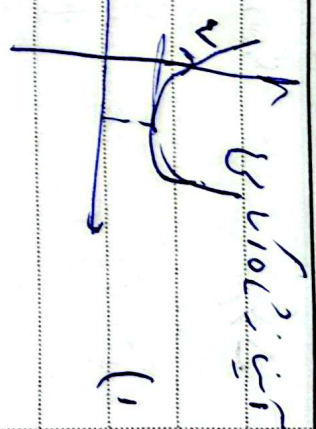
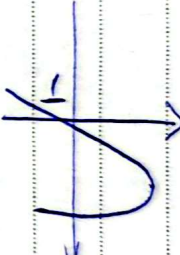


$$ii) \left| \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow r \right| \frac{-(n-r)}{r} = r$$


$$r) \left| \frac{-b}{ra} = r \right| \frac{-\Delta}{ra} = -r$$


$$iii) \Delta \rightarrow (m+1)^r - n \left(\frac{1}{r} m + r \right) \rightarrow (m+r)(m-r) \rightarrow (\infty)^r \rightarrow -r$$

$$iv) \Delta = 0 \rightarrow h(r) (n-r) = 0 \quad m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$e) \Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m+r)(m-r) < 0 \quad (-\infty, r)$$

$$v) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$vi) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-r} \rightarrow (r, \infty)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow S < 0 \rightarrow 1 < m < r \quad (m \in (0, r))$$

$$v) \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-r} \rightarrow (-\infty, r) \quad S < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r m - r}{m-r} \rightarrow \left\{ n \frac{r}{m-r} \right\} \rightarrow (-1, r)$$

$$vii) \Delta < 0 \rightarrow 10(m-r) < 0 \rightarrow (n+r) < 0 \rightarrow m < r$$

$$viii) \frac{-b}{ra} = -r \rightarrow \frac{r m + r}{r m - r} \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\Delta \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \left(\left(\frac{r}{r} \right) \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) \right) \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \neq 0 \quad (u)$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha > 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha > 1 \\ \sin \alpha < -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} (r_n - r) = 0 \\ r_n^2 - r_n + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \end{cases} \quad m = \frac{r}{r} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow (r_n + r)^2 = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{r}{r} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(r_{n+1})(n-1)(n+1)(r_n-0)}{-(n+1)(n+1)} \quad (u)$$

$$-4nr + 12m \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{ca} = \frac{r \cdot 9}{r^2} = 1 \neq 0 \checkmark$$

$$p = \frac{r}{m} \quad r \left(\frac{m+r}{r} \right) = 0 \left(-\frac{r}{m} \right) + v \quad (v)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r_m + u}{m} = \frac{v m - 1}{m} \Rightarrow$$

$$r_m^2 + 4m = v m^2 - 10m \rightarrow 14m = r_m^2 - 4m = m^2 \rightarrow$$

$$m(m-r) = 0 \rightarrow m = r$$

$$\rightarrow m = r \checkmark \rightarrow r_m^2 - 4m + 10 = 0$$

$$-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta} \rightarrow \frac{r \pm \sqrt{16}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow r \pm \sqrt{16}$$

$$\left(\frac{r + \sqrt{16}}{r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{r - \sqrt{16}}{r} \right)^2 = \frac{\Delta r}{1u} = \left(\frac{r^2}{r} \right) = \frac{16}{r}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = r \rightarrow \alpha^2 \beta^2 = r^2 \quad \beta^2 = \frac{r}{\alpha^2} \quad (n)$$

$$\frac{r}{0} \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{0} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha^2}{0} + \frac{\beta^2}{0} = \frac{5r - r \cdot 0}{0} = 5$$

$$\frac{150 - r}{8} = 20$$

Arman

Page: ()

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Day:

$$r^{n-1} + (n+1)r + n + u = a$$

(10)

$$r^{n-1} + m + n + u = 0$$

$$\frac{-m}{r} \rightarrow 0$$

$$m^r - r(r) (m+n) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$m^r - n m - r n = 0$$

$$m = 1r \rightarrow 0$$

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

$$m = -r$$

$$\left(\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{root } (x_1, x_2) \quad (x_1, x_2)$$

$$(x_1, x_2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \text{if } a=0$$

$$bx + c = 0 \quad \text{if } a=0$$

$$bx + c = 0 \quad \text{if } a=0$$

$$c = 0$$

$$\text{Event } x(ax + bx = 0)$$

$$x + bx = 1$$

$$x + bx = 1$$

Answer

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$