

طرحہ اور حیران عناصر، ہمیں یہ نکتہ

$$S = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \rightarrow r\alpha = \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow a = 12\alpha$$

$$P = \alpha\beta \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \rightarrow r\alpha^2 = \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a}{p}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a = \pm 1 \\ \text{اختلاف} \end{array} \right\} = 14 \quad (1, 17, 5)$$

$$5. \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{P}}{P}} \quad (1, 5)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{m+12}{r^4} + \frac{r}{r^4}} = \sqrt{m+12} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{m+12}{r^4} + \frac{r}{r^4} = 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 9x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \\ mx^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \frac{r}{a} = \frac{c}{a} = \text{ضرب}$$

$$10. \text{if } \alpha > \beta \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 4\alpha\beta \rightarrow 1 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = -1 \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{if } \alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r\alpha = 2 \\ \alpha - \beta = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \alpha = 2 \Rightarrow \beta = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \beta = -1 \rightarrow -2 + k + 1 = 0 \rightarrow k + 1 = 0, k = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$r\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = (r/10\alpha^2 + r/10\beta^2) + (1/10\alpha^2 - 1/10\beta^2) = r/10(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 1/10(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad - 2$$

$$15 = r/10(S^2 - rP) + 1/10(\alpha - \beta)(S) = r/10(34 - 2a) + 1/10(-\sqrt{34 - 2a})(-4) \quad (2)$$

$$90 - 2a + 4\sqrt{9 - a} = 12a + 12\sqrt{r} \rightarrow 2a = 8 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 0, \alpha = -\beta \rightarrow rP^2 - 3SP + 1S = rP^2 \quad - 2$$

$$20. x^2 - vx^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4}}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 0, x^2 = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = w \quad (2)$$

$$rP^2 = \frac{r^2 + 4r + 12\sqrt{4r}}{r} \times x = 2a + v\sqrt{4r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$r\alpha^2 + \alpha x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow r\alpha^2 - \alpha x + b = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S' = \frac{a}{r} \\ P' = \frac{-b}{r} \end{array} \right\} \quad (1, 5) \quad - 4$$

$$25. S' = \alpha + v0 + v0 + \beta = S + 1 = \frac{-1}{r} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$P' = (\alpha + v0)(\beta + v0) = \alpha\beta + v0(\alpha + \beta) + v0^2 = -2 + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = -2 + \frac{b}{r} \quad b = \alpha - 4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{c} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{1} \right] = -4 \quad \checkmark \quad - 2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 2 \quad \text{روای، } \frac{S' + rP}{P} = 2a \quad (2)$$

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$$S = \frac{m+12}{r^4} \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -2$$

Subject:

Year: Month: Day: ()

Page: ()

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^r - \alpha x - b &= 0 \xrightarrow{a=r} r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot x - b = 0 \rightarrow r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \alpha - b = 0 \Rightarrow r \cdot \alpha^r = r \cdot \alpha + b \\ r \cdot \beta^r - r \cdot \beta - b &= 0 \Rightarrow r \cdot \beta^r = r \cdot \beta + b \quad (2) \\ r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta &\rightarrow r \cdot \beta + r \cdot b + r \cdot \alpha + b - r \cdot \beta = 14 \Rightarrow r(\alpha + \beta) + r \cdot b = 14 \\ b &= -1 \\ |\alpha - \beta| &= \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 14}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2}}{r} = \frac{r\sqrt{0}}{r} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^r - (a+1)x + a &= 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 1 \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow P_1 = r \quad \checkmark \\ x^r - (ra+1)x + b &= 0 \rightarrow x^r - 1 \cdot x + b = 0 \rightarrow (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = 0 \rightarrow x^r - (\alpha+\beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0 \\ \alpha + \beta &= 1 \\ \alpha\beta &= b \rightarrow r\alpha + r = \alpha, \alpha + r \Rightarrow \alpha = r \\ \beta &= 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = r \\ \beta = 4 \end{array} \right\} b = r\alpha \\ P_r &= b = r\alpha \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \geq 0 &\rightarrow b^r - r\alpha\beta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 + r + m^r \geq 0 \Rightarrow m^r + \Delta \geq 0 \quad \checkmark \\ \alpha^r + \beta^r &= 5^r - rP = 1 + r m^r + r = r m^r + r \rightarrow m^r \geq 0 \quad \min \Rightarrow m^r = 0 \\ \alpha^r + \beta^r &= 0 + r = r \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (r, y) &\rightarrow \frac{r-y}{r} = -1 \\ (-2, y) &\rightarrow y_5 = +1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{r-y}{r} = -1 \\ y_5 = +1 \end{array} \right\} (-1, 1) \\ y &= a(x+1)^r + 1 \Rightarrow y = a x^r + r a x + a + 1 \quad (2) \\ \alpha^r + \beta^r &= 5^r - rP = r - r \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \right) = 2 \Rightarrow r \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \right) = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} \\ y &= -\frac{r}{r} x^r - \frac{r}{r} x + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

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