

Теорема Виетта позволяет угадывать корни квадратного уравнения, не решая само уравнение

$$1) x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$-15/1 = x_1 * x_2 = -15$$

$$2/1 = (x_1 + x_2) = 2$$

$$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = -5$$

$$2) x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$6/1 = x_1 * x_2 = 6$$

$$5/1 = (x_1 + x_2) = 5$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 3$$

$$3) x^2 + 6x - 91 = 0$$

$$-91/1 = x_1 * x_2$$

$$-6/1 = x_1 + x_2 = -6$$

$$x_1 = -13$$

$$x_2 = 7$$

$$4) x^2 - x - 56 = 0$$

$$-56/1 = x_1 * x_2 = -56$$

$$1/1 = x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = -7 \quad x_2 = 8$$

$$5) 2x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

Не решая уравнения, найдите:

а) $x_1 + x_2 = -1$

б) $x_1 * x_2 = -3/2$

в) $1/x_1 + 1/x_2 =$

г) $x_1^2 + x_2^2$

д) $x_1^2 * x_2 + x_1 * x_2^2$

е) $x_1^3 + x_2^3$

ж) $x_1^4 + x_2^4$

где x_1 и x_2 - корни уравнения

$$a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0, \text{ то}$$

$$c/a = x_1 * x_2$$

$$-b/a = (x_1 + x_2)$$

$$x_1 = t$$

$$x_2 = k$$

$$t * k = -3/2$$

$$t + k = -1$$

$$1/t + 1/k = 1k/tk + 1t/kt =$$

$$(k+t)/kt = -1/(-3/2) = 2/3$$

$$t^2 + k^2 = (-1)^2 + 3 = 4$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 - 2ab = a^2 + b^2$$

$$t^2 * k + t * k^2 = tk(t+k) = 3/2$$

$$t^3 + k^3 = (t+k)^3 - 3t^2k - 3k^2t = (t+k)^3 -$$

$$3tk(k+t) = -1 - 9/2 = -11/2$$

$$(t+k)^3 = t^3 + 3t^2k + 3k^2t + k^3$$

$$t^3 + k^3 = (t+k)(t^2 - kt + k^2) =$$

$$-1(4 + 3/2) = -11/2$$

$$t^4 + k^4 = (t^2 + k^2)^2 - 2t^2k^2 = 16 - 18/4$$

$$= 16 - 9/2 = 23/2$$

$$(t^2 + k^2)^2 = t^4 + 2t^2k^2 + k^4$$

