

□ 1. $\alpha = \rho$ is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$.

□ 2. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha^2 = 1$.
 □ 3. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

□ 4. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

□ 5. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

□ 6. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho} = 1 = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

□ 7. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

$$\frac{1}{1} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

□ 8. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

□ 9. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho} = 1 = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

□ 10. α is a root of $\chi^2 - 1$ if and only if $\alpha = \pm 1$.