

اولیٰ سیڈان دھم پانسیسہ

۱۸/۲۵

۱۔ ایک عارف اعلیٰ کی ۲ راجہم داد سبب خطان صفر و جاہد از احاطہ محاسبہ لیں

$$۱ + ۱ + ۳۱ = ۱ + ۶ = ۷$$

$$۲۱ + ۴۱ = ۲ + ۲۴ = ۲۶$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{-1} + (1+\sqrt{5})^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5} + 1+\sqrt{5} + 1+\sqrt{5} + 1+\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4+2\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4+2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2(2+\sqrt{5})}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2(2+\sqrt{5}) \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2(4-5)}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}) = \sqrt{5}-1 - \sqrt{5}-1 = -\frac{2}{y}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3}}} \times (5+\sqrt{6}) - 1 = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3}-1)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{10\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}-4}$$

$$-2 (\sqrt{3}-1)^{-1} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{2(\sqrt{2}+1)}{\sqrt{3}-1(\sqrt{2}+1)} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - (2\sqrt{2}+2) = \sqrt{2}-1$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{4+13(4-\sqrt{3})}} + (2-\sqrt{3})^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{13\sqrt{3}-13}{4+13(4-\sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{3}-1 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} (2+\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3} + 1 + \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4-3} = 1 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1-\sqrt{3}}}} - 2 = -\sqrt{4} + 2 - 2 = \sqrt{4}$$

$$A^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 10 + 4\sqrt{4} = (\sqrt{4}+2)^2 = 2 A = \sqrt{4}+2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[3]{x^2} \times \sqrt[3]{x^2} \times \sqrt[3]{x^2} = \sqrt[3]{x^2 \times x^2 \times x^2} = \sqrt[3]{x^6} = x^2 \\ & y \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} = y^1 \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} = y^{1+\frac{1}{2}} = y^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{3x(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})}{2x^2(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{3x(\frac{1}{2})}{2x^2(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{3x}{2x^2} = \frac{3}{2x}$$

$a=1, q=2$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{y \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y = (a+b)^2 (a-b)^2 = t^2 (2-\sqrt{3}) \\ & (a^2-b^2)^2 = t^2 (2-\sqrt{3}) \rightarrow (\sqrt{2}-2-\sqrt{2}-2)^2 = t^2 (2-\sqrt{3}) \\ & 4^2 = t^2 (2-\sqrt{3}) \rightarrow \frac{4^2}{2-\sqrt{3}} = t^2 \rightarrow \frac{4^2 (2+\sqrt{3})}{2-\sqrt{3}(2+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{4^2 (2+\sqrt{3})}{4-3} \\ & \rightarrow t = 4(2+\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & U = \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 2 = \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 - 2\right) = \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 \\ & \left(2 - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \left(2 - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 2^2 + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}} = 4 + \frac{2}{2 - \sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{a \cdot \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} - \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{(2A)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{a \cdot \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{a \cdot \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{0}$$

$$(2A)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = r \sqrt{x} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \rightarrow a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = r \sqrt{x} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \rightarrow a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = r \sqrt{x} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}$$

$$a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = r \sqrt{x} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \rightarrow a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = r \sqrt{x} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = r \frac{\sqrt{x} a - a}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{r \sqrt{x} a - a}{1 - r} = \frac{1 - r}{1 - r} = -r \sqrt{x} a$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-\frac{1}{r}} \right) \left(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-\frac{1}{r}} \right) = x+a-x-\frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$r \left(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-\frac{1}{r}} \right) \rightarrow a \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = \sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) r - r \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + r - r \right) \leftarrow y$$

$$\left(a^r + \frac{1}{a^r} \right) r - a^r + \frac{1}{a^r} + r$$

$$v - \epsilon \sqrt{v} + \left(\frac{1}{v - \epsilon \sqrt{v}} \right) \times \frac{v + \epsilon \sqrt{v}}{v + \epsilon \sqrt{v}} + r$$

$$14 = r \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow \boxed{t = 4}$$