

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

$$ax^2+bx+c=0$$

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

$$x_1*x_2=c/a$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^3+b^3 &= (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = \\ &= (-1)(4 - (-3/2)) = (-1)((8+3)/2) = \\ &= -11/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) x^2 - 2 * x - 15 = 0 \quad x_1=5 \quad x_2=-3$$

$$2) x^2 - 5 * x + 6 = 0 \quad x_1=3 \quad x_2=2$$

$$3) x^2 + 6 * x - 91 = 0 \quad x_1=-13 \quad x_2=7$$

$$4) x^2 - x - 56 = 0 \quad x_1=-7 \quad x_2=8$$

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

Не решая уравнения, найдите:

$$a) x_1 + x_2 = -2/2 = -1$$

$$б) x_1 * x_2 = (-3)/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} в) 1/x_1 + 1/x_2 &= x_2/(x_1)(x_2) + x_1/(x_1)(x_2) = \\ &= (x_2+x_1)/((x_1)(x_2)) = -1/((-3)/2) = 2/3; \end{aligned}$$

$$г) x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 4$$

$$д) x_1^2 * x_2 + x_1 * x_2^2 = 3/2$$

$$е) x_1^3 + x_2^3 = -11/2$$

$$ж) x_1^4 + x_2^4 = 23/2$$

где x_1 и x_2 - корни уравнения

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

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

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

$$(-1)(-1) - 2(-3/2) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$1 + 6/2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 4;$$

$$a^2 * b + a * b^2 = ab(a+b) = ((-3)/2)(-1) = 3/2$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a+b)^3 - 3a^2b - 3ab^2 = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(-1)^3 - 3((-3)/2)*(-1) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$-1 - 9/2 = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(-2 - 9)/2 = -11/2 = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(a+b)^4 = (a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4);$$

$$(a+b)^4 - 4a^3b - 6a^2b^2 - 4ab^3 = a^4 + b^4;$$

$$(a+b)^4 - 4ab(a^2 + b^2) - 6a^2b^2 = a^4 + b^4;$$

$$(-1)^4 - 4((-3)/2)(4) - 6((-3)/2)^2 = a^4 + b^4;$$

$$1 + 24 - 27/2 = a^4 + b^4;$$

$$(50 - 27)/2 = 23/2 = a^4 + b^4;$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4a^3b + (-4ab^3) &= (-1)*4a^3b + (-1)*4ab^3 = \\ &= (-1)*4*a*b (a^2 + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

