

$\alpha = 2$ $\alpha + \beta = \alpha$ $\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a}$ $\alpha^2 = \frac{c}{a}$	$\alpha^2 = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \beta = 2$ $\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \beta = -2$ $\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1 \Rightarrow 1 - (-1) = \boxed{16}$	۱
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = d \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = d \Rightarrow \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2d}{36}$ $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{m+14}{24} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{m+14}{24} = \frac{13}{24} \Rightarrow m+14 = 13 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$	$-1x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{-1} = \boxed{-2}$	۲
در معادله درجه ۲ به جا x یا ۱ یا -۱ می‌گذاریم، اگر یکی از ریشه‌ها ۱ باشد، ریشه دیگری طبق $\alpha + \beta = -1$ برابر با ۰ است که غیر قابل قبول است، چون $\alpha \cdot \beta = -2$ اما اگر یکی از ریشه‌ها -۱ باشد دیگری ۲ است و قابل قبول است. در صورتی که یک ریشه معادله درجه ۲، ۰ باشد، داریم: $\alpha = -1$ $\beta = 2 \Rightarrow kx^2 + kx - 9x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k - 9 = k - 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -7}$		۳
$\Delta = 24 - 4a \rightarrow \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{24 - 4a}}{2} = \begin{cases} -3 + \sqrt{9-a} \\ -3 - \sqrt{9-a} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3(-3 + \sqrt{9-a})^2 + 2(-3 - \sqrt{9-a})^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18a$ $27 + 27 - 24a - 18\sqrt{9-a} + 18 + 18 - 24a + 12\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 18a$ $90 - 48a - 6\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 18a \Rightarrow -65a - 6\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{2} - 90$ $\boxed{a = 1}$		۴
$x^2 - 7x^2 - d = 0$ $t^2 - 7t - d = 0$ $s = 7$ $p = -d$	$2p^2 - 4s p + 2s = 2(-d)^2 - 4(7)(-d) + 2(7) =$ $d^2 + 10d + 14 = \boxed{149}$	۵

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - (a+1)x + a &= 0 \quad s = a+1 \quad x_1 = 1 \\ x^2 - \epsilon x + \epsilon &= 0 \quad s = \epsilon \quad x_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \epsilon} \\ (x-1)(x-\epsilon) &= 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } \epsilon \\ x^2 - 10x + b &= 0 \\ x &= \begin{cases} 2a+2 = 10 \Rightarrow a = 4 \\ a+2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2 \end{cases} \\ \text{ضرب اعداد مشابه} &\Rightarrow (4-1)(4-2) = \boxed{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= s^2 - 2p \Rightarrow (-1)^2 - 2(-m^2 - 1) = 1 + 2m^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \\ x^2 + x - 1 - m^2 &= 0 \quad 2m^2 + 3 \Rightarrow \text{كثيرات الحدود} \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{\epsilon_a} \Rightarrow \Delta = -24 \\ s &= -1 \\ p &= -m^2 - 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon_a} &= \frac{24}{1} \Rightarrow \boxed{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= d \Rightarrow s^2 - 2p = d \\ y &= ax^2 + bx + c \\ 4a + 4b + c &= 4d - d + c \\ 1b = 14a \Rightarrow b &= 14a \\ \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{\epsilon_a} = -1 \\ \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon_a} = 1 \end{cases} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} y &= a(x+1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + 2ax + a + 1 \\ s^2 - 2p &= d \Rightarrow 1^2 - 2\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = d \\ -2\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) &= 1 \Rightarrow a+1 = -\frac{1}{2}a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{2}{3}} \\ c = a+1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$