

① $\alpha, \beta = 3\alpha \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{3}$

$\alpha = -\frac{2}{3}, \beta = -2$

$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{8}{3}$

$\alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \beta = 2$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{8}{3}$

$\frac{-b}{a} = \pm \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow a = \mp 8 \rightarrow 8 \oplus 8 = 16$

② $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = 5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 25 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = 13$

$\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{36}$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{13}{36}$

$m = -1 \leftarrow \frac{m+14}{36} = \frac{13}{36}$

$\frac{2}{m} = -2$

③ $\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -2 \rightarrow \alpha = 2, \beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = -1$

ی تواند برعکس هم باشند

$K = -3 \leftarrow -2 + K + 9 - 2 = 0$

④ $\frac{5}{4}\alpha^2 + \frac{5}{4}\beta^2 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha^2 - \frac{1}{4}\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{5} + 18 \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta)$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}(36 - 2a) + \frac{1}{4}(-4)(\sqrt{36 - 4a}) = 12\sqrt{5} + 18$

⑤ $S = 0 \rightarrow$ زیرا توان همی متغیر خارج است و هر عددی در معادله صفر کند قریبی آن نیز صفر می کند.

$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - 7t - 5 = 0$
 $x^2 = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 20}}{2}$

$x^2 = \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}$

$2P^2 \leftarrow P^2 = \left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}\right)^2$
 $2 \left(\frac{49 + 99 + 14\sqrt{69}}{4} \right) = 59 + 7\sqrt{69} = 2P^2$

④ $\alpha, \beta \leftarrow$ ریشه های معادله اول $\rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{r} + \beta + \frac{1}{r}$
 $\alpha + \beta + 1 = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{r}{r}$

$\boxed{a = -3} \leftarrow \frac{a}{r} = -\frac{r}{r}$
 $(\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{r^2} = 1$
 $\frac{b}{r} + \frac{1}{r}(-\frac{r}{r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{b = 3} \quad \boxed{[\frac{ab}{r}] = -3}$

⑤ $r \cdot (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + r \cdot \beta(\beta - 1) = 1V \rightarrow S = \frac{b}{a} = 1, p = -\frac{b}{a}$

$r \cdot (1 + \frac{rb}{a}) + r \cdot \beta(-\alpha) \rightarrow r \cdot (1 + \frac{rb}{a} + \frac{b}{a}) = 1V$
 $r \cdot (1 + \frac{rb}{a}) = 1V$

$r \cdot a + r \cdot b = 1Va \leftarrow r \cdot (\frac{a + rb}{a}) = 1V$

$\hookrightarrow 3a = -r \cdot b \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{3}b \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a^r + fab}{|a|}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a^r + fab}{a^r}} =$
 $\frac{r\sqrt{5}}{a} \leftarrow \sqrt{\frac{r}{a}} \leftarrow \sqrt{1 + \frac{fb}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}$

⑥ $\sqrt{a^r + ra + 1 - ra} = r \rightarrow \sqrt{(a-1)^r} = r \rightarrow |a-1| = r \rightarrow a = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$

$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 3a + 1 = 10 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 10 \rightarrow \underline{\alpha = 4} \quad \underline{\beta = 6}$

$b = 12 \rightarrow p = 12, a = 3 \rightarrow p = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{12 - 3 = 9}$

⑦ $\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - 1p \rightarrow S = -1, p = -1 - m^r \rightarrow 1 + 2m^r + r$
 $\boxed{2m^r + 3 = 3} \leftarrow m = 0 \leftarrow 2m^r + 3$

$$10) x_{ext} = -\frac{a+r}{r} = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad y_{ext} = 1$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = -1 \rightarrow b = ra \rightarrow ax^r + rax + c \rightarrow S = -r \quad p = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$r - \frac{rc}{a} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{rc}{a} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = -rc$$

$$c - a = 1 \rightarrow rc = 1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{r}$$