

تکلیف شما کاملاً مشابه رساله‌های است

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صفر

$$\frac{+b}{2a} = -1 \Rightarrow b = -2a$$

د

$$x = 1 \\ y = 1$$

$$\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = 9$$

$$1 = 9a + \frac{3}{4}b + c$$

$$1 = 12a + c$$

$$-b^2 + 4ac = 36a$$

$$-4a^2 + 4ac = 36a$$

$$4a(-a + c) = 36a$$

$$-a + c = 9$$

$$-12a + c = -1$$

$$-14a = -1$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{14} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{2}{7}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{14}x^2 - \frac{2}{7}x + \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}$$

$$\frac{-m}{2} > 0$$

$$m < 0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\frac{m+4}{2} > 0$$

$$m > -4 \quad \text{III}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2$$

$$8 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} > 0$$

$$p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} > 0$$

$$-f(2)(m+4) > 0$$

$$m^2 - 8m + 16 > 0$$

$$(m-4)(m+4) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + & + & + & + & + \\ + & + & + & + & + \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, -4) \cup (4, \infty)$$

$$(0, -4)$$

(2)

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{1} + \lambda$$

④

$$1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$0 = (\lambda + m)(\lambda - m)$$

$$0 = 31 - 112 - 111$$

$$= \sqrt{m^2 - m^2}$$

$$b = m + r + r_m - m = a$$

$$q = (1+m)(1-m)$$

$$\frac{r}{r-m} = \frac{\frac{r}{r-m}}{1} = \frac{r}{-rm+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \beta} = \alpha + \beta$$

$\angle A$

α, β

$$r = m + (1-m)r$$

५ मि १०

$$\lambda \frac{1}{r} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{2} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 11 \\ 212-12 \end{array}$$

③

$$\left(\frac{t^r + 1 + t}{t} \right) (t - 1) = r \sqrt{t}$$

$$k \frac{(b^r + 1 + t)(t-1)}{t} = k \frac{b^r - 1}{t} = k \frac{b^r - 1}{t}$$

6-10-17. Hotel

14 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 -a &= \lambda \\
 a &= -\lambda \\
 -a &\leq -\lambda \\
 a &= \lambda
 \end{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow -\lambda - \lambda \\ &\rightarrow -\lambda - \lambda \\ &\rightarrow -\lambda - \lambda \\ &\rightarrow -\lambda - \lambda \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$q^p - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$\mu_n - a_{n+k} = 0.$$

$$y'' - ay + 1x = 0$$

$$\mu(a) - \mu(b) = 0$$

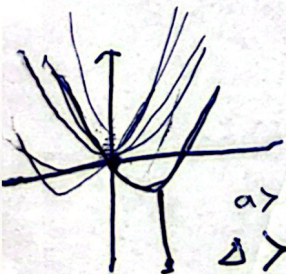
$$+y + r \cdot \frac{1}{2} - y, -y \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K_{\alpha} - G_{\alpha} + K = -$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{12} &= r_{11} - r_{22} \\ r_{12} &= r_{11} - r_{22} \\ r_{12} &= r_{11} - r_{22} \end{aligned}$$

✓

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$



قصہ حالت
a > 0

$\Delta \gamma$
 $\Delta \gamma$
 $\Delta \gamma$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$w = -r_a$$

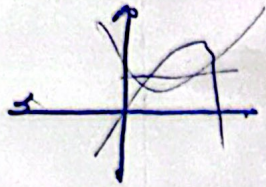
$$-\frac{r}{r} = a$$

$$(r_u + r_a)^y$$

$$r_a = -\frac{1}{12} X$$

$$+ \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{-r - r_a}{a} > 0$$



$$\frac{-a}{r} = \frac{2 \text{ محلولات}}{-2}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} 2a &= 4 \\ a &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 - 2x + b &= 1 \\ + \quad x^2 + 2x - 2 &= 1 \\ \hline b - 2 &= 3 \\ b &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} ab &= 4 \times 5 = 20 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (1)$$

(2)

$$\frac{a}{r} = \frac{-q}{r} + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} x^2 - ax + b &= x^2 - 2x + b \\ 2ax + an - 4 & \quad -1/2 \\ x^2 + x - 4 & \quad r' \\ x^2 + x - 12 & \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{a}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$\frac{a+1}{r} = 1$$

$$a+1=r$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

$$(x+4)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -4 \rightarrow -r \\ x &= 3 \rightarrow \frac{r}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 12$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{q}{r} \right] = 1 \quad \begin{aligned} x^2 - 5x + 12 &= x^2 - \frac{1}{r}x - 12x - 2 \\ -2x^2 + x + (4) - b \end{aligned}$$

حل المسألة

(12)

$$\cancel{x} + \cancel{r}m = \cancel{r}m = \cancel{x} + \cancel{r}m + m$$

~~الخاتمة =~~

$\alpha = \text{نصف قطر}$

$$\cancel{x} + 4\alpha + m = \cancel{x} + 2\alpha - r m$$

$$r \alpha = -r m$$

$$\alpha = -m$$

~~-m~~

$$m^2 - r m - r m = 0$$

$\alpha = -\alpha$, $\int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$ $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$ $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$ $m^2 - \alpha m = 0$

$$m(m - \alpha) = 0$$

$$\sim (n + \alpha)(n - r) \sim n^2 + r n - r \alpha$$

$$\sim m = \alpha \text{ لـ } m = 0$$

$$(n + \alpha)(n + 1) \sim n^2 + 4n + \alpha$$