

هم بیان A تکلیف ۲۱

«نام خدا»

امیرعلی میرزائی

۱- توضیح عبارت اول، از ۵ به بعد یکان ۵ می باشد زیرا در ضرب آنها

عامل های ۲ و ۱ و در عبارت دوم نیز از ۶ به بعد یکان ۶ می باشد همان

دلیل پس  $\boxed{2}$ ،  $\boxed{4}$ ،  $6 \times 7$ ،  $\boxed{7}$ ،  $1 + 6 = 7$ ،  $1! + 3! = 4$

$2! + 4! = 24$ ،  $2 + 24 = 26$ ،  $\boxed{26}$

$$\text{الف)} \quad \sqrt[4]{(4 + \sqrt{7})} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{7}} = \left( \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{7}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (1 + \sqrt{7})^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (1 + \sqrt{7})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{(1 + \sqrt{7})^2}{4 + \sqrt{7}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = (2)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$\text{ب)} \quad \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6} + 2} \right) (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}}) = \boxed{-1}$$

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

$$\left( \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}} \right)^2 = 3 - \sqrt{5} + 3 + \sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{9 - 0}$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} - \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = -1$$

Subject.

$$\text{الف)} \quad \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{25}}{0 - \sqrt{4}} \times \frac{0 + \sqrt{4}}{0 + \sqrt{4}} = \frac{1\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}}{19}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} / -2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = -\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\text{ب)} \quad \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{2 + \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{12\sqrt{2} - 12}{12} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{1}$$

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

Subject.

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

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

$$2) \sqrt[12]{2^4} \times \sqrt[12]{2^4} \times \sqrt[12]{2^4} = \sqrt[12]{2^{12}} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x \times \frac{1 + r^9 + rv + M + r^0}{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + 1 + r + r + 1} = 0r$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x \times \frac{1 + r^9 + 9 + rv + 11 + r^0}{1} = 9r^9 \times 11r^9$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x = \frac{9}{r} - 1, 21 \leq r$$

ESPADANA

$$a = \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{4} - 2} \quad b = \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{4} + 2} \quad \rightarrow (a-b)^4 (a+b)^4 \quad -9$$

$$= + (2 - \sqrt{2}) \rightarrow (a^4 - b^4)^4 \rightarrow (2\sqrt{4} - 2\sqrt{2})^4 + (2 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\rightarrow 2^4 + 1 - 1\sqrt{2} + 2^4 + 1 - 14\sqrt{2} + (2 - \sqrt{2}) \rightarrow 2^4 - 14\sqrt{2} + 14(2 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\rightarrow + 14$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2 \rightarrow (2 + \sqrt{2})^4 (2 - \sqrt{2})^4 (2^4 - 2)^4 \quad 2V$$

$$2 - \sqrt{2} = (2 - \sqrt{2})^4 \rightarrow \cancel{2 - \sqrt{2}} + 2 + \sqrt{2} \neq 2 \sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{2})(2 + \sqrt{2})}$$

$$= 2^4 + 2 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$\rightarrow (4 - 2)^4 = 14 \rightarrow + 2^4$$

$$\sqrt[4]{14}$$

$$10\sqrt{r^2 \times r^2} = \sqrt{r^2}$$

-A

$$\sqrt{r^2} \times r^{\frac{1}{r}} = \sqrt{r^2} \times \sqrt{r^2} = \sqrt{r^4} = r^2 = A$$

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

$$\sqrt[r]{a} = rV \times \sqrt[r]{a^{10}} \rightarrow a^{-r} = rV = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^r = rV$$

-A

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt[r]{(r)^r} = r\sqrt[r]{r} \quad \frac{r\sqrt[r]{r} - 1}{1 + \sqrt[r]{r}} \approx 0/1$$

$$\text{for } 4 - 3\sqrt{3} \approx 0/1$$

$$\sqrt{n+a} = A \quad B = \sqrt{n-r}$$

-10

$$A-B=r \rightarrow A^2 - B^2 = (n+a) - (n-r) = r+a$$

$$r(A+B) = r+a \rightarrow A+B = \frac{r+a}{r} \rightarrow A+B-r = \frac{r+a}{r}$$

$$= \frac{a}{r}$$