

$$x_1 = x$$

$$x_2 = 3x$$

$$P = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{K}{a} = 3 \alpha^2 \rightarrow x'' = \frac{K}{a} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{K}{a}$$

(1)

$$x \sim x = \frac{K}{a} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{K}{a} \quad x_2 = -\frac{K}{a} \Rightarrow s = \frac{a}{K} = \frac{1}{K} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{K}{a} \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{K}{a} \quad x_2 = \frac{K}{a} \Rightarrow s = \frac{a}{K} = -\frac{1}{K} \rightarrow a = -1$$

(5)

$$|1 - (-1)| = 14$$

$$x + B = \frac{m+1}{3} \quad \alpha B = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2)

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{B}} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{B} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{aB}} = \omega^2 \rightarrow \frac{x+B}{aB} = \omega^2$$

$$m+1+1=2\omega \rightarrow m=-1 \Rightarrow x'' + 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+4}}{-2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{-2}$$

$$\alpha B = -2 \quad \alpha + B = 1 \rightarrow x'' - x - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{المعادلة جديده باين بقتن مفرجه})$$

(3)

$$\begin{array}{r} Kx'' + Kx' - 9x - 2 \\ Kx'' - Kx' - 12x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x'' - x - 2 \\ Kx + 1 \end{array}$$

$$(K+K)x' - x - 2 \Rightarrow K+K=1 \rightarrow K=-3$$

(5)

$$P, \omega x' + P, \omega B' + (0, \omega x' - P, \omega B') = P, \omega (x' + B') + 0, \omega (x' - B')$$

(4)

$$P, \omega (3x - 2a) + \frac{1}{P} ((-4)(-2\sqrt{9-a})) = 9 - \omega a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = 9$$

$$-\omega a + 4\sqrt{9-a} = -\omega + 12\sqrt{P} \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$x'' = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt - a = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \quad \sqrt{x''}$$

(5)

$$x \pm \sqrt{\frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}} \rightarrow s = 0 \quad \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq$$

$$P = \frac{-v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4a}}{2}$$

(5)

$$P P' - 3s P' + P' = P (K 9 + 49 + 12\sqrt{49}) = 9 + 12\sqrt{49}$$

$$P \cdot x^p - a x + b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha + \frac{1}{p} & x_p = \beta + \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{p} \\ \downarrow \\ -\frac{1}{p} + \frac{p}{p} &= \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow a = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \alpha &= 1 - \frac{1}{p} \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \beta &= p \\ b &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$Pa x^p + a x - 4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$x_1 = \alpha \quad x_p = \beta$$

$$S = \frac{a}{-Pa} = \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$P x^p + x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = -P \text{ or } 4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ p & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha \cdot \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow x^p - x - \frac{b}{a} = 0 \rightarrow x^p - x = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \beta^p - \beta = \frac{b}{a} = t \quad (5)$$

$$P \cdot \alpha^p + P \cdot \beta^p + P \cdot \beta - P \cdot \alpha = P \cdot (1 + \frac{p b}{a}) + P \cdot (\frac{b}{a}) = P \cdot (1 + \frac{b}{a}) = -P$$

$$4 \cdot t = -P \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$a - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{A}}{|a|} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{p b}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{a} - \frac{p \sqrt{a}}{\omega}}$$

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

$$x_1 = P \alpha - 1 \quad x_p = P \alpha + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= P \alpha^p - 1 = a \\ S &= P \alpha = a + 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow 1 \\ \alpha &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} p &= P \\ P \cdot P - P &= \boxed{P} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = P}$$

$$x^p - (P \alpha + 1)x + b = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$x_1 = P \beta \quad x_p = P \beta + P$$

$$S = (P(P) + 1) = P \beta + P \rightarrow \beta = P$$

$$P - P \beta^p + P \beta = b \rightarrow \boxed{b = P^2}$$

$$P' = P P$$

$$(x + \beta)^p - P \alpha \beta = (-1)^p + P (m^p + 1) = 1 + P m^p + P = P m^p + P = \boxed{P} \quad (4)$$

$$\boxed{\alpha + \beta = -1}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha \beta = -m^p - 1}$$

$$\frac{-b}{Pa} - \frac{S}{p} = -1 \rightarrow S = -P$$

$$S' - P P = P - P \left(\frac{a+b}{a} \right) \quad (10)$$

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

$$S' - P P = P - P P = a \rightarrow P = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow c = \frac{-a}{p} = \frac{1/2}{p} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2p}}$$