

19, 20

(1) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$

$$\vec{f} = a(x-h)^p + k \rightarrow a(x+1)^p + 9$$

$$-1 = k$$

$$\vec{f} = -\frac{1}{x} (x^2 + 1)^p + 9$$

$$\vec{f} = -\frac{1}{x} (x^2 + 1)^p + 9 \rightarrow \vec{f} = -\frac{1}{x} x^2 - x + \frac{1}{x} + 9$$

$$x^2 + mx + m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + mx + m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 4(m+9) \geq 0$$

$$m^2 + 14m + 36 \leq 0 \rightarrow (m+2)(m+18) \leq 0$$

$$m \in [-18, -2]$$



$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{m}{1} = -m \geq 0$$

$$-9 < m < -1$$

(1, 20) (10)

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{p-m}{p}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{p-m}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow -(p-m)(p-m) = 9$$

$$m = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{p}{p}$$

$$m = \frac{p+9}{p}$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = -1$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^p = \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right)^p = ?$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^p = \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right)^p \Rightarrow x_1^p + x_2^p + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = 9 - 9 + 9 - \frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^p - \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} = 9 - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\vec{f} = x^2 - \frac{1}{x} x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f = \sqrt[n]{n} \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} \left(f^r + \frac{1}{f^r} + 1 \right) (f^r - 1) = r f \quad (2) \quad (3)$$

$$\xrightarrow{f} (f^r - 1) + r + (f^r - 1) \frac{1}{f^r + (f^r - 1)} = \frac{(f^r - 1)(f^r + 1)}{f^r + (f^r - 1)} \Rightarrow (f^r + f^r) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{f^r}\right) + (f^r - 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$u^r - 2u - 1 = 0 \quad f^r = u \quad f^r - 2 + \frac{1}{f^r} = 0 \quad \leftarrow f^r = u \quad \leftarrow f^r - \frac{1}{f^r} = 2$$

$$u = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{2} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} f^r = 1 + \sqrt{r} \rightarrow f = \sqrt[17]{1 + \sqrt{r}} \\ f^r = 1 - \sqrt{r} \rightarrow f = \sqrt[17]{1 - \sqrt{r}} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x = f^r \\ u = \frac{r}{f^r} \end{matrix} \right\} \quad x_1 + x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{r} + 1 - \sqrt{r} = 2 \quad (3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{r} \quad , \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\text{جواب: } x_1 = r x_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad x_1 + x_2 = r x_1 + x_2 = r x_1 = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{a}{r^2} \quad , \quad x_1 = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{r} \times \frac{a}{r^2} = \frac{a^2}{r^3} \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{r^3} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a^2 = r^4 = 7 \quad a = \sqrt[4]{7} \quad |1 + \sqrt{17}| = 19 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a > 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, b < 0 \\ a, b > 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow a x^r + (r + a) x \rightarrow x(a x + r + a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x) > 0 \quad a < 0 \quad (x < 0) \\ & f(x) < 0 \quad a < 0 \quad (x > 0) \end{aligned} \rightarrow x(a x + r + a) > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x = -\frac{r+a}{a} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=-\frac{r+a}{a} \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \text{بدرستی}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{فرض از صفا صغه } a \text{ بایه مثبت باشد از صفا صغه} \\ & \text{نکته: } a > 0 \quad (1) \quad a > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = x^r + a x - r \rightarrow x^r + a x - r = 0$$

$$f = -x^r - r a + b \rightarrow -x^r - r a + b - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^r + r a - b + 1 = 0$$

$$x^r + a x - r = x^r + r a - b + 1 \rightarrow a x - r = r a - b + 1 \rightarrow (a - r) x = r - b$$

$$a - r = 0 \rightarrow a = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$0 = r - b = b - r$$

$$a b = r \times r = r^2$$

$$-\frac{a}{r} = \frac{r}{-r} \rightarrow \boxed{a, r}$$

$$1 = x^r + r a - r \rightarrow (x + r)(x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - A(1, 1) \\ x = r - B(-r, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{b = r} \leftarrow 1 = -9 + 4 + b$$

$$\boxed{a b = 1}$$

معادلات اولی :

$$\begin{cases} paq^2 + am - q = 0 \end{cases}$$

رابطه بین متغیرها :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{1}{p} + q_1 + \frac{1}{p} \\ x_1 + x_2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$S = paq^2 - aqx + b$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{a}{p} = -\frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{p}{q}, x_1, x_2 = \frac{b}{p}$$

$$\text{مثلاً: } (x_1 + \frac{1}{p})(x_2 + \frac{1}{p}) = x_1x_2 + \frac{(x_1+x_2)}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x_1x_2 + \frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x_1x_2 = -\frac{2}{p}$$

$$(x_1 + \frac{1}{p})(x_2 + \frac{1}{p}) = -\frac{q}{pa} = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x_1x_2 + \frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x_1x_2 = -\frac{2}{p}$$

$$b \rightarrow x_1x_2 = \frac{b}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{p} - \frac{p}{p} = \frac{p}{p} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{ab}{p} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-9}{p} \right] = \frac{p}{p} = 1$$

معادله دوم :

$$K^2 + rK - pm = 0 \Rightarrow pm = K^2 + rK \Rightarrow m = \frac{K^2 + rK}{p}$$

$$m = \frac{K^2 + rK}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{(-\omega)^2 + r(-\omega)}{p} = \frac{p\omega - 1\omega}{p} = \omega$$

$$x_1 + r_1x_2 + pm = x_1^2 + rx_1 - \omega = 0$$

$$x_1 = K = -\omega \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow -\omega + x_2 = -\frac{p}{q}$$

$$x_1^2 + rx_1 + m = x_1^2 + rx_1 + \omega = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$x_1 = -\omega$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow -\omega + x_2 = -\frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow x_2 = -1$$

$$x_1 : x_2 = p : (-1) = p$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$P = \alpha\beta = \frac{p}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{1}{p} + 1 = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow a = p \\ P = (\alpha + \beta)(\beta + \gamma) = -\frac{p}{q} = \frac{b}{p} \Rightarrow b = -p \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{p} \right] = [-p]$$