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$$3x^2 - ax + 1 = 0$$

(1)

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha \quad \alpha_2 = 3\alpha \quad \rightarrow \rho = \frac{3\alpha^2}{\alpha^2} = 3 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}$$

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$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} \rightarrow 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} a + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon} + 9}{9} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} a \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} \rightarrow 3 \times \frac{-\sqrt{\epsilon}}{9} + \frac{-\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} a + 1 = \frac{-\sqrt{\epsilon} + 9}{9} = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} a \Rightarrow a = -1$$

اصلی $\rightarrow 1+1=2$

$$4x^2 - (m+12)x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = a^2 - 4bc = (m+12)^2 - 16$$

(2)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{ab}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+12}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4(m+12)}} = 0$$

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$$\frac{m+12+1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow m = -13$$

$$\rho = -1$$

$$x^2 + kx^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

(3)

$$a + b = 1 \rightarrow a = -1, b = 2$$

$$ab = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{b}$$

$$k = -3$$

5

$$\Delta = 16 - 4a \rightarrow -4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow 4(-4 + \sqrt{4-a})^2 + 4(-4 - \sqrt{4-a})^2 = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(-2a - 4\sqrt{4-a} + 4) + 4(-2a - 4\sqrt{4-a} + 4) = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow -8a - 16\sqrt{4-a} + 16 = 12\sqrt{4-a} + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow -8a - 28\sqrt{4-a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 11$$

5

$$x^2 - vx^2 - a = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = v$$

(5)

$$y_1 y_2 = -a \quad z^2 - vz - a = 0 \rightarrow z = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}, y_2 = \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$y_1 y_2 = \frac{v^2 - (v^2 + 4a)}{4} = -a$$

$$y_1^2 - v y_1 + y_2^2 - v y_2 + a = 0$$

$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 - v(y_1 + y_2) + a = 0$$

$$2a - v^2 + a - v^2 + a = 0 \Rightarrow 3a - 2v^2 = 0$$

$$3a = 2v^2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2v^2}{3}$$

5

$$x_1 = x$$

$$x_2 = B$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = B \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow rax^r + b = 0 \rightarrow x + B = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = 1 \\ b = -4 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} ab \\ \frac{ab}{\epsilon} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -4 \\ \frac{-4}{\epsilon} \end{matrix} = -\frac{r}{r}$$

(6)

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$$\left. \begin{matrix} x_1 = x + \frac{1}{r} \\ x_2 = B + \frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow rax^r + ax - 4 = 0 \rightarrow S = -\frac{1}{r} = x + B + 1 \rightarrow x + B = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$P = (x + \frac{1}{r})(B + \frac{1}{r}) = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow xB + \frac{x}{r} + \frac{B}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$ax^r - ax - b = 0$$

$$r \cdot B^r + r \cdot a^r - r \cdot B = 1V \rightarrow r \cdot (rB^r + a^r - B) = 1V \rightarrow r \cdot (B^r + a^r + B^r - B) = 1V$$

$$r \cdot (1 + \frac{rB}{a} + \frac{B}{a}) = 1V \Rightarrow r + \frac{r \cdot B}{a} = 1V \rightarrow \frac{r \cdot B}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow -r \cdot B = a$$

$$b_{\text{مميزي}} = \frac{a^r - \epsilon(a)(-b)}{a}$$

$$aB^r - aB - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = a(B^r - B)$$

$$\frac{\frac{r \cdot a^r}{a} = \frac{r \cdot a}{B} = \frac{r \cdot a}{a}}{\frac{r \cdot a^r}{a} = \frac{r \cdot a}{B} = \frac{r \cdot a}{a}} \leftarrow \sqrt{\frac{a^r - \epsilon(a)(\frac{r \cdot a}{B})}{a}} = \frac{a^r - a}{a}$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Cubique}} x_1 = 1$$

$$x^r - \epsilon x + r = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+r) = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = -r \rightarrow P = r$$

(8)

1, 2

$$x^r - 1 \cdot x + b = 0 \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x \\ x+r \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow rax + r = 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = r \\ x+r = 4 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\} P = r$$

$$b_{\text{مميزي}} = (r-1) \times (4-\epsilon) = r \quad r \cdot r - r = r$$

$$x^r + x - 1 - m^r = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq -1 - \epsilon(1)(-1-m^r) \geq 0$$

(9)

$$\frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} \quad 1 + \epsilon + \epsilon m^r > 0 \rightarrow r m^r > -a$$

$$m^r > 0$$

3

$$a^r + B^r = (a+B)^r - r a B = 1 + r(1+m^r) = r$$

$$x_5 = -1 \quad y = a x^r + r a x + a + 1 \quad \leftarrow r B^r = S^r - r p \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} y = 9a + r b + c \\ y = r a - a b + c \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 9a + r b = r a - a b \\ a b = 14a \rightarrow b = 14a \end{matrix}$$

(10)

$$c = -1$$

$$y = a x^r + r a x + c \rightarrow a^r + B^r = S^r - r p \rightarrow \epsilon - r p = a \rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-\epsilon a^r + \epsilon(a c)}{\epsilon a} = 1 \rightarrow -a + c = 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -a = -c + 1 \\ a = -1 + c \\ -1 + c = 1c \end{matrix} \leftarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{c}{-1+c} = \frac{1}{r}$$