

بررسی

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1

$$m = -1$$

$$a - b + c = 9$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{r} = \textcircled{b - 1}$$

$$m, r$$

$$\Rightarrow (a + b) \neq -1$$

$$9 = a + b + c = 1$$

$$a - b + c = 9 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} + 1 + c = 9$$

$$-\frac{b}{r} - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow b = -2$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + c = 9 \Rightarrow c = \frac{10}{r} \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{n} - \frac{10}{r} = 0$$

$$\Delta: m^2 - 10m - 10 = 0$$

$$9 \pm 10 \Rightarrow m = \frac{19}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{19} \\ \text{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{10}{-1} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{10}{-1} > 0 \Rightarrow m > 0$$

$$\frac{1 - 2m}{2} = \frac{r}{r - m} \Rightarrow 2m^2 - 10m + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 2m^2 - 10m - 10 = 0$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \omega \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \Delta$$

$$m = \frac{\omega + 1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{1} \\ \text{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{نیز به قبل 1}$$

$$m_v + \frac{1}{n_1} = B$$

$$A + B = \frac{1}{m_v} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{r}{m_v} + \frac{r}{n_1}$$

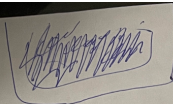
$$m_1 + m_v = 1 \quad m_1, m_v \in \mathbb{R} \quad m_1^r + \frac{1}{m_v} = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_v + m_1}{m_v m_1} = m_1^r + m_v^r \Rightarrow \left| m - \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} \right| \quad AB = \left(\frac{1}{m_v} + m_1^r \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + m_v^r \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1^r m_v^r = -9 \Rightarrow m_1^r + m_v^r = (m_1 + m_v)^r - m_1 m_v = 1 - (-1) = 0$$

$$AB = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 9 - 9 \left(\frac{-2r}{\epsilon} \right)$$

$$-f m^r + \omega / (n + v r)$$



$$\frac{(\sqrt[n]{x} + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1)(\sqrt[n]{x} - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{x}}$$

$$= x \sqrt[n]{x} \mid m - (1 + m) = m^x - m - 1 = 0 \quad (S. 1)$$

$$P \propto \beta^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \propto \frac{1}{\mu} \int \alpha^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \frac{1}{\mu} \quad S. 2 + \beta = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad (S. 1)$$

$$n = -t \quad G(t) \propto (t + a)^{-\mu} \propto a^{-\mu} t^{-\mu} \quad t) \propto \frac{(t + a)^{-\mu}}{da} \quad \text{for } a \propto \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{-b}{\mu} \propto \frac{-a}{\mu} \Rightarrow a \propto \mu \quad n^x + m - x = 1 \quad \text{for } a \propto \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{a}{\mu} + \frac{a}{\mu} = 1 \quad \frac{a}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu} = 1 \quad (a, 1) \quad \frac{-a}{\mu} = \frac{-a}{\mu} \quad \frac{b}{\mu} = \frac{b}{\mu}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_A &= \mathcal{H}_B + \mathcal{H}_C \\ \mathcal{H}_B &= \mathcal{H}_C + \mathcal{H}_D \end{aligned} \right\} \mathcal{H}_A = \mathcal{H}_B + \mathcal{H}_C + \mathcal{H}_D$$