

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= \beta + \gamma\beta = \frac{a}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{a}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{a^2}{\gamma^2} \\ P &= \beta \cdot \gamma\beta = \frac{a}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{a}{\gamma} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \frac{a^2}{\gamma^2} = \frac{a}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \omega^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \omega}$$

$$(11+14) - (11-54) = \boxed{44}$$

نیم از جملات ۳ برابر دیگری است نه ۲ برابر!!

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \omega \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} \right)^2 = \omega^2 \Rightarrow \frac{a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}}{ab} = \omega^2 \Rightarrow \frac{S + \frac{4}{S}}{\frac{1}{34}} = \omega^2$$

$$S = \frac{m+14}{34} \Rightarrow 34S + 14 = \omega^2 \Rightarrow 34S = 13 \Rightarrow S = \frac{13}{34} = \frac{m+14}{34} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -1}$$

$$P' = \frac{\gamma}{m} = \frac{\gamma}{-1} = \boxed{-\gamma} \quad \checkmark$$

چون معادله ۳ درجه ۳ دو ریشه حقیقی دارد پس حتماً ریشه دیگر هر حقیقی است. پس داریم:

$$P(x) = f(a-x)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma) \Rightarrow -f\alpha\beta\gamma = -2 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{2}{f} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{2}{f\alpha\beta}$$

$$x^2 = f(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = K \Rightarrow -f(1 - \frac{2}{f}) = K \Rightarrow \boxed{K = -3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$21\omega(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 01\omega(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = 21\omega(S^2 - 4P) + 01\omega(\frac{4}{1a}) = 12\sqrt{2} + 18\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow 21\omega(34 - 2a) + 01\omega(-4)(\frac{-\sqrt{34-4a}}{1}) = (90 - \omega a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 12\sqrt{2} + 18\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= -2 \\ P &= a \\ |a| &= 1 \\ a &= 34 - 4a \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(x) = x^2 - \gamma x^2 - \omega \Rightarrow P(x) = P(-x) \Rightarrow S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - \gamma x^2 - \omega = 0 \quad S = \gamma > 0 \quad P = -\omega < 0 \Rightarrow \text{یک ریشه مثبت} = \frac{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4\omega}}{\gamma} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 = \frac{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4\omega}}{\gamma} \quad \text{دو ریشه حقیقی}$$

$$\gamma P^2 = 35P + 4S = \gamma P^2 = \gamma(x_1 x_2)^2 = \gamma(x_1^2)(x_2^2) = \gamma \left(\frac{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4\omega}}{\gamma} \right)^2 = \gamma \left(\frac{49 + 49 + 14\sqrt{49}}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{112 + 14\sqrt{49}}{4} = \boxed{28 + 7\sqrt{49}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= \frac{a}{y} \Rightarrow S' = \frac{a}{y} + 1 \\ S' &= \frac{a}{y} + 1 = -\frac{a}{y} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{y} + 1 = -\frac{a}{y} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1} \quad S = \frac{a}{y} = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$P' = (x + \frac{1}{y})(\beta + \frac{1}{y}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{y}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{y^2} = P + \frac{S}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{b}{y} + \frac{-1}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{b}{y}$$

$$P' = \frac{-y}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{y} = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{f} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{-1} \right] = \boxed{1} \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

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$$f_0 \beta^y + y_0 \alpha^y - y_0 \beta = 1y \Rightarrow y_0 (\alpha^y + \beta^y) + y_0 \beta (\beta - 1) = 1y \quad S^y - yP$$

$$S = 1 \Rightarrow \beta - 1 = \beta - \beta - \alpha = -\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0 (1 - yP) - y_0 P = 1y$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - yP = \frac{1y}{y_0} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{y_0} \\ P &= \frac{-b}{a} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{y_0} \Rightarrow a = -y_0 b$$

(r)

y

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + f_0 ab}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{f_0 ab^2 - 1_0 b^2}}{y_0 b} = \frac{b \sqrt{y_0}}{y_0 b} = \frac{1 \sqrt{a}}{y_0} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= \beta + \beta + y = a + 1 \\ P &= \beta(\beta + y) = a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta^y + y\beta + 1}{a} = y\beta + y \Rightarrow \beta^y = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = \pm 1 \quad \beta \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \beta = 1, \beta + y = y$$

$$P = y \times 1 = \boxed{y} = a$$

(r)

1

$$S' = y + y + y = y a + 1 = y \times y + 1 = 10 \Rightarrow y = f \quad f \times y = \boxed{yf} \quad \checkmark$$

$$yf - y = \boxed{y} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S^y - yP = 1 + ym^y + y = y + ym^y \quad \min y + ym^y = \boxed{y} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S = -1$$

$$P = -1 - m^y$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \text{مميزا}$$

(r)

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$$f(x) = ax^y + bx + c = 0 \Rightarrow S' - yP = \omega \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(-\omega) \Rightarrow S = y + (-\omega) = -y \\ f(x) &= f(-\omega) \Rightarrow S = y + (-\omega) = -y \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f - yP = \omega \Rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$f(x) = f(-\omega) \Rightarrow S = y + (-\omega) = -y \quad \text{مميزا} = \frac{-y}{y} = -1$$

$$f(x) = f(-\omega) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{y}{y} &= -1 \Rightarrow K(x+1)^y + 1 = K(x^y + yx + 1) + 1 = Kx^y + yKx + K + 1 \\ P &= \frac{K+1}{K} = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow yK + y = -K \\ yK &= -y \Rightarrow K = -\frac{y}{y} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$f(0) = K + 1 = \frac{-y}{y} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{y}} \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

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$$\alpha, \beta = \nu_\alpha$$

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$$p = \nu_\alpha^r = \frac{r}{\nu} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{r}{\nu}$$

$$S = r_\alpha = \frac{a}{\nu} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \wedge \\ \alpha = -\wedge \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{اختلاف} = \boxed{14}$$