

Gesucht

Lösung

(40)

$$\beta = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow S = \sqrt{a} \quad p = \sqrt{a} \quad -1$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} \quad \frac{a}{\sqrt{a}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = a \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}} = a \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} = \alpha + \beta + \frac{r\sqrt{a}\beta}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} \quad -2$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{r\sqrt{a} - 1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{m+1}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

(5)

$$\frac{r}{m} = \boxed{-r}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha/\beta = -r \Rightarrow m^r - m - r \rightarrow \alpha, \beta = -1, r \quad -3$$

$$-f + k + 9 - r = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = r}$$

(5)

$$\alpha\beta \Rightarrow p > 0 \rightarrow a > 0 \quad -4$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} = 1\sqrt{a} + 1\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a}) + \alpha = 1\sqrt{a} + 1\sqrt{a} \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{9 - \sqrt{9-a}}{r} = -r - \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(\sqrt{9-a}) + (-r - \sqrt{9-a})^r \Rightarrow 9 - a + 4\sqrt{9-a} \leq 1\sqrt{a} + 1\sqrt{a}$$

(a=1)

$$S \leq 0$$

$$P \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V + \frac{1}{2} \omega \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{V + \sqrt{49}}{2} = 2P$$

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$$\Rightarrow S \leq 0$$

$$P = \frac{-V - \sqrt{49}}{2} \Rightarrow 2P = \frac{V(49 + 49 + 16\sqrt{49})}{4} = \frac{49 + V\sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$S_1 \leq \frac{1}{S+1} \rightarrow \frac{a}{P} \leq \frac{1}{P} \rightarrow a=1$$

$$(\alpha + \omega) / (\beta + \omega) = \frac{b}{P} \rightarrow \alpha \beta + \omega(\alpha + \beta) + \omega^2 \omega = \frac{b}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -P \Rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{P} \right] = \left[\frac{P}{P} \right] = -P$$

$$a \alpha^2 - a \alpha - b = 0$$

$$S = -1 \quad P = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$a \beta^2 - a \beta - b = 0 \rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \epsilon_0 \alpha^2 - \epsilon_0 \beta = \epsilon_0 \beta^2 + \epsilon_0 \alpha^2 - \epsilon_0 \beta$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_0 (S^2 - 2P) + \epsilon_0 (\beta^2 - \beta) \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 (1 + \frac{P}{a}) + \epsilon_0 \frac{b}{a} = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_0 \frac{b}{a} = 14$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{P} a \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4ab}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{\omega}}}{|a|} = \frac{|a| \sqrt{\frac{P}{\omega}}}{|a|} = \frac{P \sqrt{\omega}}{a}$$

$$a = (r_{k+1})_x (r_{k-1}) \leq r_{k-1} \quad -1$$

$$a+1 \leq r_k \rightarrow a \leq r_{k-1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow k=1, 0 \quad a \leq r \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b \leq r_{k'} + r_k \rightarrow r_{k+1} \leq r_{k'} + r \rightarrow 1 \leq r_{k'} + r \rightarrow k' \leq r \rightarrow b \leq r \quad (5)$$

$$|a-b| \leq |r-r| \leq r \quad \boxed{}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -1 \quad 9$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -1 - m^r \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r = 1 - r(-m^r - 1) = r + r m^r \quad (5)$$

$$m^r = 0 \quad r + r \cdot 0 = r \quad \boxed{}$$

$$S \mid -1 \quad y = a(n+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow 0 = a(n^r + 1 + r n) + 1 \quad -1$$

$$\Rightarrow S = -r \Rightarrow P = \frac{a+1}{a} \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r + r \alpha \beta = r \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a+1}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} \quad y = -\frac{r}{r} (n+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} \quad \boxed{}$$