

$$x^2 - \omega x + 1 = 0$$

در اینجا α, β

$$\alpha\beta = 1$$

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

$$\alpha + \beta = \omega$$

$$\frac{F\alpha + \beta^2}{\omega\beta^2} = \frac{F\alpha}{\omega\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{F}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{F}{\alpha^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\omega} = \frac{F}{\alpha^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{(F + \beta^2)(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{(F + \beta^2)(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha^2(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1-\omega}{1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & \omega \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \omega$$

$$\frac{(1-\omega)^2 - 1}{1} = 1 - \omega$$

$$\frac{-b}{1a} = \frac{1-\omega}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{1a} = \frac{1-\omega}{1}$$

$$x^2 + 1x + \omega = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{k}{1} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\frac{q}{\varepsilon} \right] = 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{1}{1} k \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{Fk^2 - F\omega k}{1}} \right) = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1} k \right) \Rightarrow Fk^2 - F\omega k = \varepsilon^2 k^2$$

$$\frac{F}{\varepsilon} k^2 = F\omega$$

$$k^2 = \omega$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\omega \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \omega$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{1a} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\omega \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \omega$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \omega \quad C = ? \quad (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \omega \quad y = a(x^2 + 1x - \frac{1}{1}) =$$

$$F - 2\alpha\beta = \omega$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-1}{1} \sim \frac{C}{a}$$

$$1 = a \left(\frac{1-1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{1}a = 1$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$-x^2 + \omega x + m = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \leq \frac{q}{1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\alpha + \beta$$

$$x = \frac{q}{1} \Rightarrow -\left(\frac{q}{1}\right)^2 + \omega \frac{q}{1} + m = 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{1} + \frac{\varepsilon q}{1} + m = 0$$

$$m = \frac{q}{1}$$

$$\Delta \geq 0$$

$$1d - 1x - 1xm > 0$$

$$1d + \varepsilon m > 0 \Rightarrow m > \frac{-1d}{\varepsilon}$$

$$y = mx^2 - 1x + \omega m - 1$$

$$1m - \varepsilon m$$

$$\min y = 1$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{1a} = 1$$

$$\frac{-b}{1a} = 1$$

$$\frac{-1F + \varepsilon m(\omega m - 1)}{\varepsilon m} = 1 \Rightarrow -1\varepsilon + 1m - \varepsilon m = 1m$$

$$\varepsilon - 1m - 1m - 1\varepsilon = 0$$

$$0m - 1m - 1\varepsilon = 0$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{1a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times (-1)}}{1a}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$m > 0$$

$$m = 1$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{10} = 1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{10}$$

$$\alpha \beta \quad x^r + \sqrt{\alpha+1}x + \alpha+1=0$$

(V)

$$\beta \text{ a } \alpha$$

$$\frac{\alpha-1}{1} \alpha \beta = \alpha^r$$

$$\alpha-1 = \alpha^r = \alpha^r - \alpha+1 = 0 \quad (\alpha-1)^r = 0$$

$$\alpha=1$$

$$x^r - \sqrt{x}x - \alpha = 0 \quad t = x^r \Rightarrow t^r - \sqrt{t}t - \alpha = 0$$

(A)

$$r p^r \cdot \sqrt{p} + \sqrt{p} = 0 \quad t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 4\alpha}}{r} \quad 2 \quad V \pm \sqrt{4\alpha}$$

$$r_x (V + \sqrt{4\alpha})^r \quad \sqrt{t} = \sqrt{V \pm \sqrt{4\alpha}} \leadsto \omega_{\pm} \sqrt{t} = 0 = S$$

$$= \frac{r_x (1 + \sqrt{4\alpha} + 1 + \sqrt{4\alpha})}{11\alpha} \quad \sqrt{V + \sqrt{4\alpha}} \times \sqrt{V + \sqrt{4\alpha}} = \sqrt{(V + \sqrt{4\alpha})^2} = \frac{V + \sqrt{4\alpha}}{r} = p$$

$$y = k x^r - \varepsilon x - y \rightarrow S \left| \frac{-b}{\varepsilon a} \right| \Rightarrow S \left| \frac{\frac{r}{k}}{-\frac{(14 + r^2 k)}{\varepsilon k}} \right| \Rightarrow S \left| \frac{\frac{rk}{k}}{-\frac{f - 4k}{k}} \right|$$

(9)

$$-f \left(\frac{r}{k} \right) - \varepsilon = -\frac{\varepsilon + 4k}{k} = -\frac{1 - \varepsilon k}{k} = -\frac{f - 4k}{k}$$

$$-\frac{f + rk}{k} = 0 \Rightarrow rk - f = 0 \Rightarrow k = r \Rightarrow \frac{f - 4k}{k} = \frac{-\varepsilon - 1r}{r} = -1$$

$$-m x^r + m x + 1 = -m + x$$

(10)

$$m x^r + (-m+1)x + 1 - m = 0$$

$$\Delta \gamma_0 \Rightarrow -\frac{(m+1)^2}{4} - r^2 \times m(1-m) \gamma_0$$

$$\partial m^r + \gamma m + 1 \gamma_0 \leftarrow + m^r + 1 + r m + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon m^r \gamma_0$$

$$(m+1) (\partial m+1) \gamma_0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & & -\frac{1}{0} \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$m \in (-1, -\frac{1}{0})$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$