

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \begin{aligned} -\frac{b}{\epsilon a} &= -1 \rightarrow b = 2a \\ -\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon a} &= 9 \rightarrow \frac{-b^2 + \epsilon a c}{\epsilon a} = \frac{-\epsilon a^2 + \epsilon a c}{\epsilon a} = c - a = 9 \rightarrow c = a + 9 \end{aligned} \right. \\ (c, 1) \rightarrow a(2)^2 + 2(2a) + a + 9 = 1 \rightarrow 14a = -1 \rightarrow a = -0.07 \\ \rightarrow b = 2(-0.07) = -0.14, c = 9 - 0.07 = 8.93 \\ \boxed{y = -x^2 - 2x + 14} \leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + 14.5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + mx + m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow 1) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m - 4 > 0 \\ \rightarrow (m - 12)(m + 4) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-4}{+} - \frac{12}{+} \rightarrow m = (-\infty, -4) \cup (12, +\infty) \\ 2) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m}{2} > 0 \rightarrow m < 0 \\ 3) P > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{2} > 0 \rightarrow m > -4 \\ \text{①} \cap \text{②} \cap \text{③} \rightarrow m = (-4, -4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta = 5 \quad \alpha\beta = p \\ S = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{p} \rightarrow a^2 = -bc \rightarrow 9 = -(2m-1)(2-m) \\ = -(4m - 2m^2 - 2 + m) = 2m^2 - 5m + 2 = 9 \rightarrow 2m^2 - 5m - 7 = 0 \\ \rightarrow m^2 - 2.5m - 3.5 = 0 \rightarrow (m-7)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = 7 \text{ or } -1 \\ \frac{7}{2} = 3.5 \text{ or } \frac{-1}{2} = -0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta = 5 = 1, \alpha\beta = p = -4 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 4 = 0 \\ \beta = \left(\beta^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) + \left(\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) = \frac{\alpha\beta + 1}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha\beta + 1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha\beta + \alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{5 + p(\alpha + \beta)}{p} \\ = \frac{5 + p(5-p)}{p} = \frac{5 - 4p + 5p - p^2}{p} = \frac{5 + p - p^2}{p} = \frac{5 + (-4) - (-4)^2}{-4} = \frac{5 - 4 - 16}{-4} = \frac{-15}{-4} = \frac{15}{4} \\ p = \frac{\alpha\beta + 1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha\beta + 1}{\beta} = \frac{(\alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha\beta)(\alpha + \beta) + 1}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{p^2 + p(5-p) + 1}{p} = \frac{p^2 + 5p - p^2 + 1}{p} = \frac{5p + 1}{p} = \frac{5(-4) + 1}{-4} = \frac{-20 + 1}{-4} = \frac{-19}{-4} = \frac{19}{4} \\ \rightarrow 0 = x^2 - 12.75x - 5.75 \rightarrow \boxed{4x - 51x - 221 = 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1\right) = 2\sqrt[3]{x} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1 \\ = \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = 2\sqrt[3]{x} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^4} - 1 = 2\sqrt[3]{x^3} \\ \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{S = 2} \end{aligned}$$

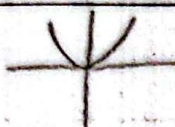
ریشه های معادله $x^2 - \alpha x + \beta = 0$ را α و β فرض می‌کنیم.

$$P = \alpha\beta \times \beta = \beta^2 = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$S = \alpha\beta + \beta = \beta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha}{\frac{2}{3}} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\frac{2}{3}} = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

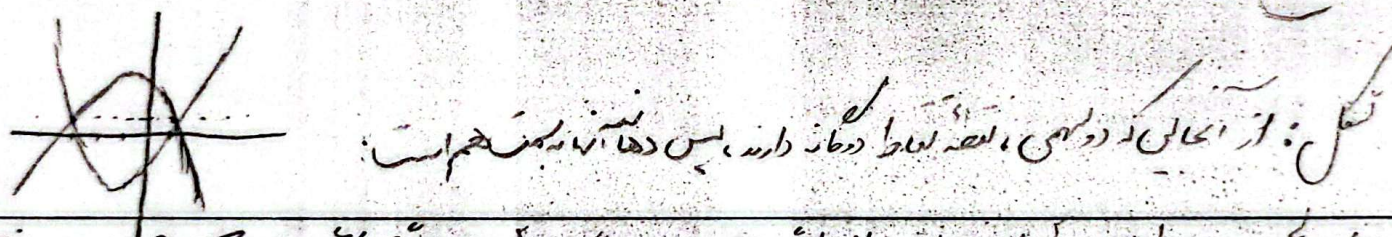
$$\Delta\alpha = |1 - (-1)| = \boxed{2}$$

حالت ۱:  $\alpha > 0$
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 + 12\alpha + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{13}{12}$
 $P = 0, S = 0 \rightarrow -2\alpha - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -1$

حالت ۲:  $\alpha > 0$
 $\Delta > 0$
 $P = 0$
 $S > 0 \rightarrow -2\alpha - 2 > 0 \rightarrow \alpha < -1$

$$\frac{-\alpha}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 2 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3, x = 1$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b = 1 \rightarrow -1 - 2 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 4 \rightarrow ab = 2 \times 4 = \boxed{8}$$

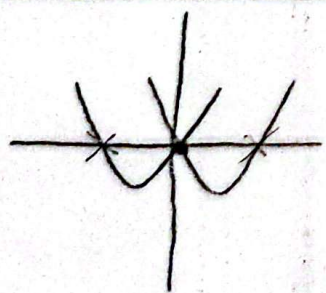


ریشه های معادله $x^2 - \alpha x + \beta = 0$ را α و β فرض می‌کنیم. از ریشه های معادله $x^2 + \alpha x + \beta = 0$ ریشه های α و β را می‌توانیم پیدا کنیم.

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{-\alpha}{2} + 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -1 + 2 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{4}{2} = 2, (\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha})(\beta + \frac{1}{\beta}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha} + (\alpha + \beta)\frac{1}{\beta} = 2 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$3 = \frac{b}{2} \rightarrow b = 6 \rightarrow \left[\frac{ab}{4} \right], \left[\frac{1 \times 6}{4} \right] = \boxed{1.5}$$



$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2$$

$$S = \beta + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{4}{1} = -4$$

$$(\alpha + \beta) - (\beta + \beta) = \alpha - \beta = \boxed{2}$$

ریشه مشترک $\alpha = \beta$