

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

$$S = 5$$

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

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

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

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

$$s.d.k = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{3 - 1/5}{2} = 0.175 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1/5}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{s = -\frac{b}{a} = 1/5}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{4K^2 - 20}}{1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}K$$

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

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

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

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

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

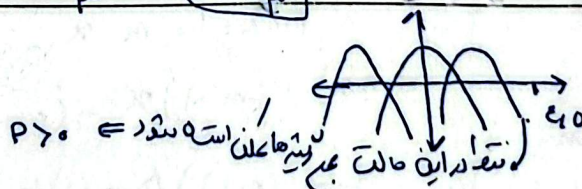
$$y = a(x^2 - 5x + p) = a(x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{2})$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$$\alpha, a, \beta \Rightarrow \alpha^r \cdot \alpha \beta = p$$

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

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$$x\epsilon - r_0 m^2 - \delta = 0 \rightarrow t^r - vt - \delta = 0$$

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

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

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

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$$y = km^r - \epsilon m - y \rightarrow s \mid \begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{2a} \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow s \mid \begin{matrix} \frac{r}{k} \\ \frac{-(14 + r\epsilon k)}{\epsilon k} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow s \mid \begin{matrix} \frac{r}{k} \\ \frac{-\epsilon^2 + 4K}{K} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\epsilon \left(\frac{r}{k}\right) - \epsilon = \frac{-\epsilon^2 + 4K}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{-\Lambda - \epsilon k}{K} = \frac{-\epsilon^2 + 4K}{K}$$

$$\frac{-\epsilon + rK}{K} = 0 \Rightarrow rK - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow K = r \Rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon - 4K}{K} = \frac{-\epsilon - 4r}{r} = \boxed{-\Lambda}$$

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

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

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

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

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x öde