

سيف سماره 19 (آيا نمبردار) ب زرهه ٢٠

$$x^2 - ax + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{\mu}, x_2 = \mu \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{\mu}, x_2 = -\mu$$

$$P = C_a = \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} = \mu \alpha^2 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$|31 - (-1)| = (14) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1}{2} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4 \quad (2)$$

$$mx^2 + cx + r = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}} = 2 \quad (3)$$

$$m+1 \pm \frac{1}{2} = 2 \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow -x^2 + cx + r = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{16}}{-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-c + \sqrt{16}}{-2} \times \frac{-c - \sqrt{16}}{-2} = (-2) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$x^2 + kx^2 - 4x - r = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + kx^2 - 4x - r}{x^2 + 1} \quad \alpha^2 - x - r$$

$$k + \varepsilon = 1 \rightarrow k = -\mu$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -r \rightarrow \text{جواب} : x^2 - x - r = 0$$

$$k = 9$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{\omega} \beta^2 + \frac{1}{\omega} \alpha^2 - \frac{1}{\omega} \beta^2 = \frac{1}{\omega} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \frac{1}{\omega} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad (4)$$

$$r\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{r} + 12$$

$$4 - \omega a + 4\sqrt{4-a} = 12 + 12\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$a = 9$$

$$\left(\frac{-\omega a + 4 - 12 - 12\sqrt{r}}{\omega} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{-4\sqrt{4-a}}{\omega} \right)^2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$x^2 - vx^2 - a = 0$$

$$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$rP^2 - 3SP + rS = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r} \Rightarrow S = 0, P = \frac{-v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{r}$$

$$rP^2 - 3SP + rS = K(4a + 12\sqrt{4a} + 4a) = \frac{4a + v\sqrt{4a}}{r^2}$$

$$x^2 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = \alpha + \frac{1}{\mu}, x_2 = \beta + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$ra\alpha^2 + ax - 4 = 0$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{r}, \beta = r$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{\varepsilon} \right] = ?$$

$$x_1 = \alpha, x_2 = \beta / S = \frac{a}{-ra} = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{f} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{\varepsilon} \right] = (-2) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$x^2 + x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -2, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ax^r - ax - b = r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = -b/a$$

$$r \cdot \beta^r + r \cdot \alpha^r - r \cdot \beta = 1r$$

$$x^r - x - b/a = 0 \rightarrow x^r - x = b/a \Rightarrow \beta^r - \beta = b/a$$

$$r \cdot (1 + \frac{rb}{a}) + r \cdot (\frac{b}{a}) = r \cdot 4 \cdot t = 1r \rightarrow 4 \cdot t = -c \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \sqrt{\frac{F_4}{\Delta}}$$

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

$$x_1 = r\alpha - 1, x_2 = r\alpha + 1$$

$$P = \sum \alpha^r - 1 = a$$

$$S = \sum \alpha = \alpha + 1$$

$$x_1 = r\beta, x_2 = r\beta + r$$

$$S' = r\beta + r \rightarrow \beta = r$$

$$P = r\beta^r + r\beta = b \rightarrow b = r^2$$

$$P' = r^2$$

$$r^2 - r = r_1$$

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

$$(\beta + r)^r - r\alpha\beta = (-1)^r + r(m^r + 1) = 1 + r m^r + r = r m^r + c = r$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = 8$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -(m^r + 1)$$

$$A(r, y) / B(-a, y)$$

$$-\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{8}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \beta = -r$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = a$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{c}$$

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

$$s^r - rp = r - rp = a \rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\frac{r}{r} = 1$$