

$$\alpha = {}^r\beta \rightarrow S = {}^r\beta_1 \beta = \xi\beta = \frac{\alpha}{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \Rightarrow \alpha = {}^r\beta \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{r}{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \times 1r = \pm \Lambda$$

$$P = ({}^r\beta)(\beta) = {}^r\beta^r = \frac{\xi}{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \Rightarrow \beta^r = \frac{\xi}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{r}{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \curvearrowright$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \overset{r}{1}x - 1x + \varepsilon = 0 \quad \overset{r}{0} \overset{r}{0} (\Delta > 0)$$

$$\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \overset{r}{1}x + 1x + \varepsilon = 0 \quad \overset{r}{0} \overset{r}{0} (\Delta > 0) \Rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} &= \omega \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r\omega = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{S}{P} + r \sqrt{\frac{1}{P}} \quad * \\ S &= \frac{m+1\epsilon}{r_4} \quad P = \frac{1}{r_4} \Rightarrow r_4 S + r \sqrt{r_4} = r\omega \Rightarrow r_4 S = r\omega - r = 1r \\ \Rightarrow S &= \frac{1r}{r_4} = \frac{m+1\epsilon}{r_4} \Rightarrow m+1\epsilon = 1r \rightarrow m = -1 \end{aligned}$$

حاصل ضرب، یعنی $\frac{p}{m} = \frac{p}{-1} = -p$

$$\begin{aligned} z = \alpha &\Rightarrow r\alpha^r + k\alpha^r - 9\alpha - r = 0 \\ z = \beta &\Rightarrow r\beta^r + k\beta^r - 9\beta - r = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow f(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + k(\alpha^r + \beta^r) - 9(\alpha + \beta) - r = 0$$

$$= f(S^r - rSP) + k(S^r - rP) - 9(S) - r = 0 \rightarrow S = 1, P = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1^r - r(1)(-r)) + k(1^r - r(-r)) - 9(1) - r = f(1) + k(r) - 9 - r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega k = 1r - r(-r) = -1r \Rightarrow k = -r$$

$$10\alpha^r + r\beta^r = \frac{\omega}{r}(\alpha^r + \beta^r) + \frac{1}{r}(\alpha^r - \beta^r) = \frac{\omega}{r}(S - rP) + \frac{1}{r}(S)(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$S = -4, P = a \Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{r}(r4 - ra) + \frac{1}{r}(-4)(-\sqrt{r4 - 4a}) = 90 - \omega a + r\sqrt{r4 - 4a} = 0$$

$$\beta > \alpha \Rightarrow \beta - \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r4 - 4a}}{1} \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = -\sqrt{r4 - 4a}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= 12\sqrt{r} + 10\omega = r\sqrt{r4 - 4a} + 10\omega \\ &\Rightarrow 90 - 10a = 10\omega - a = 1 \\ &r4 - 4a = r4 \Rightarrow a = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} a = 1 \quad \text{QED}$$

اگر $x^2 = t$ باشد انچه معادله $t^2 - vt - 5 = 0$ دو جواب دارد ($\Delta > 0$) که تحقق اولادت هستند ($P < 0$) پس ازین این دو جواب چنین $t = a$ است تنها جواب + قق است . در این صورت اگر $t = a$ باشد $\leftarrow x = \pm \sqrt{a}$

که S برابر 0 ، P برابر $-a$ است .

$t^2 - vt - 5 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 49 - (4)(-5) = 49$

$\Rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2}$

$2P^2 - 15P + 18 = 2P^2 \rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{49 + 49 + 14\sqrt{49}}{2} = 59 + 7\sqrt{49}$

$2ax^2 + ax - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = S = \frac{-a}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad P = \frac{-4}{2a} = -\frac{2}{a} = \alpha\beta = -2$ $2x^2 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 1 = S' = \alpha + \beta + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$ $\rightarrow (\alpha + \frac{1}{2})(\beta + \frac{1}{2}) = P' = \frac{1}{2} + (\alpha + \beta)(\frac{1}{2}) + \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) + \alpha\beta = \alpha\beta = -2 = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow b = -4$ $\rightarrow ab = -4 \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-4}{c} = -\frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{1}\right] = -2$	6
$r_0 \beta^r + r_0 \alpha^r - r_0 \beta = r_0 (\alpha^r + \beta^r) + r_0 (\beta^r - \beta) = r_0 (S^r - rP) + \frac{r_0 (\beta^r - \beta) \times a}{a} = 2 \rightarrow a\beta^r - a\beta = b$ $\rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1, P = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow = r_0 (1 + \frac{r_0 b}{a}) + \frac{r_0 (+b)}{a} = r_0 + r_0 (\frac{b}{a}) + r_0 (\frac{b}{a}) = 10$ $\Rightarrow 4 (\frac{b}{a}) = -2 \Rightarrow -r_0 b = a \Rightarrow a - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{ a } \rightarrow \Delta = a^r - 4(-b)(a) = a^r + 4ab = 2$ $\rightarrow = (-r_0 b)^r + 4(-r_0 b)(b) = r_0 b^r - 4r_0 b^r = r_0 b^r \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{ a } = \left \frac{1 b \sqrt{5}}{-r_0 b} \right = \frac{r_0 \sqrt{5}}{5}$	7
$x^r - (a+1)x + a = 0 \quad \text{اعتماد برینه} = \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{ a } \Rightarrow \Delta = (a+1)^r - 4a = a^r + r_a + 1 - 4a = a^r - r_a + 1$ $= (1-1)^r \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = \frac{ a-1 }{1} = 2 \quad \left(\text{دو عدد فرد متوالی} \right) \Rightarrow a = 3, -1$ اگر $a = -1$ را این صورت جمع دهیم 5 شود چون جمع دهی، علامت میماند است و غلط ← $a = 3$ $\rightarrow x^r - (r_a + 1)x + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \beta + r \Rightarrow S = r_a + 1 = 10 = r\beta + r \Rightarrow \beta = 4, \alpha = 4 \Rightarrow P = r\epsilon = b$ $\rightarrow a - b = 4 - 4\epsilon = 21$	8
$\alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP \rightarrow S = -1, P = -1 - m^r \Rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 1 - r(-1 - m^r) = 1 + r + r m^r = r + r m^r$ $m = 0 \Rightarrow r + r m^r = 3 \quad \leftarrow m = 0 \text{ باشد}$ کمترین مقدار ممکن زمانی است که $m = 0$ باشد	9
چون نقاط $(0, 3), (1, 5), (2, 9)$ عرض یکسانی دارند، بنابراین خطی موازی آن، طول رأس میماند است. $\frac{c-5}{r} = \frac{-2}{r} = -1$ $\Rightarrow \text{ext}(-1, 1) \rightarrow y = ax^r + bx + c \Rightarrow a - b + c = 1 \rightarrow c = 1 - a + b = 1 - a + r_a = a + 1$ $y = r_a a - \omega b + c, y = 9a + r_b + c \Rightarrow r_a a - \omega b = 9a + r_b \rightarrow 19a - 1b + r_a = b$ $\rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - rP = \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) = 4 - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = 5$ $\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{-r(a+1)}{a} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{a+1}{a} \rightarrow a = -r_a - r \Rightarrow r_a = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow c = \frac{-r}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$	10