

$$\alpha, \beta \Rightarrow P = \frac{P}{\gamma} = \gamma \alpha \times \alpha \Rightarrow \gamma \alpha^2 = \frac{P}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\gamma}$$

$$S = \frac{-(-\alpha)}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} = \alpha + \gamma \alpha \Rightarrow \gamma \alpha = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \Rightarrow + \rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma}$$

$$- \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\gamma} = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1, -1 \Rightarrow 1 - (-1) = \boxed{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} = 5 \xrightarrow{\text{بمیان } \alpha\beta} \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha\beta} = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{S + 2\sqrt{P}}{P} = 25 \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{25} \Rightarrow S + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{25}{25} \Rightarrow S = \frac{12}{25} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{25} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow P = \frac{C}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{-1} = \boxed{-2}$$

با استفاده از قضیه دیوید حل می شود.

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_n = \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_n} - \frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{\alpha_n}$$

$$n_1 \times n_2 + n_2 \times n_3 + n_3 \times n_4 + \dots + n_{n-1} \times n_n = \frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{\alpha_n} \quad \alpha, \beta, \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \theta = -\frac{K}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \theta = -1 - \frac{K}{\gamma} \quad \alpha\beta + \alpha\theta + \beta\theta = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\theta(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\gamma} = \theta \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\gamma} = -1 - \frac{K}{\gamma} \Rightarrow K = -\gamma$$

$$n^2 + 5n + a = 0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4a}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 9 + \frac{1}{4} - a + 5\sqrt{9 - a} \quad \beta^2 = 9 + \frac{1}{4} - a - 5\sqrt{9 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times (1 - a + 5\sqrt{9 - a}) + 1 \times (1 - a - 5\sqrt{9 - a}) = 15 + 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 5a + 5\sqrt{9 - a} = 15 + 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \quad \text{چون جمع یک عدد صحیح است پس تطابق می دهد}$$

$$z = m^2 \Rightarrow z^2 - Vz - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + 20}}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{نمی تواند باشد}} z = \frac{V + \sqrt{59}}{2}$$

$$n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{V + \sqrt{59}}{2}} \Rightarrow S = 0, P = \frac{V + \sqrt{59}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$2 \left(\frac{V + \sqrt{59}}{2} \right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{V + \sqrt{59}}{2} + 0 = \frac{49 + 59 + 14\sqrt{59}}{2} = 59 + 7\sqrt{59}$$

چون هر يك از اينها يك معادله درجه ۲ است پس مجموع ادا هم برابر است ۵

$$\frac{-\alpha}{2\sigma} + 1 = \frac{-(-\alpha)}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha + \frac{1}{\sigma})(\beta + \frac{1}{\sigma}) = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = 1$$

معادله دوم

$$2\alpha^2 + \eta - 5 = 0 \quad 2\eta^2 - \eta + b = 0$$

پس با هم برابر ۳ و ۲

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{\sigma}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow b = 2 - 5 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1x-5}{\sigma} \right] = \boxed{-2}$$

$\hookrightarrow \sigma = -2 \quad 5 = -\frac{1}{\sigma}$

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$$2\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 17 \Rightarrow 2\alpha\beta(\beta - 1) + 2\alpha(\alpha + \beta^2) = 17$$

$$s = \frac{b}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \frac{-(-\alpha)}{\alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1-b}{\sigma} \quad p = \frac{b}{\sigma} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma}$$

$$2\alpha\beta + 2\sigma - 4\sigma\alpha\beta = 17 \Rightarrow \frac{2\sigma b}{\sigma} + \frac{2\sigma}{\sigma} + 2\sigma = 17 \Rightarrow \frac{5b}{\sigma} = -2$$

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$$\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\sigma|} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2 + 4\sigma b}{|\sigma|}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2(1 + 4\frac{b}{\sigma})}{|\sigma|}} = \sqrt{1 + 4(-\frac{1}{\sigma})} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\sigma}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{\sqrt{\sigma}}}$$

در معادله اول جمع مضارب منفرجه پس از هم برابر ۵ و دیگری چون باید طبیعی باشد ۳ است

$$p \Rightarrow 9 - (\alpha + 1)x^2 + \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - (2x^2 + 1)\eta + b = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 1 = \eta + b = 0$$

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$$s = \frac{b}{\sigma} \Rightarrow 10 \Rightarrow \alpha, \alpha + 2 \Rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 2 = 10 \Rightarrow \alpha = 4, \alpha + 2 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 4 \times 5 = 20, p = 2 \Rightarrow 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = s^2 - 2p \Rightarrow 1 - 2p \Rightarrow 1 - 2(-1 - h^2) = 2m^2 + 2$$

$$\alpha^2 + \eta - 1 - h^2 = 0 \Rightarrow s = -1, p = -1 - h^2 \Rightarrow \eta_s = 0$$

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$$s = -\frac{b}{\sigma}$$

کترین

چون تنها داده شده هم هست پس حاصل جمع آنها برابر جمع ریت است و سائین آن در برابر ۸ ریت است

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 5 = -2 = \alpha + \beta \quad \frac{1-5}{2} = -2 = \eta_s \quad y_s = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sigma(\eta + 1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \sigma\eta^2 + 2\sigma\eta + 1 + \sigma = 0 \quad s = -2 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = s - 2p$$

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$$\Rightarrow 4 - 2p = 5 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma + 1}{\sigma} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sigma = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C}$$