

$$x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$S = 5$$

$$P = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = 2 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\sum \alpha_i \beta_i}{\alpha \beta^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum \alpha_i}{\alpha \beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} = \frac{\sum \alpha_i}{\alpha \times \frac{2}{\alpha}} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} = \frac{\sum \alpha_i + \beta^2}{\alpha} =$$

$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha} = \frac{125 - 2 \times 2 \times 5}{5} = 25 - 4 = 19$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} > \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{\text{دست}} = \frac{-b}{Pa} = \frac{3 - 1/5}{1} = 0.175 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{Pa} = \frac{1/5}{1} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = -\frac{b}{a} = 1/5}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{4K^2 - 20}}{1} = \frac{2}{K} K$$

$$3\sqrt{K^2 - 5} = 2K \Rightarrow 9(K^2 - 5) = 4K^2 \Rightarrow 5K^2 - 45 = 0$$

$$5(K^2 - 9) = 0 \Rightarrow K^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow K^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{5} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-b}{Pa} = \frac{3-5}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = -2 = S \rightarrow S(-1, 1)$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 4 - 2P = 5 \Rightarrow 2P = -1 \Rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{2}$$

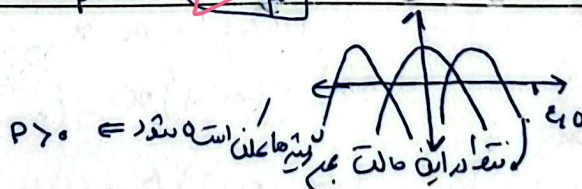
$$y = a(x^2 - 5x + 2) = a(x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow a(1 - 2 + \frac{1}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{5}(x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{5}(0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{1}{5}}$$

$$-x^2 + 5x + m = 0$$

$$\frac{S}{\Delta} < 9 \checkmark$$



$$P > 0 \Rightarrow -m > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 25 + 4m > 0 \Rightarrow m > -\frac{25}{4}$$

$$P < \frac{11}{4} \Rightarrow -m < \frac{11}{4} \Rightarrow m > -\frac{11}{4}$$

$$-\frac{25}{4} < m < -\frac{11}{4}$$

$$-7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{11}{4} + \frac{25}{4} + m < 0$$

$$-11 + 25 + m < 0 \Rightarrow m < -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$y_{min} = r \Rightarrow m > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = r = \frac{-(1\epsilon\epsilon - r_0 m^2 + \epsilon m)}{\epsilon m}$$

$$\frac{r_0 m^2 - \epsilon m - 1\epsilon\epsilon}{\epsilon m} = \frac{\delta m^2 - m - r_0 y}{m} = r \Rightarrow \delta m^2 - r_0 m - r_0 y = 0$$

$$(\delta m + r_0)(m - r_0) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} m = r_0 \checkmark \\ m = -\frac{r_0}{\delta} \times \text{öde} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = r_0 \Rightarrow y = r_0^2 - r_0 m + 1\epsilon\epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = r \Rightarrow \boxed{m = r_0}$$

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$$\alpha > a, \beta \Rightarrow \alpha^r \leq \alpha \beta = p$$

$$\alpha \beta = r \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow r \alpha - 1 = \alpha^r \Rightarrow \alpha^r - r \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha - 1)^r = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$\alpha \epsilon - r m^2 - \delta = 0 \rightarrow t^r - v t - \delta = 0$$

$$t_1, t_2 = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}{r} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}{r} \checkmark \\ \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}{r} < 0 \rightarrow \text{öde} \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}{r} \Rightarrow r t^2 - (v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} s = 0 \\ p = -\frac{(v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta})}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$r p^2 - r_0 p + r_0 s = r \frac{(v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta})^2}{r} - 0 + p = \frac{\epsilon^2 + 4\delta + 1\epsilon\sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}{r} = \frac{11\Lambda + 1\epsilon\sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}{r} = \boxed{\delta^2 + v\sqrt{v^2 + 4\delta}}$$

$$y = K m^2 - \epsilon m - y \rightarrow s \mid \begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow s \mid \begin{matrix} \frac{r}{K} \\ \frac{-(1\epsilon + r\epsilon K)}{\epsilon K} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow s \mid \begin{matrix} \frac{r}{K} \\ \frac{-(1\epsilon + r\epsilon K)}{K} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\epsilon \left(\frac{r\epsilon}{K}\right) - \epsilon = \frac{-\epsilon^2 - r\epsilon K}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{-\Lambda - \epsilon K}{K} = \frac{-\epsilon^2 - r\epsilon K}{K}$$

$$\frac{-\epsilon^2 + r\epsilon K}{K} = 0 \Rightarrow r\epsilon K - \epsilon^2 = 0 \Rightarrow K = r \Rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon - r\epsilon K}{K} = \frac{-\epsilon - r\epsilon^2}{r} = \boxed{-\Lambda}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -m x^2 + m x + 1 \\ y = -m - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow -m x^2 + m x + 1 = -m - x$$

$$m x^2 + (m - 1)x - (m + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$(m + 1)^2 + 4\epsilon m(m + 1) < 0$$

$$(m + 1)(m + 1 + 4\epsilon m) < 0 \Rightarrow (m + 1)(\delta m + 1) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & -\frac{1}{\delta} & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array} \quad m \in (-1, -\frac{1}{\delta})$$

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