

سوال ۱

$$(1! + 3! + 5! + \dots + 45!) = 2$$

$$(1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 45) = 7 \times 9 = 63$$

رقم یکان = ۲ ✓

سوال ۲

$$\left(\frac{1}{4+\sqrt{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (1+\sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (1+\sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4+\sqrt{5}} \times 2(4+\sqrt{5})\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{2} \checkmark$$

۲) = $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10} + 2}\right) (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3+5}) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10} + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2$

۳) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2} = -1 \checkmark$

سوال ۳

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3}}{19} - \sqrt{3} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{19\sqrt{2} + 19\sqrt{3} - 19\sqrt{3} - 19}{19} = \frac{19\sqrt{2} - 19}{19} = \sqrt{2} - 1 \checkmark$$

۴) $\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{4 + \sqrt{2}} + (2 - \sqrt{3})^{-1} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{4 + \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{4 - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{13\sqrt{2} - 17}{13} + 2 + \sqrt{3}$

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

سوال ۳

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{3}-1}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-5}} = A \Rightarrow A^4 = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1 + \sqrt{5} + 1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2} - 5} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2} - 5}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{2} - 5)} \times \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 5)}{(\sqrt{2} + 5)} = 2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})^2 = A = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}) = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{10}$$

$A - 2 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{10} - 2 = \sqrt{5} \checkmark$

۵) $2^{\frac{1}{12}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{12}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{12}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{12}} = 2^{\frac{2}{12}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{12}} = 2^{\frac{1}{6}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{12}} = 2^{\frac{2}{12}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{12}} = 12 \checkmark$

برگه امتحانی

تاریخ امتحان:
موضوع امتحان:

نام و نام خانوادگی:
شماره رتبه‌آمیزی:
تاریخ:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

سوال ۵ (۲)

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

$$\frac{3^{2x} (1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5)}{3^{2x-2} (1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5)} = 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{2x = 2} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۶ (۲)

$$(a-b)^4 \times (a+b)^4 = (a^2 - b^2)^4 = t (2 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow ((\sqrt{5} - 2 - \sqrt{5} - 2)^2)^2 = (2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{5} - 4)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (4\sqrt{5} - 4)^2 = 4(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2 = 4(5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 1) = 4(6 - 2\sqrt{5}) = 24 - 8\sqrt{5}$$

$$16(2 - \sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow \boxed{t = 16} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۷ (۲)

$$\left(\left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right)^2 - 2 \right)^2 = \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 - 2 \right)^2 \Rightarrow 9 + \frac{1}{9} + 2 = 12 = 7 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{7 - \sqrt{3}} + 2$$

$$9 - 4\sqrt{3} + \frac{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}{7 - 4\sqrt{3}} = 9 - 4\sqrt{3} + 7 + 4\sqrt{3} = 16 = 2t$$

$$16 = 2t \Rightarrow \boxed{t = 8} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۸ (۲)

$$A = \sqrt[5]{4\sqrt{19}} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{-\frac{5}{10}} \rightarrow \sqrt[5]{4\sqrt{19}} (2)^{\frac{5}{10}} \rightarrow 2^{\frac{5}{10}} \times 2^{\frac{5}{10}} = 2^1 = 2$$

$$(2A)^{-\frac{1}{5}} \rightarrow (1)^{-\frac{1}{5}} \rightarrow (2^0)^{-\frac{1}{5}} \rightarrow 2^{-1} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۹ (۲)

$$\sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 2\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow 1 = 2\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} - 3 \right) \rightarrow \sqrt{2\sqrt{a}} - 3 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{a} - 3 \rightarrow 3(\sqrt{a} - 1) \quad \left| \frac{2(\sqrt{a} - 1)}{\sqrt{a} + 1} \times \frac{(\sqrt{a} - 1)}{(\sqrt{a} - 1)} = \frac{2(a - 1)}{a - 1} = 2 \right|$$

$$\frac{3(3 - 2\sqrt{a})}{4} = \frac{6(2 - \sqrt{a})}{4} = \frac{3(2 - \sqrt{a})}{2} = \boxed{6 - 3\sqrt{a}} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۱۰ (۲)

$$(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-a})(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a}) = 2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a})$$

$$x+a - x+a = 2\sqrt{x+a} + 2\sqrt{x-a} \Rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{x+a} + 2\sqrt{x-a} - 4$$

$$a = 2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a} - 2) \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a} - 2 = \boxed{\frac{a}{2}} \quad \checkmark$$