

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2\alpha \\ \alpha + \beta &= \alpha \\ \alpha \cdot \beta &= \frac{c}{a} \\ \alpha^2 &= \frac{c}{a} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha^2 &= \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \beta = 2 \\ \alpha &= -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \beta = -\frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \beta = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} \\ \alpha + \beta &= -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1 \Rightarrow |1 - (-1)| = \boxed{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = a \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = a \Rightarrow \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2a}{36}$$

$$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{m+14}{24} = \frac{13}{24} \Rightarrow m+14 = 13 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$

$$-1x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{-1} = \boxed{-2} \Rightarrow \text{حل ضرب ریشه ها}$$

در معادله درجه ۲ به جا x یا 1 یا -1 می‌گذاریم، اگر یکی از ریشه‌ها 1 باشد، ریشه دیگری $\alpha + \beta - 1$ برابر با 5 است که غیر قابل قبول است، چون $\alpha \cdot \beta = -2$ اما اگر یکی از ریشه‌ها -1 باشد دیگری 5 است و قابل قبول است. در صورتی که یک ریشه معادله درجه ۲ 5 باشد، داریم:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha &= -1 \\ \beta &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow kx^2 + kx - 9x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 5 - 9 = k - 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -4}$$

$$\Delta = 24 - 4a \rightarrow \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{24 - 4a}}{2} = \begin{cases} -3 + \sqrt{9 - a} \\ -3 - \sqrt{9 - a} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(-3 + \sqrt{9 - a})^2 + 2(-3 - \sqrt{9 - a})^2 \\ 12\sqrt{2} + 18a \end{cases}$$

$$27 + 27 - 24a - 18\sqrt{9 - a} + 18 + 18 - 24a + 12\sqrt{9 - a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 18a$$

$$90 - 48a - 6\sqrt{9 - a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 18a \Rightarrow -65a - 6\sqrt{9 - a} = 12\sqrt{2} - 18a$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$x^2 - 7x^2 - a = 0 \quad 2p^2 - 25p + 25 = 2(-a)^2 - 2(7)(-a) + 2(7) =$$

$$t^2 - 7t - a = 0$$

$$s = 7$$

$$p = -a$$

$$a_0 + 10a + 14 = \boxed{149}$$

$$t^2 - 7t - a = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{7 + \sqrt{49 + 4a}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = \sqrt{\frac{7 + \sqrt{49 + 4a}}{2}} \\ a_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{7 + \sqrt{49 + 4a}}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$2p^2 - 25p + 25 = 59 + 7\sqrt{49}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha' &= \alpha + \frac{1}{r} \\ \beta' &= \beta + \frac{1}{r} \\ \alpha' + \beta' &= \alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \\ \alpha' \cdot \beta' &= \frac{1}{r} + \alpha\beta + (\alpha + \beta)\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{b}{r} &= -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-1} \\ \left[\frac{a \cdot b}{r} \right] &\Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{r} \right] = \boxed{-\frac{1}{r}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \Rightarrow \epsilon_0(1 - \alpha)^2 + \epsilon_0 \alpha^2 - \epsilon_0(1 - \alpha) = 1V \\ \alpha \cdot \beta &= \frac{b}{a} \\ \epsilon_0 \alpha^2 - \epsilon_0 \alpha + \epsilon_0 - 1V &= 0 \\ \epsilon_0 \alpha^2 - \epsilon_0 \alpha + 1 &= 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \epsilon_0 \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \\ \epsilon_0 \alpha^2 - \epsilon_0 \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| &= \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4\epsilon_0}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sqrt{4 \times 14}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{2\sqrt{14}}{\epsilon_0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - (a+1)x + a &= 0 \quad s = a+1 \quad x_1 = 1 \\ x^2 - \epsilon x + \epsilon &= 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \epsilon} \\ (x-1)(x-\epsilon) &= 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \text{①} \quad p = \epsilon \\ x^2 - 10x + b &= 0 \quad \text{②} \quad p = \epsilon \\ \begin{cases} \epsilon a + \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \\ \epsilon + \epsilon = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{ضرب اعداد مشابه} &\Rightarrow (\epsilon-1)(\epsilon-\epsilon) = 0 \quad \epsilon \cdot \epsilon = \epsilon^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= s^2 - 2p \Rightarrow (-1)^2 - 2(-m^2 - 1) = 1 + 2m^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \\ x^2 + x - 1 - m^2 &= 0 \quad 2m^2 + 3 \Rightarrow \text{كثيرات الحدود} \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon a} \Rightarrow \Delta = -2\epsilon \\ s &= -1 \\ p &= -m^2 - 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} &= \frac{2\epsilon}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= d \Rightarrow s^2 - 2p = d \\ y &= ax^2 + bx + c \\ 4a + \epsilon b + c &= \epsilon d - ab + c \\ 1b = 1\epsilon a \Rightarrow b &= \epsilon a \\ \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{\epsilon a} = -1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} = 1 \end{cases} \\ y &= a(x+1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + \epsilon ax + a + 1 \\ s^2 - 2p &= d \Rightarrow +\epsilon - 2\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = d \\ -2\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) &= 1 \Rightarrow a+1 = -\frac{1}{2}a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{2}{3}} \\ c &= a+1 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$