

باز هم تقریب

نیمه دقیق

نیمه گسسته ۱۹

$$3x^2 - ax + 8 = 0$$

$$\alpha, 3\alpha \rightarrow P = \frac{r}{3} = 3\alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{9} \quad \alpha = \pm \frac{r}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad S = \frac{r}{3} + r = \frac{r}{3} + 4 = \frac{1}{3} \quad (2) \quad S = -\frac{r}{3} - r = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \alpha \in \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$4x^2 - (m+12)x + 1 = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 2 \rightarrow (3) \quad r$$

$$S = \frac{m+12}{4} \quad P = \frac{1}{3+\alpha} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{m+12}{4} + 1 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{m+12}{4} = 1 \rightarrow m+12 = 4 \rightarrow m = -8$$

$$mx^2 + 3x + r = 0 \rightarrow P = \frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{12} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$r \cdot x^2 + k \cdot x^2 - 9x - r$$

$$2x + 4x + a$$

$$a < b < 0$$

$$5x - 2p$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 1x^2 + 4x + a \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + a = 1x^2 + 4x + a \quad \Delta = 16 - 4a$$

$$a = -4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a} \Rightarrow x^2 = 1x^2 - 4a + 1x^2 + 4a$$

$$5x - 2p \rightarrow p \rightarrow \frac{1x^2 + 4x + a}{1x^2 + 4x + a} = 1x^2 + 4x + a \quad \sqrt{16 - 4a} = 1x^2 + 4x + a \quad a = 1$$

$$x^2 - vx - a = 0$$

$$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4(-a) = 4a \quad t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{4a}}{2} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{v \pm \sqrt{4a}}$$

$$S = 0 \quad p = \frac{-v - \sqrt{4a}}{2} \quad p^2 - 4sp + 1s = 1p^2$$

$$x \left(\frac{16a + 4a + 16\sqrt{4a}}{2} \right) = \frac{16a + v\sqrt{4a}}{2}$$

$$x^2 - ax + b = 0 \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = b + \frac{1}{x} \quad s = -\frac{a}{\epsilon a} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad p = -\frac{4}{1a} = -\frac{4}{a}$$

$$s' = s + 1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{a}{\epsilon} \quad a = 16$$

$$p' = \frac{1}{\epsilon} + (a + b) \frac{1}{x} + a \quad = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1} - 1 = \frac{1 - 1 - \epsilon}{1} = -\frac{\epsilon}{1}$$

$$b = -\frac{a}{x} \quad \left[\frac{16x - \frac{a}{x}}{x} \right] = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ax^r - ax - b &= 0 \quad s=1 \quad p = -\frac{b}{a} \quad (V) \\
 r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta &= 1V \quad s^r - r p \\
 r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta &= 1V \quad r \cdot (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + r \cdot (\beta^r - \beta) = 1V \\
 \alpha \beta^r - \alpha \beta - b &= 0 \quad a(\beta^r - \beta) - b = 0 \quad (\beta^r - \beta) = \frac{b}{a} \\
 r_0(1 + \frac{r b}{a}) + r_0(\frac{b}{a}) &= 1V \quad \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 4(a)(-b)}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4ab}}{|a|} = \frac{|a| \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{b}{a}}}{|a|}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + 4(-\frac{1}{r})} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{a}} = \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} \right)$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{معظم؟} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = 1 \rightarrow a = r \\ p = r \end{array} \right. \quad (A)$$

$$x^r - (\frac{r}{a} + 1)x + b = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{1} = \frac{r}{a} \\ p = \frac{r}{a} \end{array} \right. \quad rf - r = (r1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^r + x - 1 - mx^r &= 0 \rightarrow s = -1 \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = s^r - p p \quad (9) \\
 \min \alpha^r + \beta^r \quad p &= -1 - m^r \quad 1 - r(-1 - m^r) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + r + r m^r = r m^r + r \quad (r)$$

$$\min = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{r \epsilon}{a} = (r)$$

$$\Delta = 0 - 4(r)(\frac{r}{a}) = -\frac{4r^2}{a}$$

$$A(1, y) \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{\mu - 1}{1} = -1$$

10

$$B(-2, y)$$

$$y_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$f(n) = a(n+1)^2 + 1 \quad f(n^2 + r_{n+1}) + 1$$

$$a n^2 + r a n + a + 1$$

$$a r + 3 r = 2$$

$$5 r - r p$$

$$s = \frac{-p a}{a} = (-p)$$

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

$$r = r \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \right)$$

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

$$r a - r = 2 a$$

$$r a = -r$$

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

$$\log = a + 1 = -\frac{r}{\mu} + 1 = \frac{1}{\mu}$$