

$$3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \quad \alpha = 3\beta \quad P = \alpha \cdot \beta = 3\beta^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \Rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = \epsilon\beta = \frac{a}{3} \quad \begin{cases} \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} & \epsilon\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}\right) = \frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow a_1 = 1 \\ \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3} & \epsilon\left(-\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3}\right) = -\frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow a_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - (-1) = 19$$

$$36x^2 - (m+12)x + 1 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 5$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{\beta}}}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = \frac{m+12}{36} \\ P = \frac{1}{36} \end{cases} \quad \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+12}{36}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{36}}} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{\frac{m+12}{36}} = 5 \quad \sqrt{\frac{m+12}{36}} = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{m+12}}{4} \Rightarrow m+12 = 25, m=13 \quad \frac{C}{a} = -2$$

$$\epsilon x^3 + Kx^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$\alpha\beta = -2 \rightarrow \beta(-\beta + 1) = -2 \Rightarrow -\beta^2 + \beta = -2 \Rightarrow \beta^2 - \beta - 2 = 0$$

$$-\beta^2 + \beta - 2 = 0$$

$$\beta^2 - \beta - 2 = 0$$

$$(\beta - 2)(\beta + 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = 2, \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = -1, \alpha = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon(-1)^3 + K(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 2 = 0$$

$$-\epsilon + K + 9 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow K + 7 = \epsilon \Rightarrow K = -3$$

$$x^2 - 4x + a \quad \alpha < \beta < 0 \quad 3\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18 = 3\sqrt{2} + 18$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}$$

$$2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + \alpha^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18 \Rightarrow 2(5 - 2\beta) + \alpha^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18$$

$$2(36 - 2a) + \left(\frac{-4 - \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2}\right)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 18 \Rightarrow 72 - 4a + \frac{16 - 8\sqrt{16 - 4a} + 16 - 4a}{4} = 72 - 4a + \frac{32 - 8\sqrt{16 - 4a} - 4a}{4} = 72 - 4a + \frac{32 - 4a - 8\sqrt{16 - 4a}}{4} = 72 - 4a + \frac{32 - 4a}{4} - 2\sqrt{16 - 4a} = 72 - 4a + 8 - a - 2\sqrt{16 - 4a} = 80 - 5a - 2\sqrt{16 - 4a}$$

$$3\sqrt{16 - 4a} = 3\sqrt{12} \Rightarrow 16 - 4a = 12 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$x^2 - 7x - 5 = 0 \quad 2p^2 - 35p + 25 = 0 \quad x^2 = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 20}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = 0 \\ P = -\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2p^2 - 35p + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\left(-\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{49 + 49 + 14\sqrt{69}}{2}\right) = \frac{118 + 14\sqrt{69}}{2} = 59 + 7\sqrt{69}$$

$$r^2x - ax + b = 0 \quad \left[\frac{ab}{c} \right]$$

$$ra^2x + ax - 4 = 0$$

$$\alpha + 0, \beta + 0, \alpha \Rightarrow S = \alpha + \beta + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r} - 1$$

$$P = \alpha\beta + 0, \alpha(\alpha + \beta) + 0, r\alpha = \frac{b}{r} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{-a}{ra}, -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1 \\ P = \alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{r} = -4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -4 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} = -4 = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -4 \quad \left[\frac{ab}{c} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{1} \right] = (-4)$$

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$$rx^2 - ax - b = 0 \quad \xi, \beta^r + r, \alpha^r - r, \beta = 1 \Rightarrow r, \beta^r + r, \alpha^r + r, \beta^r - r, \beta = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} S = 1 \\ P = -\frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$r, (\beta^r + \alpha^r) + r, \beta^r - r, \beta = 1 \quad S - rP = 1 - \frac{r(-b)}{a} = 1 + \frac{rb}{a}$$

$$ax^2 - ax - b \xrightarrow{a} x^2 - x - \frac{b}{a} \xrightarrow{a}$$

$$r, x^2 - r, x - \frac{r, b}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow r, \beta^r - r, \beta = \frac{r, b}{a}$$

$$r, (1 + \frac{rb}{a}) + \frac{r, b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow r, + \frac{r, b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4(-\frac{b}{a})}}{1} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{a-4}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-4}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

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

$$\alpha, r, \alpha$$

$$S = \alpha + \alpha + r = 2\alpha + r = a + 1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha + 1 = a$$

$$\alpha^r + r\alpha = 2\alpha + 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^r = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$P = \alpha(\alpha + r) = \alpha^r + r\alpha = a \Rightarrow \alpha^r + r\alpha = a = r$$

$$x^2 - (ra+1)x + b = 0$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$a = 2\alpha + 1 = 3$$

$$x^2 - 1 \cdot x + b = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^r, \beta$$

$$S = r\beta + r = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 0, \beta + r = 1$$

$$P = 0 \times 1 = 0$$

$$r\beta - r = (-1)$$

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

$$S - rP = (1) - r(-1 - m^2) = 1 + r + rm^2 = rm^2 + r$$

$$y_s = -\frac{\Delta}{2a} = \frac{1 \times r}{2(1)} = \frac{r}{2}$$

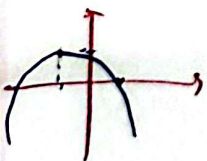
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$$x_s = \frac{x_A + x_B}{r} = \frac{r + (-a)}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow rx = S \Rightarrow S = -r$$

$$S - rP = a \Rightarrow 1 - rP = a \Rightarrow P = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$a(x^2 - Sx + P) = a(x^2 + rx - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$S(-1) \Rightarrow a(1 - r - \frac{1}{r}) = 1$$



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

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

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