

$$p = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \alpha(3\alpha) = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \alpha^3 = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{9}}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{4a}{3} + 4 = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{4a}{3} = -\frac{14}{3} \rightarrow a = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

سوال احتلافتونور خواد ۱۶

$$-\frac{4}{3} + 3\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{4a}{3} + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4a}{3} = -\frac{14}{3} \rightarrow a = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 5 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 5 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{34}}} = 5 \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{25}{34}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{13}{34} = 8 \rightarrow 8 = \frac{m+14}{34} = \frac{13}{34} \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$-n^2 + 3n + 2 = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{3}{-1} = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

زف ص ۳۲: $4\alpha^3 + 14\alpha^2 - 9\alpha - 1 = 4\beta^3 + 14\beta^2 - 9\beta - 1$ $\alpha - \beta = 3$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 4\alpha\beta$$

$$1 - (3)^2 = -12$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \pm 2$$

$$f(\alpha^3 - \beta^3) + k(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = \frac{9\alpha - 9\beta}{9 \times 3} \rightarrow f(9) + 3(k) = 27$$

$$3(k) = -9$$

$$k = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

حال آر با هم $\alpha - \beta = -3$ هم بریم باز $k = 3$

$$x^4 + 4x + a = 0 \text{ و } \alpha < \beta < 0, 3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \mid \alpha + \beta = -2 \mid \alpha\beta = a > 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \rightarrow \alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 - 4\alpha = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \rightarrow$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4a}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4a}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = -1 - t \mid \beta = -1 + t$$

$$9 + 4t^2 - 4(9 - t^2) = 12\sqrt{2} + 15$$

$$9 + 4t^2 + 4t - 36 + 4t^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 15 \rightarrow$$

$$8t^2 + 4t - 27 = 12\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 4t = 12\sqrt{2} \rightarrow t = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{9 - a} = 3\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 9 - a = 18 \rightarrow a = -9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$mt^2 - 4mt - 5 = 0 \mid 2p^2 - 48p + 28 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 4t - 5 = 0 \rightarrow t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 20}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \mid \begin{cases} 8 = 0 \\ p = \sqrt{\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}} \end{cases} \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}} = -\left(\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}\right)$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}} \quad 2p^2 = x \left(\frac{49 + 14\sqrt{49}}{x^2} \right) = 49 + 7\sqrt{49} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(1) \quad x^r - ax + b = 0$$

$$g = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$(2) \quad x^r + ax - r = 0$$

$$g = \frac{-a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x^r + ax - r = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{1} \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$(1) \quad x^r + ax - r = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$(m + \frac{r}{r})(m - r) = m^r - \frac{1}{r}m - r \rightarrow x^r - x - r = 0$$

$$b = -r$$

$$\left[-\frac{r}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{r}{r} \right] = -r \checkmark$$

$$am^r - am - b = 0, \alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta, \alpha\beta = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \beta(1 - \beta) = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$a\alpha^r = a\alpha + b, a\beta^r = a\beta + b \rightarrow \beta^r = \beta + \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \beta^r - \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r_0 \beta^r + b\beta^r = r_0 \beta + b\beta + b = 10 \rightarrow r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta + r = 0 \rightarrow r_0 \beta^r - r_0 \beta + 1 = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{r_0 \pm \sqrt{r_0^2 - 4r}}{2r_0} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{r_0 \pm \sqrt{r_0^2 - 4r}}{2r_0} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 2}}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 1 - \beta = 1 - \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 2}}{2} = \frac{2 - 2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 2}}{2} = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{4 - 2}}{2} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{4 - 2}}{2} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \checkmark$$

$$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow x = 1, \frac{a}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$x^r - (ra+1)x + b$$

$$\alpha, \alpha+r \rightarrow r\alpha+r = r\alpha+1=b$$

$$r\alpha = 1$$

$$r\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r^r - r = r \checkmark$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = g^r - r\beta \rightarrow (-1)^r - r(-1 - m^r) = 1 + r + rm^r \rightarrow rm^r + r = 0 \rightarrow m^r = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\sigma_1, (-1, 1) \rightarrow y = a(n+1)^r, 1 \rightarrow 0 = a(n+1)^r + 1 \rightarrow (n+1)^r = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\alpha + 1 = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}}, \beta + 1 = -\sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}} \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}} - 1, \beta = -\sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}} - 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -2$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1 + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = 2 \rightarrow f - r - \frac{r}{a} = 2 \rightarrow 0 = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \left(\alpha, \frac{1}{r} \right) \checkmark$$