

$$(1! + 3! + 5! + \dots + 25!) (2! + 4! + 6! + \dots + 24!)$$

$$1 + (1 \times 2 \times 3) = 6$$

$$24 \times 6 = 144 \rightarrow 12^2$$

$$(2 \times 1) + (4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1) = 24$$

بعد از این همه صفر بوز حاصل ۲ ده وجود دارد.

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} \quad \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x+\sqrt{x}}} \quad \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x+\sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10 + \sqrt{50}}} \right) (\sqrt{3-\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}}) = \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10 + \sqrt{50}}} \times -\sqrt{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow A' = 3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} - 2(\sqrt{3-\sqrt{5}})(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{5}}) = 2$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{18+\sqrt{27}}}{2-\sqrt{2}} - 2(\sqrt{3}-1) = \frac{(\sqrt{18+\sqrt{27}})(2+\sqrt{2})}{(2-\sqrt{2})(2+\sqrt{2})} - 2(\sqrt{3}-1) = \frac{2\sqrt{18+\sqrt{27}}(2+\sqrt{2})}{4-2} - 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{18+\sqrt{27}}(2+\sqrt{2})}{2} - 2(\sqrt{3}-1) = \sqrt{18+\sqrt{27}}(2+\sqrt{2}) - 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

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

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

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

$$A' = 2(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) = A = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{6} + 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{28}} \times \sqrt[3]{142} \times \sqrt[3]{28} = -$$

$$2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 2 \times 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 2 \times 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 \times 2^2 = 12$$

$$\frac{2^n + 2^{n+1} + 2^{n+2} + \dots + 2^{n+5}}{2^{n+4} + 2^{n+3} + 2^{n+2} + \dots + 2^{n+1}} = 5$$

$$\frac{2^n \times 2^{n+5}}{2^{n+4} \times 4} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n+4}} \times \frac{2^{n+5}}{4} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n+4}} \times \frac{2^{n+5}}{2^2} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n+4}} \times 2^{n+3} = 2^n \times 2^{-1} = 2^{n-1}$$

$$2^{n-1} = 5 \Rightarrow n-1 = 2 \Rightarrow n = 3$$

$$\frac{(a^r - b^r)^r}{(a-b)^r} = \frac{(a^r - b^r)^r}{(a-b)^r} \cdot \frac{(a+b)^r}{(a+b)^r} = \frac{(a^r - b^r)^r (a+b)^r}{(a^2 - b^2)^r}$$

$$b_2 = \sqrt{\sqrt{4} + 1}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}-2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+2}} \right)^2 = (\sqrt{4}-2 + \sqrt{4}+2 + 2 - 2\sqrt{4})^2 = (2\sqrt{4}-2\sqrt{4})^2 = 2^2 - 14\sqrt{4} + (14)^2 = 14$$

[illegible]

$$(PA)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = ?$$

$$(r \times r)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = (r^r)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = r^{-1} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^2 \times 14}} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = r^{\frac{10}{10}} \times (r^{-1})^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = r^{\frac{10}{10}} \times r^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$a \rightarrow \sqrt{a} = r \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{2}} = r \times a^{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow r = a^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{n+a}}{m} - \frac{\sqrt{n-r}}{n} = r \Rightarrow m-n=r$$

$$m^r - n^r = n + a - n + r = a + r$$

$$(m+h)(\cancel{m-h}) = a + r \Rightarrow m+h = \frac{a+r}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+a}}{m} + \frac{\sqrt{x+b}}{n} - r = ? \Rightarrow m+b \text{ or } = \frac{a+r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$