

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = 1 &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x - 1x + \varepsilon = 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\Delta > 0) \\ \alpha = -1 &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + 1x + \varepsilon = 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\Delta > 0) \Rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} &= \omega \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = r\omega = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{S}{P} + r\sqrt{\frac{1}{P}} \quad * \\ S &= \frac{m+1\epsilon}{r^4} \quad P = \frac{1}{r^4} \Rightarrow r^4 S + r\sqrt{r^4} = r\omega \Rightarrow r^4 S = r\omega - r = 1r \\ \Rightarrow S &= \frac{1r}{r^4} = \frac{m+1\epsilon}{r^4} \Rightarrow m+1\epsilon = 1r \rightarrow m = -1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \omega k = 1r - r1 = -1 \Rightarrow k = -r$$

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

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

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

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

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

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 .

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

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

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

$2ax' + ax - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = S = \frac{-a}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad P = \frac{-4}{2a} = -\frac{2}{a} = \alpha\beta = -2$ $2x' - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha + \omega + \beta + \omega = S' = \alpha + \beta + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$ $\rightarrow (\alpha + \frac{1}{2})(\beta + \frac{1}{2}) = P' = \frac{1}{2} + (\alpha + \beta)(\frac{1}{2}) + \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) + \alpha\beta = \alpha\beta = -2 = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow b = -4$ $\rightarrow ab = -4 \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-4}{c} = -\frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{1}\right] = -2$	6
$r_0 \beta' + r_0 \alpha' - r_0 \beta = r_0 (\alpha' + \beta') + r_0 (\beta' - \beta) = r_0 (S' - rP) + \frac{r_0 (\beta' - \beta) \times a}{a} = 2 \rightarrow \alpha\beta' - \alpha\beta = b$ $\rightarrow S = \frac{a}{a} = 1, P = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow = r_0 (1 + \frac{r_0 b}{a}) + \frac{r_0 (+b)}{a} = r_0 + r_0 (\frac{b}{a}) + r_0 (\frac{b}{a}) = 10$ $\Rightarrow 4 (\frac{b}{a}) = -2 \Rightarrow -r_0 b = a \Rightarrow a - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{ a } \rightarrow \Delta = a^2 - 4(-b)(a) = a^2 + 4ab = 2$ $\rightarrow = (-r_0 b)^2 + 4(-r_0 b)(b) = r_0^2 b^2 - 4r_0 b^2 = r_0^2 b^2 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{ a } = \left \frac{1 b \sqrt{5}}{-r_0 b} \right = \frac{r_0 \sqrt{5}}{5}$	7
$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \quad \text{اقلان ریشه ها} = \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{ a } \Rightarrow \Delta = (a+1)^2 - 4a = a^2 + 2a + 1 - 4a = a^2 - 2a + 1$ $= (a-1)^2 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = \frac{ a-1 }{1} = 2 \quad \left(\text{دو عدد فرد متوالی} \right) \Rightarrow a = 3, -1$ اگر $a = -1$ ریشه ها صفر و یک می باشد و $a = 3$ شود ریشه ها 1 و 2 می باشد پس است و غلط است $\leftarrow a = 3$ $\rightarrow x^2 - (4a+1)x + b = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \beta + 2 \Rightarrow S = 4a+1 = 10 = 2\beta + 2 \Rightarrow \beta = 4, \alpha = 6 \Rightarrow P = 24 = b$ $\rightarrow a - b = 4 - 24 = 20$	8
$\alpha' + \beta' = S' - rP \rightarrow S = -1, P = -1 - m^2 \Rightarrow \alpha' + \beta' = 1 - r(-1 - m^2) = 1 + r + r m^2 = r + r m^2$ $m = 0 \Rightarrow r + r m^2 = 3 \quad \leftarrow \text{کمترین مقدار ممکن زمانی است که } m = 0 \text{ باشد}$	9
چون نقاط $(0, 3)$ و $(-5, 4)$ عرض یکسانی دارند، بنابراین خط افقی، طول رأس سهمی است. $\frac{c-5}{r} = \frac{-2}{r} = -1$ $\Rightarrow \text{ext}(-1, 1) \rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow a - b + c = 1 \rightarrow c = 1 - a + b = 1 - a + 2a = a + 1$ $y = r_0 a - \omega b + c, y = 9a + 3b + c \Rightarrow 25a - 5b = 9a + 3b \rightarrow 16a - 8b + 2a = b$ $\rightarrow \alpha' + \beta' = S' - rP = \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)' - r\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)' - r\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) = 4 - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = 5$ $\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{-r(a+1)}{a} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{a+1}{a} \rightarrow a = -2a - 2 \Rightarrow 3a = -2 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow c = \frac{-2}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{3}$	10