

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

(1)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha \\ x_2 = 3\alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \rho = \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{3}{1} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{3}{9} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} &\rightarrow 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a + 1 = \frac{1\sqrt{3} + 9}{9} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a \rightarrow a = 1 \\ \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} &\rightarrow 3 \times \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{9} - \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3}a + 1 = \frac{-1\sqrt{3} + 9}{9} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a \Rightarrow a = -1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow 1+1=2$$

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

$$\Delta = a^2 - 4bc = 144$$

(2)

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

$$\frac{m+12+12}{4\sqrt{ab}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -12} \rightarrow x^2 + mx + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\rho = -12}$$

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

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} a+b &= 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m^2 + km - 4m - 2 = 0 \\ 12 - 9 = k - 2 \end{cases} \\ ab &= -2 \rightarrow a = \frac{-2}{b} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \boxed{k = -3}$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81-4}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{77}}{2}$$

(4)

$$\Delta = 81 - 4 = 77 \rightarrow x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{77}}{2} \rightarrow -3 + \sqrt{a-a} \rightarrow -3 - \sqrt{a-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(-3 + \sqrt{a-a})^2 + 2(-3 - \sqrt{a-a})^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 10 \Rightarrow 9 - 6a - 9\sqrt{a-a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 10 \Rightarrow -6a - 9\sqrt{a-a} = 12\sqrt{2} - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 17}$$

(5)

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

$$y_1 y_2 = -a$$

$$x^2 - vx^2 + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(1-v) = -15 \Rightarrow 1-v = -15 \Rightarrow v = 16$$

$$x_1 = x$$

$$x_2 = B$$

$$\rightarrow r_1 x^T - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x + B = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$\boxed{b = -4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2b \\ c \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} -4 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] = -1$$

(6)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x + \frac{1}{r} \\ x_2 = B + \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow r_1 x^T + ax - 4 = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-1}{r} = x + B + 1 \rightarrow x + B = \frac{-1}{r}$$

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

$$ax^T - ax - b = 0$$

$$r_1 B^T + r_1 x^T - r_1 B = 14 \rightarrow r_1 (r_1 B^T + x^T - B) = 14 \rightarrow r_1 (B^T + x^T + B^T - B) = 14$$

$$r_1 (1 + \frac{r_1 b}{a} + \frac{b}{a}) = 14 \Rightarrow r_1 + \frac{r_1^2 b}{a} = 14 \rightarrow \frac{r_1^2 b}{a} = -14 \rightarrow -r_1 b = a$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{a^2 - 4(a)(-b)}$$

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{r_1 a}{a}} = \frac{r_1 a}{a} = \frac{r_1 a}{a} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_1 a}{a}} = \frac{r_1 a}{a} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_1 a}{a}} = \frac{r_1 a}{a}$$

$$x^T - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

$$x^T - \varepsilon x + r = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+r) = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = -r \rightarrow a = r$$

$$x^T - 1 \cdot x + b = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x \\ x+r \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow r_1 x + r = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x = r}$$

$$\boxed{x+r = 4}$$

$$\Delta = (r-1) \times (4-r) = r$$

(8)

$$x^T + x - 1 - m^T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 - \varepsilon(1)(-1-m^T) \geq 0$$

$$1 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon m^T > 0 \rightarrow r_1 m^T > -a$$

$$a^T + B^T = (a+B)^T - r_1 aB = 1 + r_1(1+m^T) = r_1$$

(9)

$$y = 4a + r_1 b + c \rightarrow 4a + r_1 b = r_1 a - ab$$

$$y = r_1 a - ab + c \rightarrow ab = 4a \rightarrow b = 4a$$

$$\boxed{c = -1}$$

$$y = ax^T + r_1 ax + C \rightarrow a^T + B^T = S^T - r_1 p \rightarrow \varepsilon - r_1 p = a \rightarrow p = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{-\varepsilon a^T + \varepsilon(ac)}{\varepsilon a} = 1 \rightarrow -a + c = 1 \rightarrow -a = -c + 1 \rightarrow a = -1 + c$$

(10)