

$$x^2 - ax + \varepsilon = 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \text{ roots} \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow x_1 x_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \quad (1)$$

$$x_1 x_2 = \pm \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow a = a \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon x_1 = -\frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow a = -a \rightarrow a = 14$$

(3)

$$x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \frac{m+1}{1} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_2}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1 x_2}} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{m+1}{m+1}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{1} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = 4 \rightarrow m+1+2 = 4 \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$P = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{r}{m} = \frac{r}{m}$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \quad \alpha \beta \gamma = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \alpha \beta \gamma = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad (-1)\gamma = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \gamma = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow k = -1$$

(5)

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -2 + \sqrt{4-a}, \quad \beta = -2 - \sqrt{4-a}$$

$$\alpha^2 = (-2 + \sqrt{4-a})^2 = 4 - 4\sqrt{4-a} + 4 - a = 8 - 4\sqrt{4-a} - a$$

$$\beta^2 = (-2 - \sqrt{4-a})^2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{4-a} + 4 - a = 8 + 4\sqrt{4-a} - a$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 16 - 2a = 16 + 8\sqrt{4-a} - 2a \rightarrow 8\sqrt{4-a} = 2a - 16 \rightarrow a = 1$$

(6)

$$y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \quad (7)$$

$$y = \frac{4 + \sqrt{36}}{2} = 5 \quad S = \sqrt{y} + (-\sqrt{y}) = 0 \quad P = (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{y})^2 - y = -y = -5$$

$$P^2 \rightarrow P^2 y^2 \rightarrow y^2 = 4y + 5 \rightarrow P^2 = 4(4y + 5) = 16y + 20$$

$$16 \times \frac{4 + \sqrt{36}}{2} + 20 = 64 + 32\sqrt{36} + 20 = 84 + 96 = 180$$

