

$$\alpha = 3\beta \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{3} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{3}$$

$$3\beta + \beta = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow 4\beta = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$12\beta = a \Rightarrow$$

$$3\beta = \frac{a}{4} \Rightarrow 4\beta = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$\alpha = 12\beta = 12 \left( \pm \frac{a}{12} \right) = \pm a$$

$$\boxed{1 - (-1) = 1.6} \quad \checkmark \quad 1.6$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = a \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{a + 2\sqrt{a\beta}}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4\sqrt{a + \frac{1}{4}} = a$$

$$\delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{a}{4} \quad \boxed{\delta = \frac{a + \frac{1}{4}}{4}} \quad \delta = \frac{a + \frac{1}{4}}{4} = \frac{12}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = -x^2 + 3x + 2 \quad \rightarrow p = \frac{c}{a} = \boxed{-2}$$

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

$$(x^2 - x - 2)(px + q) \Rightarrow px^2 - px^2 + qx^2 - qx - 2px - 2q$$

$$px^2 + (q - p)x^2 + (-q - 2p)x - 2q \Rightarrow p = 1$$

$$-q - 2p = -9 \Rightarrow -q - 2 = -9$$

$$q - p = k \quad q = 1$$

$$1k - q - 2 \Rightarrow 1k - 1 - 2 = \boxed{-3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$A \leq \alpha \beta = \alpha(-4-\alpha) = -\alpha^2 - 4\alpha \Rightarrow$$

(2) - 4

$$3\alpha^2 + 2(-4-\alpha)^2 = 12\sqrt{2} + 10 \Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 + 16\alpha + 32 = 12\sqrt{2} + 10$$

$$5\alpha^2 + 16\alpha + 22 - 12\sqrt{2} = 0 \quad 5\alpha^2 + 16\alpha - 12\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{16^2 - 4 \times 5(-12\sqrt{2})}}{10} = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{256 + 240\sqrt{2}}}{10}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-32 \pm \sqrt{1024 + 240\sqrt{2}}}{10}$$

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$$-\alpha^2 - 4\alpha = \frac{-(16 \pm \sqrt{256 + 240\sqrt{2}})}{10} + \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{1024 + 240\sqrt{2}}}{10} = \boxed{1} \checkmark$$

$$A = 1$$

$$t = x^2$$

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

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 4}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} + \text{ ریشه} \\ - \text{ ریشه} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} + \text{ ریشه} \\ - \text{ ریشه} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 0}{2} = 2$$

$$2p^2 - 38p + 28 = 2p^2$$

$$2p^2 = 2 \left( \frac{38 \pm \sqrt{38^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 28}}{4} \right) = \frac{111 \pm 14\sqrt{49}}{2} = \boxed{59 + 7\sqrt{49}}$$

$$59 + 7\sqrt{49} \checkmark$$

$$rx' - ax + b = 0 \quad \delta: \alpha + \beta = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$ra x' + ax - 4 = 0 \quad \delta: \alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

(2)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$(\alpha + \omega)(\beta + \omega) =$$

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

$$\alpha\beta - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = -r$$

$$\alpha\beta = -r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -r$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -r$$

$$b = -4$$

$$-r \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$r \cdot [(\alpha + \beta)^r - r \alpha \beta] + r \cdot (\beta^r - \beta) = 1r$$

(2)

$$r(1 + \frac{rb}{a}) + r \cdot \frac{b}{a} = 1r$$

$$r(1 + \frac{rb}{a}) + \frac{r \cdot b}{a} = 1r$$

$$(A - B)^r = (\alpha + \beta)^r - r \alpha \beta = 1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{r}{ra} = \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_1, x_r = a$$

$$x_1 = rx - 1, x_r = rx + 1$$

$$x_1 + x_r = a + 1$$

$$x_1 + x_r = \varepsilon M, x_1 x_r = \varepsilon x^r - 1$$

$$x_1 + x_r = a + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1 + x_r = a + 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon M = a + 1 \Rightarrow a = \varepsilon M - 1$$

$$y_1 = rm, y_r = rm + r$$

$$x_1 x_r = a \Rightarrow \varepsilon M^r - 1 = a \Rightarrow a = \varepsilon M^r - 1$$

$$y_1, y_r = rx_1 = 10$$

$$\varepsilon M - 1 = \varepsilon M^r - 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon M^r \cdot \varepsilon M = 0$$

$$\varepsilon M = a \Rightarrow M = r \Rightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon M(M-1) = 0 \Rightarrow M = 0$$

$$y_1, y_r = \varepsilon x^r x^r = \boxed{r\varepsilon}$$

$$a = \varepsilon M - 1 = r \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_r = r \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1 = \varepsilon, y_r = r$$

$$\boxed{r = r}$$

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$$y_1 y_r = x_1 x_r = r\varepsilon - r = \boxed{r1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^r + x - 1 - m^r = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = -1 - m^r \quad -9$$

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

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

$$m^r > 0$$

$$\min(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + (r+1) = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad m = 0 \quad \text{مميز مقدار}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{r} = \frac{-1 + r}{r} = -1$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = -1$$

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

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

$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y = a(x^r + rx - \frac{1}{r}) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$a = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{r}{r}(x^r + rx - \frac{1}{r}) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S = -4 \quad p = a$$

✗

$$\alpha, \beta = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4a}}{2} \quad \alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \alpha = -2 - \sqrt{4 - a}$$

$$\alpha^r + r(\alpha^r + \beta^r) = \alpha^r + r(S^r - rp)$$

$$(-2 - \sqrt{4 - a})^r + r(16 - 2a) = 12\sqrt{r} + 16 \rightarrow a = 1$$