

$$x^T - y x^T - \lambda = 0 \quad \text{و } \rho$$

$$x^T \rho^T - x^T \rho + x^T$$

$$x^T - y x^T - \lambda = 0$$

حریجی دلا
مربی دنی دلا

$$= x^T (x^T)^T - x^T x^T + x^T = \frac{x^T x^T}{0} + \frac{x^T x^T}{0} =$$

$$[1^T \alpha^T]$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = -\alpha \cdot \beta = \alpha^T \beta^T = \boxed{x^T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^T \alpha^T - \alpha x + b &= 0 \quad \text{و } x^T \alpha^T + \alpha x - y = 0 \\ x^T \alpha^T - x + b &= 0 \quad \text{و } x^T \alpha^T + \alpha x - y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{\alpha^T}{1} \right]$$

$$(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1)$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta \quad \text{و } x^T \alpha^T + \alpha x - y = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta = -\frac{y}{x} = -x$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{\alpha}{x} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\alpha + \beta + 1 = -\frac{\alpha}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{x} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) = \frac{b}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} (\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{b}{x} \Rightarrow -x = \frac{b}{x} \Rightarrow b = -x$$

$$\left[\frac{\alpha^T}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{-y}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{-x}{x} \right] = \left[-1 \right]$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} = 1 = \alpha + \beta \quad \alpha x^T - \alpha x - b = 0 \quad \alpha \cdot \beta \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha$$

$$x_0 \beta^T + x_0 \alpha^T - x_0 \beta = 0$$

$$x_0 (x_0 \beta^T + \alpha^T - \beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 (\beta^T + \alpha^T + \beta^T - \beta) = 0$$

$$\beta (\beta - 1) \Rightarrow x_0 (\alpha^T + \beta^T - \alpha \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 ((\alpha + \beta)^T - x \alpha \beta) = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta^T = (\alpha + \beta)^T - x \alpha \beta$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^T - x \alpha \beta$$

$$x_0 (1 - x \alpha \beta) = 0$$

$$x_0 - x_0 \alpha \beta = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 - x_0 \alpha \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{b}{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{\alpha} \quad \alpha = -x b$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^T - x \alpha x - b}}{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^T + x \alpha b}}{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{9b^T + x \alpha x - x b}}{-x b} = \frac{\sqrt{9b^T - 11\alpha b}}{-x b}$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 - \alpha_2 \beta_2 =$$

$$r_2 - r = \boxed{21}$$

$$S = Fk' + r$$

$$= 10 \Rightarrow Fk' = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow k' = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = F \times r = \boxed{r_2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 = F \times r = r_2$$

میان دو نقطه

$$x^r - \left(\frac{r}{r+1} \right) x + b = 0$$

میان دو نقطه

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1$$

$$r_k' = \varepsilon$$

$$r_k' + r = r$$

$$S = Fk' + r$$

$$= 10 \Rightarrow Fk' = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow k' = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = F \times r = \boxed{r_2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x^r - (\alpha + 1)r + \alpha = 0 \quad (1)$$

میان دو نقطه

$$x^r - \varepsilon + r = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \beta_1$$

$$(r - r)(r - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r_k + 1$$

$$S = \alpha + X = Fk + r$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = Fk + r \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho = (r_k + 1)(r_k + r)$$

$$= Fk^2 + 1k + r = \alpha Fk + r$$

$$\Rightarrow Fk^2 + Fk = 0$$

$$Fk(k + 1) = 0$$

$$k = 0$$

$$k = -1$$

میان دو نقطه

$$= -1, 1$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 \quad \alpha = Fk + r \Rightarrow \alpha = r$$

$$= 1 \times r = \boxed{r}$$

$$k = 0$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = \boxed{1}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r$$

$$\hookrightarrow S^r - r\rho = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = 1 - r\rho$$

$$\alpha, \beta \quad (2)$$

$$x^r + \alpha - 1 - m^r = 0$$

$$-1 - m^r = p$$

$$\alpha \beta \alpha \beta \alpha \beta$$

$$1 - r\rho = r\sqrt{p} \Rightarrow 1 - r(1 - m^r) = 1 + r + r m^r = r + r m^r$$

$$r + r m^r = r + r m^r$$

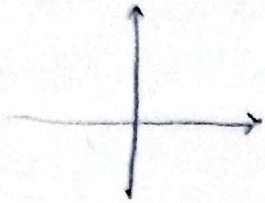
$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - r\rho = r + r m^r = r m^r + \alpha m^r + \beta m^r$$

ب min

$$x_s = -\frac{b}{r\alpha} = \frac{a}{r \times r} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow r \times 0 + 0 + r = \boxed{r}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r \geq r\alpha\beta$$



معادله داشته
 در نقطه (x, y) بر این خط
 رابطه وسط طول آنها
 همان طول را داشته باشد
 چون که وسط است
 $\frac{x-d}{x} = -1$

10
 (x, y)
 $(-d, y)$
 معادله خط $x = -d$
 $x^2 + y^2 = d^2$
 این معادله را در (x, y) قرار دهیم

$x^2 + y^2 = d^2$
 $x^2 + y^2 = d^2$

این معادله را در (x, y) قرار دهیم

$ax^2 + by^2 + c = y$ $c = ?$

$x^2 + y^2 = (x+d)^2 - 2(xd) \Rightarrow a + b + c = 1 \Rightarrow a - b + c - 1 = 0$

$\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - ca}{a^2} = d$

$A(x - x_0) = y - y_0$

$y = A(x - x_0)^2 + y_0 \Rightarrow y = A(x+1)^2 + y_0 \Rightarrow y = Ax^2 + 2Ax + A + 1$

$x^2 - 2x = a \Rightarrow x - 2x = a \Rightarrow -2x = 1$

$\Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{A+1}{A} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{2A}{A} = -2$

$2A + 1 = -A \Rightarrow 3A = -1 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{3}$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} + 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{3}$