

Giới hạn

liên tiếp

$$\beta = \mu\alpha \Rightarrow S = f\alpha \quad p = \mu\alpha^2$$

$$\frac{f}{\mu} = \mu\alpha^2 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{f}{\mu}} \quad \frac{a}{\mu} = \pm \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{19}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = -\frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = -1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{m} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha/\beta = -1 \Rightarrow \mu^2 - \mu - 1 \rightarrow \alpha, \beta = -1, 1$$

$$-f + k + 9 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -7}$$

$$\alpha\beta \Rightarrow p > 0 \rightarrow a > 0$$

$$\mu\alpha^2 + \mu\beta^2 = 1\sqrt{p} + 1\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{p} - \sqrt{a}) + \alpha^2 = 1\sqrt{p} + 1\sqrt{a}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{9-a}}{2} = -2 - \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\sqrt{9-a}) + (-2 - \sqrt{9-a})^2 \Rightarrow 9 - 4a + 4\sqrt{9-a} \leq 1\sqrt{p} + 1\sqrt{a}$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

$$S \leq 0$$

$$P \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V + \frac{1}{2} \omega \frac{t^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{V + \sqrt{4g}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \omega t^2$$

عقود کمره منق

$$\Rightarrow S \leq 0$$

$$P = \frac{-V - \sqrt{4g}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} P^2 = \frac{1}{2} (4g + 4g + 16\sqrt{4g}) = \frac{1}{2} (8g + 16\sqrt{4g})$$

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

$$(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\omega) / (\beta + \frac{1}{2}\omega) = \frac{b}{1} \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{2}\omega (\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{2}\omega = \frac{b}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] = -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$b = r_{k'} + r_k \rightarrow r_{k+1} \leq r_{k'} + r \rightarrow 1 \leq r_{k'} + r \rightarrow k' = r \rightarrow b = r$$

$$|a-b| \leq |r-r| = 0$$

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

9

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

$$m^r = 0 \quad r + r \cdot 0 = r$$

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

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

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