

$$① \quad P = \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} = \alpha \cdot r \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{q} = \alpha^r \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$S = \frac{a}{\mu} = \pm \frac{\Lambda}{\mu} \rightarrow a = \pm \Lambda$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \pm \frac{r}{\mu} \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} r \alpha \\ \pm \frac{q}{\mu} \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{انقلاب}} 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} ④ \quad S &= \frac{m+1\varepsilon}{r\mu} \quad P = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \omega \\ \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} &< t \rightarrow t^r \alpha + \beta + \sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{m+1\varepsilon}{\mu} + \frac{r}{\mu} = \frac{m+r\varepsilon}{\mu} \\ \frac{\sqrt{m+r\varepsilon}}{\frac{4}{1}} &\omega \rightarrow m+r\varepsilon, t\omega \rightarrow m+1 \rightarrow P = \frac{r}{\mu} = -r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑤ \quad P &= -r \quad S > 1 \rightarrow x^r - x - r = 0 \rightarrow (x-r)(x+1) = 0 \\ x &= 1, r \xrightarrow{x=1} -2 + r + 9 = 0 \rightarrow r = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑥ \quad \alpha &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{49-4}}{r} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{45}}{r} = \frac{-4 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{49-4}}{\mu} = \frac{-4 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{\mu} \\ \alpha^r, 1 + (4-4) + 4\sqrt{49-4} &= 11 - 4 + 9\sqrt{5} = 7 + 9\sqrt{5} \quad r\alpha^r = 0 \quad \varepsilon = 11 + 9\sqrt{5} \\ r^r, 9 + (9-4) - 4\sqrt{49-4} &= 11 - 4 - 9\sqrt{5} = 7 - 9\sqrt{5} \rightarrow r\beta^r = 11 - 9\sqrt{5} \\ \rightarrow r\alpha^r + r\beta^r &= 11 - 9\sqrt{5} + 11 + 9\sqrt{5} = 22 \rightarrow 9 - \omega = 11 \rightarrow a = 1, 14 \quad a = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑦ \quad t^r - vt - \omega &< 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 - 4\omega}}{r} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 - 4\omega}}{r}} \quad S = 0 \\ P^r, \frac{\varepsilon 4 + 9 + 1\varepsilon \sqrt{49}}{\varepsilon} &= \frac{11 + 1\varepsilon \sqrt{49}}{\varepsilon} = \omega 9 + \sqrt{49} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} rx^r - ax + b &= 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{x} = \alpha \quad rax^r + ax - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{x} = \alpha' \\ \alpha &= \alpha' + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r(\alpha' + \frac{1}{r})^r - a(\alpha' + \frac{1}{r}) + b = rax^r + ax - 4 \\ r\alpha^r + r\alpha' + \frac{1}{r} - a\alpha' - \frac{a}{r} + b &= rax^r + ax - 4 \rightarrow r\alpha^r + (r-a)\alpha' + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{a}{r} + b \\ &= rax^r + ax - 4 \rightarrow r\alpha = r \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{a}{r} + b = 9 \rightarrow b = 4 \\ \left[\frac{ab}{\varepsilon} \right] &= \left[\frac{-4}{\varepsilon} \right] = -r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑧ \quad ax^r - ax - 6 &< 0 \quad \varepsilon, \beta^r + r\alpha^r - r\beta = 14 \rightarrow r\beta^r + \alpha^r = \beta = \frac{14}{r} \\ a + \beta &= \frac{a}{r} < 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1, r \quad \alpha = -\frac{6}{a} \quad r\beta + (1-r)^r = \frac{14}{r} \\ r\beta = \frac{r}{a} \beta + 1 &= \frac{14}{r} \rightarrow r\beta = r\beta + \frac{r}{a} = 0 \\ r\beta = r\beta + 1 &= 0 \rightarrow (x-r)^r = \alpha^r + \beta^r - r\alpha^r = (x+\beta)^r - \varepsilon \alpha \beta \\ \alpha \beta &= \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (x-r)^r = 1 - \varepsilon \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \rightarrow (x-r)^r = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \rightarrow x-r = \sqrt[r]{\frac{\varepsilon}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑨ \quad \beta &= \alpha + r \quad \left[\begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta = r\alpha + r = \frac{4+1}{1} \\ \alpha \cdot \beta = \alpha^r + r\alpha = a \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{r\alpha + r = a+1}{\alpha^r + r\alpha = a} \rightarrow a^r - r = 1 \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \\ \alpha^r + r\alpha &= a \rightarrow a = 2r \\ x^r - 1 \cdot x + b &= 0 \rightarrow \beta = \alpha + r \quad \alpha + \beta = r\alpha + r = 1 \rightarrow r\alpha + r = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \\ \alpha \cdot \beta &= \varepsilon(4) = 4 \quad r\varepsilon = 6 \\ (\alpha', \beta') &= (\alpha, \beta) = r\varepsilon, r\Lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑩ \quad \alpha^r + \beta^r &= S^r - rP = 1 + r + r\mu^r = r\mu^r + \mu \xrightarrow{\mu=0} \mu \\ \text{Gigi 26} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑪ \quad P &= -\frac{1}{r} \leftarrow \varepsilon - rP \cdot \omega \leftarrow S^r - rP \cdot \omega \\ \omega, \gamma &= -\frac{\omega + r}{r} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow y = a(x+1)^r + 1 = ax^r + rax + a + 1 \quad S = r \\ \omega, \gamma &= 1 \Rightarrow y = a(x+1)^r + 1 = ax^r + rax + a + 1 \quad P = \frac{a+1}{r} \\ a &= \frac{r}{\mu} \leftarrow ra + r = -a \end{aligned}$$