

$$-\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a(n+1)^r + q = y \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} n^r - n - \frac{1}{r} + q = \boxed{-\frac{1}{r} n^r - n + \lambda, \lambda}$$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon(r)(m + \epsilon) = m^2 - \Lambda m - \epsilon \Lambda > 0 \rightarrow (m - \Lambda r)(m + \epsilon) > 0$
 $\rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{r} > 0 \rightarrow -m > 0 \rightarrow m < 0$
 $P = \frac{c}{a} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m + \epsilon}{r} > 0 \rightarrow m + \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow m > -\epsilon$
 $\Rightarrow (-\infty, -\epsilon) \cup (1, \infty)$
 $\Rightarrow (-\epsilon, -\epsilon)$

$\Delta > 0$ $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4)}}{2 \cdot (-3)}$ $(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4) < 0$ $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 48}}{-6}$ $(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4) > 0$ $m = \frac{v}{r}$ $s = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow sp = 1 = \frac{-b}{a} \times \frac{c}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow -bc = a^2$ $(m+1)(m-v) - (m-1)(m-v) = 0$

$$5 = (n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1}) + (n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1}) + \frac{1}{n_1 n_1} = \frac{51}{5}$$

$$(n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1})(n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1}) = \frac{51}{5}$$

$$= (n_1 n_1)^r + n_1^r + n_1^r + \frac{1}{n_1 n_1} = (-f) + \frac{9}{(-2(-5))} + \frac{1}{(-5)} = \frac{-21}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a + \frac{1}{a} + 1)(a - 1) & \quad a_1 + a_r = \cancel{1\sqrt{a}} + \cancel{1\sqrt{a}} = \boxed{2} \\ \rightarrow a^r - \cancel{a} + \cancel{1} - \frac{1}{a} + \cancel{a} - 1 & = a^r - \frac{1}{a} = a\sqrt{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = r\sqrt{a} \\ a^r\sqrt{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - r\sqrt{a} & = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{div}} a^r - 1 - r\sqrt{a} = 0 \quad a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = r\beta \rightarrow$$

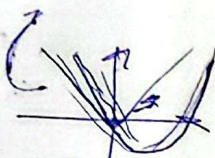
$$\Delta > 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{e}{r} = r\beta\beta = r\beta^2 = \frac{e}{r}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{e}{r} \rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{e}{r}$$

$$\Delta = (-1) = -19$$

$$\alpha > 0$$



استرین
همواره از این فرم عبور می کند

$$y = r \sin \alpha$$

از این فرم می توان دید که

$$-\frac{e}{r} \leq \frac{c}{a} \leq \frac{e}{r}$$

فرض کنیم که این فرم را داشته باشیم
پس $\rho = 0$ می شود

$$\Rightarrow S \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{e}{r} \geq \frac{c}{a}$$

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

$$\frac{e}{r} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$-r^2 + r \sin \alpha + b = 1 \rightarrow r^2 + (r \sin \alpha - b) = -1$$

$$r^2 + r \sin \alpha - r = 1$$

$$r^2 + r \sin \alpha + 1 - b = r^2 + r \sin \alpha - r$$

$$b = e$$

$$ab = r \sin \alpha = 1$$

$$r \sin \alpha + a \sin \alpha + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$r \sin^2 \alpha + a \sin \alpha - e = 0 \rightarrow \alpha, \beta \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{-e}{r} = -r$$

$$\left\{ \frac{ab}{e} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{-e}{e} \right\} = -1$$

$$\alpha = -r \quad b = -e$$

$$S_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = -e$$

$$S_r = \alpha_r + \beta_r = -r$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_r$$

$$S_1 - S_r = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 - \alpha_r - \beta_r$$

$$|\beta_1 - \beta_r| = 1 - e - (-r) = 1 - e + r$$

$$e$$