

نام و نام خانوادگی: امیرحسین محمدی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۱ کلاس: دهم دبیرستان A

$$(1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + 24!)(1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + 24!)$$

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 24)(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 24) = 7 \times 9 = 63 \rightarrow \boxed{2 = \text{رقم یکان}}$$

الف) $\sqrt{(4+\sqrt{7})^{-1}} \sqrt{1+\sqrt{7}} = (4+\sqrt{7})^{-1} = \frac{1}{4+\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{4-\sqrt{7}} = \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{9} = \frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{18}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1-\sqrt{7})^2}{18}} \sqrt{1+\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7-1} \sqrt{7+1}}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} = \sqrt{2}$$

ب) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}+2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ و $A^2 = 2\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{9-5} = 4\sqrt{5} - 4$

$$= 2 = |A| = \sqrt{2} \text{ و } A = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x - \sqrt{2} = -1$$

الف) $\frac{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{2}}{5-\sqrt{6}} - 2(4\sqrt{9}-1)^{-1} = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{5-\sqrt{6}}\right) \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{6}}{5+\sqrt{6}}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-1}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+1}\right) =$

$$\frac{19\sqrt{2}+19\sqrt{3}}{19} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}+2}{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2}-1+2+\sqrt{3} = 1+2\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \rightarrow A = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{6}+2 \rightarrow A-2 = \sqrt{6}$$

ب) $\sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[4]{14} \times \sqrt[4]{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} (14 \times 2)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} (28)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 7^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 7^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{7}$

$$2^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{8} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{3^x + 3^{x+1} + 3^{x+2} + 3^{x+3} + 3^{x+4} + 3^{x+5}}{3^{x-2} + 3^{x-1} + 3^x + 3^{x+1} + 3^{x+2} + 3^{x+3}} = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{3^x(1+3+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5)}{3^{x-2}(1+3+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5)} = \frac{3^x \times 3^6}{3^{x-2} \times 3^6} = \frac{3^x \times 3^6}{3^{x-2} \times 3^6} = \left(\frac{3}{1}\right)^2 = 9 = \left(\frac{3}{1}\right)^2 \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$a = \sqrt{y-r} \quad b = \sqrt{y+r} \quad (a^r + b^r - rab)^r (a^r + b^r + rab)^r = t^r (r, \sqrt{r})$$

$$[(a-b)^r]^r [(a+b)^r]^r = (a^r - b^r)^r = [\sqrt{y-r} - \sqrt{y+r}]^r \Rightarrow [\sqrt{y-r} + \sqrt{y+r}]^r (\sqrt{y-r})(\sqrt{y+r})^r$$

$$= (y\sqrt{y-r} - r\sqrt{y+r})^r = \varepsilon [y+r - r\sqrt{y+r}] = \varepsilon [1 - \varepsilon\sqrt{r}] = 1y [r - \sqrt{r}] \Rightarrow t = 1y$$

$$a = \sqrt{v - \varepsilon\sqrt{r}} \quad (a + \frac{1}{a} + \sqrt{r})^r (a + \frac{1}{a} - \sqrt{r})^r = r^r$$

$$(a + \frac{1}{a})^r - r = (a^r + \frac{1}{a^r} + r - r)^r \rightarrow a^r + \frac{1}{a^r} + r = v - \varepsilon\sqrt{r} + \frac{1}{v - \varepsilon\sqrt{r}} + r$$

$$9 - \varepsilon\sqrt{r} + \frac{v + \varepsilon\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon 9 - \varepsilon 1} = 9 - \varepsilon\sqrt{r} + \frac{v + \varepsilon\sqrt{r}}{1} = 19 = r^r \rightarrow t = \varepsilon$$

$$A = \sqrt{\varepsilon\sqrt{19}} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{r}} \rightarrow (rA)^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{r}} \Rightarrow A = (r^r r^{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}})^{\frac{1}{r}} \times r^{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}} = r^{\frac{r}{r}} \times r^{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}} = r^r = \varepsilon$$

$$A = \varepsilon \rightarrow (rA)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = (r^r)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = (1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a} = r \sqrt[3]{a}^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{r}} = r \sqrt[3]{a}^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow r \sqrt[3]{a} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{r}}}{a^{\frac{1}{r}}} \rightarrow r \sqrt[3]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow r^r = \frac{1}{a^r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = r^r \sqrt{r} \text{ (I)}$$

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

$$x = \frac{r(\sqrt{r} - 1)}{1 + \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r} - 1}{\sqrt{r} - 1} = \frac{r(\sqrt{r} - 1)^2}{r - 1} = \frac{r(r - \sqrt{r})}{r} = r(r - \sqrt{r}) = 9 - 3\sqrt{r}$$

$$\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} = r \quad \sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} = ?$$

$$A - B = r \quad A + B = ?$$

$$A^r = x+a, B^r = x-\varepsilon \rightarrow A^r - B^r = (x+a)(x-\varepsilon) = a+\varepsilon$$

$$A+B = k \rightarrow r k = a+\varepsilon \rightarrow k = \frac{a+\varepsilon}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{جواب}} \frac{a+\varepsilon}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{a+\varepsilon}{r}$$