دوباره می‌است پس غیر ممکن است از ناحیه سوم عبور نکنند!

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + ax - 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{a}{2} \\ -x^2 - 2x + b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{-2} \end{cases} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x^2 + 2x - 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3 \rightsquigarrow M(-3, 1) \\ \rightarrow x = 1 \rightsquigarrow N(1, 1)$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b \xrightarrow{x=-3} -9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{ab = 8}$$