

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

$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$P = \alpha \cdot \beta \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \alpha \beta \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = \alpha \beta \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = r \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = \frac{\Lambda}{r} \\ \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\Lambda}{r} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \leftarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{\Lambda}{r}$$

$$x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0 \quad \Lambda - (-\Lambda) = 14$$

$$x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{m+1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \omega \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 2\omega$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 2\omega \rightarrow m+1 + \frac{r}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 2\omega \quad m = -1$$

$$mx^2 - rx + r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{m} \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

$$x^2 + kx - 9x - r = 0$$

$$\varepsilon(-1)^r + k(-1)^r - 9(-1) - r = 0 \rightarrow r + k = 0 \quad k = -r$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \alpha\beta = -r \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - x - r = 0 \\ x = \frac{r}{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$k = ? \quad -r$$

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

$$\alpha + \beta = -4 \quad \alpha = -\beta - 4$$

$$\beta - \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \sqrt{4 - \varepsilon a}$$

$$\alpha < \beta < 0$$

$$|\alpha| + |\beta| = |\alpha| + |\alpha + 4|$$

$$r(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha^r = r(\alpha + \beta - r\beta) + \alpha(-\beta - 4) = r(4 - 2a) + -a - 4\alpha$$

$$\rightarrow 2\sqrt{4 - \varepsilon a} + \sqrt{4 - \varepsilon a} + 1 - 2\alpha = 9 - \varepsilon a + r(\beta - \alpha) = 9 - \varepsilon a + r\sqrt{4 - \varepsilon a}$$

$$a = ? \quad 1$$

$$|\alpha| + |\beta| = |\alpha| + |\alpha + 4| \leftarrow |\alpha| + |\alpha + 4| = 9 - \varepsilon a + r\sqrt{4 - \varepsilon a}$$

$$x^2 - vx^2 - \omega = 0 \quad x = t \Rightarrow t^2 - vt - \omega = 0 \rightarrow t = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2} \quad \checkmark \\ \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2} \quad \times \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 = \frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad x^2 = \frac{v - \sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2} \quad \times \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2}}$$

$$\omega 9 + \sqrt{49}$$

$$rP^r - rSP + rS = ? \quad rP^r = r \left(-\frac{\sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2} \right)^r = \omega 9 + \sqrt{49}$$

$$\alpha = -\beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = -\frac{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4\omega}}{2}$$

$$2n^2 - an + b = 0 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{b}{2} = -2 \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\alpha + \beta$$

$$2an^2 + an - 4 = 0 \quad a=1 \rightarrow 2n^2 + n - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha' = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta' = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \quad \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \alpha\beta = -1$$

$$\alpha', \beta'$$

$$\alpha + \beta - (\alpha' + \beta') = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{c}\right] = ? \quad \left[\frac{1 \cdot (-4)}{2}\right] = -2$$

$$2n^2 - an - b = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-a}{-a} = 1 \quad \beta = 1 - \alpha \quad \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

$$\alpha, \beta$$

$$2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\alpha' - 2\alpha\beta = 1V \quad 2\alpha(\beta + \alpha') + 2\alpha(\beta - \alpha') - 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\beta = 1V$$

$$2\alpha(1 + \frac{2\alpha}{a}) + 2\alpha(\beta - \alpha) - 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\alpha - 2\alpha = 1V \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \begin{cases} n^2 - n + \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{|a|} \end{cases}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = ? \quad \frac{\sqrt{a}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{a}{a}}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a} \quad 2\alpha + \frac{2\alpha b}{a} = 2V \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow P = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2n^2 - (a+1)n + a = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = a \quad \alpha + \beta = a+1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 \quad \alpha = a \Rightarrow \alpha = a = 2$$

$$2n^2 - (2a+1)n + a = 0$$

$$2n-1, 2n+1 \rightarrow S = 2n = a+1$$

$$P = 2n^2 - 2n + 1 = a$$

$$2n^2 = 2a$$

$$a = 2n^2 / 2 = n^2 \rightarrow 2n^2 = 2n - 1$$

$$2n^2 - (2a+1)n + a = 0 \quad 2n^2 - 10n + 6 = 0$$

$$2n^2 - 10n + 6 = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 10 \rightarrow \alpha' + \beta' = 5, 4 \rightarrow \alpha\beta' = 25$$

$$2n^2 - 10n + 6 = 0 \quad 2n^2 - 10n + 6 = 0$$

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

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -(m^2+1)$$

$$\max(\alpha\beta) \rightarrow m=0, \alpha\beta = -1$$

$$\min(\alpha + \beta) = 1 - 2(-1) = 3$$

$$A|y \quad B|y \Rightarrow \frac{y-a}{2} = -1$$

$$S|1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -2$$

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

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = ? \quad \frac{1}{2}$$