

$$(1 + 4 + 0 + 0 + \dots)(2 + 4 + 0 + 0 + \dots) = 7 \times 9 = 63$$

✓ ارقام یکسان

۲۰ دلیل وجود عوامل ۵۲
نیلان صفر است.

$$\text{الف) } \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(2 + 2 - \sqrt{4})}{5 - \sqrt{4}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

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

ج) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}}} \times \sqrt{1-x+x\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$ ✓

$$\frac{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}})(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{5}}-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}})}{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}})(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}})} \xrightarrow{\text{تکثیر}} \frac{2-\sqrt{5}+2+\sqrt{5}-2}{2} = -1$$

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

$$= (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2} - 2 = \sqrt{6} \quad \checkmark \quad \therefore 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \times 3 = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{r^n (r + 9 + 27 + 81 + 243)}{r^n \times r^5 (1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + r^5)} = \frac{r^n \times 369}{r^n \times \frac{r^6}{r}} = 0.2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{w}{v}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{9}{15} \times 10^4 \text{ H}^+}{\frac{10^4 \text{ H}^+}{15} \times 10^4} = \frac{9}{15} \Rightarrow n = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}} = t(r-\sqrt{r})$$

$$(a^{\frac{1}{2}}-b^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = t(r-\sqrt{r})$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}(9+2-2\sqrt{r}) = 14(r-\sqrt{r}) \Rightarrow t = 14 \checkmark$$

$$\left((a+\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{1}{2}}-r\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = r^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \left(a^{\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}+r-r\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{4}}}+r =$$

$$\frac{a^{\frac{1}{4}}+1+ra^{\frac{1}{4}}}{a^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{49+49+28\sqrt{r}+1+14-11\sqrt{r}}{1-11\sqrt{r}} = 14 = r^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$t = 14 \checkmark$$

$$A = \sqrt[9]{\sqrt[10]{r}} (r^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{9}} = r^{\frac{1}{10}} \times r^{\frac{1}{9}} = r^{\frac{19}{90}} \checkmark$$

$$(rA)^{-\frac{1}{9}} = (1)^{-\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt[r]{a} = r\sqrt[r]{a^{\frac{10}{r}}} \Rightarrow a = r^{r1} a^{10} \Rightarrow a^{-14} = r^{r1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = r^{\frac{r}{14}}$$

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

$$r(\sqrt{n+a}+\sqrt{n-f}) = n+a-n+f \Rightarrow (\sqrt{n+a}+\sqrt{n+f}) = \frac{a+f}{r}$$

$$\frac{a+f}{r} - r = \frac{a}{r} \checkmark$$