

نام و نام خانوادگی علی حسینیان پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۱ کلاس ۱۳۹۸

فاکتوریل هایی که در خود عامل ۲ و ۵ دارند $\rightarrow (1! + 3! + 5! + \dots + 25!)(2! + 4! + 6! + \dots + 26!)$
 حساباً «۵» شام می شوند $\Leftarrow$

$\downarrow$
 $\text{كی} = 0 + (1 + 3) = 4$
 $\downarrow$
 $= 0 + (1 + 5) = 6$

$$34 \div 9 = 3 \text{ R } 7$$

$$\text{الف) } \sqrt[4]{(x+\sqrt{y})^{-1}} \sqrt{1+\sqrt{y}} = \sqrt[4]{(x+\sqrt{y})^{-1} \cdot (1+\sqrt{y})^2} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1+\sqrt{y}}{x+\sqrt{y}}} = \sqrt[4]{1}$$

$$A^x = (r - \sqrt{a}) + (r + \sqrt{a}) - 2\sqrt{a} = 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = -\sqrt{r}$$

$$\text{ب.} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{1+r}} \right) (\sqrt{r-s} - \sqrt{r+s}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times (-\sqrt{r}) = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الف)} \quad \frac{\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{27}}{5 - \sqrt{6}} - 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{9} - 1} \right)^{-1} &= (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - 1 = \boxed{\sqrt{2} - 1} \\ \hookrightarrow \frac{1.5\sqrt{2} + 1.5\sqrt{2} + 1.8\sqrt{3} + 1.8\sqrt{3}}{19} &= \frac{1.8\sqrt{2} + 1.8\sqrt{3}}{19} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ج) } \frac{\sqrt{27}-1}{4+\sqrt{3}} + (2-\sqrt{3})^{-1} = (\sqrt{3}-1) + \left(\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \right) = \sqrt{3}-1 + 2+\sqrt{3} = \underline{1+2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-1)(2+\sqrt{3})}{12-3} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}-12}{9} = \sqrt{3}-1$$

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

$$\text{ب) } \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{2^3}} \times \sqrt[3]{16^2} \times \sqrt[3]{8^2} = 2^{\frac{1}{12}} \times 16^{\frac{1}{6}} \times 8^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2^{\frac{1}{12}} \times 16^{\frac{2}{12}} \times 8^{\frac{2}{12}} = 2^{\frac{1}{12}} \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = 2^{\frac{17}{6}} = 2^2 \times 2^{\frac{5}{6}} = 4 \times \sqrt[6]{32}$$

$$= \frac{r^x (1 + r^1 + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + r^5)}{r^{x-1} (1 + r^1 + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + r^5)} = \frac{1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + r^5}{1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + r^5} = \frac{\cancel{r^x} \times r^x}{\cancel{r^{x-1}} \times r^{x-1}} = \frac{r^x}{r^{x-1}} = \frac{r^{x-x}}{r^{x-x}} = \frac{r^0}{r^0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$x-2=0 \rightarrow x=2 \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{في } x=2 \text{ و } y=1 \\ \text{في } x=2 \text{ و } y=1 \end{matrix} \quad 2^{x-2} = 2^{x-2} \quad \leftarrow 2^2 = 9 \quad \frac{2^x}{9} = 2^{x-2}$$

$b = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{9}+2}, a = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{9}-2} \rightarrow (a+b)^3(a-b)^3 = (a^3-b^3)^3 = (\sqrt{9}-2 - \sqrt{9+2})^3 = (2\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3})^3 = 2^3 \cdot 19\sqrt{3}$ $\underbrace{(a^3+b^3-2ab)^3}_{(a-b)^3} \underbrace{(a^3+b^3+2ab)^3}_{(a+b)^3} = t^3(2-\sqrt{3})$ $\rightarrow 19(2-\sqrt{3}) = t(2-\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow \boxed{t=19}$	6
$a = \sqrt[3]{12-5\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt[3]{(2-\sqrt{3})^3} = 2-\sqrt{3}$ $\text{if } Y = a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow (Y+\sqrt{3})(Y-\sqrt{3})^2 = (Y^2-3)^2 \rightarrow Y^2 = a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 \xrightarrow{a=2-\sqrt{3}} 2\sqrt{3} + 2 + 2\sqrt{3} + 2 = 9$ $\rightarrow (9-3)^2 = 6^2 = 36 \rightarrow 3^t = 36 \Rightarrow \boxed{t=4}$	7
$A = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{5} \times 15\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 5^{\frac{1}{3}}}_{5^{\frac{1}{3}}} \rightarrow A = 5^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5^{\frac{2}{3}} = 5 \Rightarrow (2A)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$	8
$\sqrt[5]{a} = 2\sqrt{5} \times a^{\frac{10}{5}} \quad a^{\frac{1}{5}} = 2\sqrt{5} \times a^{\frac{10}{5}} \xrightarrow{\div a^{\frac{10}{5}}} a^{-\frac{19}{5}} = 2\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^{\frac{19}{5}}} = 2\sqrt{5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$ $\frac{\left(\frac{1}{a} - 2\right)}{1 + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 2}{1 + \sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{1 - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 2 - 2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{1 - 5} = \frac{-4 + 4\sqrt{5}}{-4} = 1 - \sqrt{5} = \boxed{2(1 - \sqrt{5})}$	9
$Y = \sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a} \rightarrow (\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-a})Y = 2Y = (x+a) - (x-a) = a+a = 2a \rightarrow Y = \frac{a+a}{2} = \frac{a}{1}$ $Y - 2 = \frac{a}{2} - 2 = \boxed{\frac{a}{2}}$	10